

# Annual Report 2016-17



**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

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August, 2017



## PREFACE

We are glad to present the Centre's Annual Report for the financial year 2016-17. Along with our regular academic and research activities, certain significant developments have taken place in this year which have a tremendous scope for expanding the research frontiers of the Centre and also significantly contribute to the policy domains for welfare of the marginalized sections of people like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

CESS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Telangana University (TU), Nizamabad on 18 May 2016 to conduct a full-time research programme leading to Ph.D Degree in Development Studies. It may be noted that the Centre has been conducting a part-time M.Phil/Ph.D Programme for more than three decades in collaboration with Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad. What we have now initiated is a full-time programme for PhD only. This collaboration with TU, Nizamabad is also expected to contribute to strengthening the research skills of students in a regional university. The Programme is offered in the following disciplines/subjects: 1. Economics, 2. Sociology/ Anthropology/ Social Work, 3. Geography/ Geo-Informatics, 4. Public Administration/ Political Science, 5. Statistics (with specialisation in Econometrics), and 6. Commerce & Business Management (related to Research of CESS).

The full-time Programme was inaugurated on 17 October 2016 by Prof. Amit Bhaduri, Professor at Pavia University, Italy and Visiting Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi. Prof. Bhaduri reflected on the changing post-liberalisation economic scenario in the country and suggested several possible areas of research for the budding scholars. First batch of full-time Ph.D students successfully completed their course work and are in the process of finalizing their proposals. Under the existing part-time M.Phil/Ph.D Programme three Ph.D Degrees and one M.Phil Degree were awarded during this year.

The CESS has completed a major study on agricultural sector in Andhra Pradesh which was commissioned by the Government of AP. The *Report of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh*. The study was headed by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS. The Report was released by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao on 15 November 2016 at CESS. A book entitled *Organised Retailing and Agri-Business: Implications of New Supply Chains on the Indian Farm Economy* by Rao, N. C., Radhakrishna, R., Mishra R. K., Kata V.R., (eds.) and published by Springer, New Delhi was released by Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor, CESS, on 1 November 2016. The state governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned a research programme on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. None of these accomplishments or future plans would have been possible without the capable and committed faculty and staff here at the Centre, and guidance and support from the members of Board of Governors. My sincere thanks are due to all of them for their support and cooperation

**(Prof. S. GALAB)**



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## PART I: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### Research Activities: An Overview

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4	Working Papers	4
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### Research Studies: An Overview

Sl.No	Areas of Study	Status			
		New	Completed	Ongoing	Total
1	Agriculture/Allied		4	5	6
2	Industry/Intellectual Property Rights		2	2	4
3	Services		1	2	3
4	Education		1	5	6
5	Health		1		1
6	Child and Women	2	4	2	8
7	Poverty			1	1
8	Urban Studies		1		1
9	Vulnerable Groups/Tribal Studies	1	2	4	7
10	Environment			2	2
11	Migration Studies			1	1
12	Social Sector Development		2		2
13	Public Policy			6	6
	<b>All Studies</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>

## 1. Research Publications

### 1.1 Books (Published, in Press and Proposed)

1. *Displacement, Impoverishment and Exclusion; Political Economy of Development in India*, Aakar Books, New Delhi, (accepted 2015, under publication)
2. *Groundwater Governance, Development, Degradation & Management: A Study of Andhra Pradesh*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2016
3. *Telangana Economy*(in English) published by Telugu Akademi, 2016
4. *Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, (Forthcoming).

### 1.2 Chapters in Edited books

1. “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s View on Agricultural Holdings and Collective Farming: The Case of Telangana State” in *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India* G. Sridevi (ed.), Excel India Publishers, New Delhi, 2016
2. “Dryland Agriculture– Issues and Challenges in Telangana State” in *Telangana Economy* E. Revathi and Kishan Rao (eds). Telugu Academy, Hyderabad, 2016
3. “Examining Change in the Nature and Composition of land Lease Arrangements in India: An Exploratory Analysis”, in *Land Rights in India* Varsha Bhagat-Ganguly (ed.), Routledge, New York, NY-10017, 2016
4. “Prospects of Organic Farming” in *Pesticide Residue in Foods* Mohidus Samd Khan and Mohammad Shafiur Rahman (eds), Springer International, New York
5. “Functioning of Rural Local Governments in India: A Critical Appraisal of Devolution Status and Accountability Systems”, in Dr. Beatriz Cuadrado-Ballesteros (Eds), *Local Governments in the Digital Era: Looking for Accountability*, Nova Science Publishers, New York, 2017
6. “Impact of Affirmative Action on Subaltern Castes: Evidence from the Recent Data”, in T. Brahmanandam (ed.) *Dalits and the Nation State: A Deliberation* by Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2017
7. “Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty: Coal Mining in Chhattisgarh”, in R.K.Mishra, P.S.Janaki Krishna and Ch.Lakshmi Kumari (eds), *Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Global Perspective*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017
8. “Improving or Worsening Livelihoods? Coal Mining and its effects on Adivasi Communities in Jharkhand State”, in *Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions*, Kailash Sarap (ed.), Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2016
9. “Reduction in GHG Emissions through Sustainable Production of Biofuels: Is it a Viable Option? A Review of Experience”, in R. K. Mishra, P.S.Janaki Krishna and Ch. Lakshmi Kumari,(eds.) *Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Global Perspective*, by Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017

10. "Economic Value of Biodiversity Loss: A Study of By-Catch from Marine Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh", the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity India Initiative. MoEF and CC Government of India and GIZ India. pp. 52, 2016
11. "Policy Impact: Evidence from States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana", in Sukhadeo Thorat and Samar Verma, (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2017

### **1.3 Journal Articles/Conference Volumes/Discussion Papers**

1. "AP Land Licensed Cultivators Act in Retrospect and Prospect", *Journal of Land and Rural Studies*, January, Vol.5, No. 1, pp.1-11, (2017).
2. "Relative Significance of Female Labour Force across Rural India in the aftermath of MGNREGS", *Man & Development*, Vol. 39, No.1, pp.53-62, (2017).
3. "Drought Impacts and Mitigation Measures: A Case of Andhra Pradesh", *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue: The Economy of Andhra Pradesh, Theme-III, pp.165-192, (2016).
4. "Uncovering Miracles of India's Trade in Services: An Analysis of Economic Drivers", *World Economy Journal*, Wiley Balckwell (under review).
5. "Growth recovery and faltering through early adolescence: Determinants and implications for cognitive development". *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 179, March 2017.
6. "Decentralised Governance and Devolution of Funds to the Panchayats in India-A Critical Analysis of Two States", *Studies in Indian Politics*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1-13, 2017.
7. "Making of Amaravati - A Landscape of Speculation and Intimidation", Review of Urban Affairs, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 51, No. 17, April 23, 2016.
8. "Water and Sanitation: The Role of Decentralised Institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States", *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, Volume XIII, Number 2, 175-184, July-December 2017.

### **1.4 Working Papers**

1. Intra-Industry trade in Services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, Structure and Policy Dimensions (Working Paper series of SANEI, Nepal under review).
2. Trade in Services in South Asia: An Attempt to Quantify the Barriers and Policy Suggestions.
3. Services Trade Restrictiveness Index for India: Assessing the Barriers.
4. Structural change in Employment and GDP for Southern States of India: A Shift Share analysis.

### **1.5 Research Monographs**

1. Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States, CESS Monograph 44, April, 2017.
2. Economics and Technology of Soya bean cultivation in Central India, CESS Monograph No.43, October 2016.

## **1.6 Research Reports**

1. Human Development Report 2017 Telangana State
2. Human Development Report in Andhra Pradesh
3. Reducing Gaps across Social Groups: State level and District level Reports, Andhra Pradesh (2016), Prepared under SC&ST Cell, CESS
4. Reducing Gaps across Social Groups: State level and District level Reports, Telangana (2016), Prepared under SC&ST Cell, CESS.
5. Concept paper on Wellbeing (2016), Prepared under SC&ST Cell, CESS.
6. Scheduled Caste Report of Andhra Pradesh, Prepared under SC&ST Cell, CESS.

## **1.7 Policy Briefs**

1. Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States, CESS Policy Brief No. 2, October, 2016
2. Medical Tourism in Hyderabad, CESS Policy Brief No. 1, October 2016

### ***Policy Briefs prepared based on the Report of The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh***

1. Andhra Pradesh Farmers Commission – The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
2. Andhra Pradesh Society for Sustainable Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment-The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
3. Institutional Framework -The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
4. Reforming Tenancy market in Andhra Pradesh-The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
5. Flow of Institutional Credit to Tenant Farmers-The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
6. Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture of Andhra Pradesh - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
7. Revitalizing Tribal Agriculture - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
8. Reforming Agricultural Markets in Andhra Pradesh - -The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
9. Coping with Climate Change - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
10. Water Resources of Andhra Pradesh - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh
11. Animal Husbandry in Andhra Pradesh - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh

## 12. Development of Fisheries Sector of Andhra Pradesh - The Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh

### **2. Research Studies - New**

#### **2.1 Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes**

##### **2.1.1 Scheduled Castes' Human Development Report 2017 Telangana State**

Scheduled Castes' Human Development Report–2017 is being prepared by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) at the instance of the Scheduled Caste Development Department (SCDD), Government of Telangana.

This is the first Scheduled Castes' Human Development Report for the state of Telangana. Adopting the UNDP methodology and utilising observed data pertaining to the 10 districts of the state for two periods: 2004-05 and 2011-12, this Report has constructed group-specific Human Development Index (HDI) and evaluated the human development performance of the Scheduled Caste groups relative to other groups across regions and over time within Telangana. Based on the results obtained for the two periods, projections as to the future human development status are also made for 2015-16.

This Report benchmarks the patterns of human development across caste groups and between rural and urban areas of the Telangana State before its formation. Such benchmarking would enable the State Government to monitor the progress of human development of Scheduled Caste groups.

#### **2.2 Women and Child Studies**

##### **2.2.1. Surveying the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) in Telangana, Sponsored by: UNICEF and Nalsar Law University, Hyderabad; Duration: Six months (July – December, 2017)**

#### **Objectives**

- To study trends in the Justice System with reference to Juveniles in Conflict with Law (JCLs) from caserecords of the Juvenile Justice Boards in the State of Telangana
- To study the challenges of functioning of the JJB
- To analyze the reasons for the delay in disposal of JCL cases in Telangana
- To do an analysis of the type of orders passed along with the nature of services available for JCL
  
- To understand the way the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPUs) are functioning and the way children are dealt with when apprehended
- Challenges faced by children (JCLs) with regard to police
- Challenges faced by the police in dealing children (JCLs) with regard to police
- To understand the types (background) of children arrested and the nature of offences children generally engage in
- To document good practices and procedures, and develop role clarity of different machineries working with the system and to disseminate the same

## **Methodology**

The research will employ mixed method techniques along with descriptive (descriptive to capture changes that cannot be counted) and quantitative indicators (factors that can be expressed as quantities).

**Status:** Initiated

### **2.2. 2. Summative Evaluation of Nutrition Interventions by Mahila Sanjiveeni Mission Pilot Project in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by: UNICEF HFO, Project cost: Rs 9,70, 000; Duration: 3 months (May – July, 2017)**

## **Objectives**

The overall objective is to

- Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project and to derive recommendations accordingly
- It also probes whether different aspects of the project are replicable and what pre-existing factors/conditions have to be in place

## **Methodology**

Mixed methods/methodology will be used to collect the data/information from the field. In the first step, baseline data will be analyzed, and all other documents related to the project, thoroughly reviewed to set the ground for evaluation. Finally proposed summative/end-line study answered five key questions organized around four evaluation criteria:

- **Relevance:** To what extent were the outputs of MSSM Pilot project consistent with recipients' requirements, Anganwadi Centre needs, ICDS priorities and UNICEF's policies?
- **Effectiveness:** To what extent were outcomes of the various strands of the MSSM project successfully achieved?
- **Efficiency:** How economically were resources/inputs converted into results?
- **Sustainability and Reliability:** To what extent have benefits from MSSM project continued after UNICEF support has been completed and why, and to what extent are the successes of the project replicable elsewhere?

**Status:** Initiated

### **3. Research Studies - Completed**

#### **3.1 Agriculture**

##### **3.1.1. 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, Sponsored by NIRD and PR, Hyderabad; Project cost: Rs. 29 lakhs; Project Duration: 2 years( 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2016)**

#### **Objectives**

A common feature seen in the studies on tenancy arrangements is that there is a higher extent of land under tenancy 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 the 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 Godavari delta zone when compared to Kaveri delta zone

#### **Methodology**

The study is based both on secondary and primary data sources. The secondary data is used to understand the evolving agrarian structures and agrarian relations as much as the social and demographic changes in these regions. As part of the primary investigation, the project undertook intensive survey of three villages each in the two delta zones. All households in the village are enumerated and information collected on households' characteristics like demographic profile, levels of diversification of individuals in the households and land and other resources owned. A house listing schedule is canvassed for this purpose. This schedule is designed in such a way having a common set of questions for both the deltas and certain specific questions for each delta separately. This is the overall sample frame for each village. An analysis of the data gave us the detailed socio-economic map for each village. A second level of questions is on the resources adjustment mechanisms in the land lease market. Data is 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 are classified into five socio-economic classes, and based on their interaction in the labour market viz., Non-Cultivating Land Owners (NCL), Rich Peasantry (RP), Middle Peasantry (MP), Poor Peasantry (PP), and Agricultural Labour 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 land lease market is highly dynamic and changes from one season to another as well as from one year to another. In order to capture this dynamics, we collected data on the resources adjustment mechanism for two crop seasons and for two years.

Apart from collecting the quantitative data from the sample villages in these two deltas, equal emphasis is laid on understanding the wider socio-economic processes that include the caste and class dynamics, socio-cultural variations, state policies and the impact of peasant struggles on the existing tenancy relations and conditions. In other words, the findings are located within the historical process of the respective deltas.

### **Summary and Conclusions**

Many factors have played a vital role in shaping the evolution of the delta zone of Godavari districts. During the first phase, one witnessed the presence of landlords in different guises and the importance of land tenancy arrangements in the economy. These tenants were predominantly landless labour entering the tenancy market. According to some village surveys, the extent of land under tenancy was around 30 per cent of the land. During this period, the rate of growth of agriculture was mainly due to increase in land under operation; paddy prices were not lucrative and due to the wages were also stagnant.

With an increase in diversification of the provincial propertied class in these areas one is also witnessing an increase in occupational diversification in the landless labour households in the two villages but a sizable section in this group is also entering into the land lease market. In the case of Kothapalli, nearly 70 per cent of the poor peasants are landless labour while in the case of Mentipudi 50 per cent of poor peasants are landless labour households. The availability of options to diversify (international) in Mentipudi has decreased the importance of tenancy for these households but has also created labour scarcity in the local economy. The path of development in Mentipudi might be different with either a potential for higher mechanization or change of crop to labour saving crops. In the case of Kothapalli, the commission agents provide stability to the existing order. Even in the presence of occupational diversity for the landless labour households, the importance of tenancy continues. The land hunger of these households and the need to hedge against the uncertainties of living makes the land lease market a very active market. Since the demand for land is reasonably high from this segment, the rent is also high making sure that the income of NCPH from agriculture is high. The structures that are getting generated, in the agrarian sector, providing important role for non-residents/non cultivating peasant households who are leasing out land to agricultural labour households and poor peasantry. This brings back the importance of ground rent resulting in the generation of new type landlords. The above hypothesis, if reasonably true, calls for a different approach for solving the agrarian crisis



**3.1.2. Soybean Varieties and Package of Practices; Sponsored by: NCAP, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Project Cost: Rs. 35.5 lakh; Duration: 6 months; Project Start Date: January, 2015**

**Objectives**

- Assess the contribution of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and SAU (public sector) Research and Development in developing soybean varieties by assessing cost of development of technology and performance
- Estimate 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 direct method (field survey) and indirect method (Total factor productivity) using secondary data
- Assess the contribution of technology to import substitution and export promotion
- Assess the impact of soybean technology on producers (farmers) in terms of change in income level,
- Assess the impact of soybean varieties on alternative uses, consumer preferences
- To suggest appropriate policy measures

**Methodology**

Soybean research in India has developed improved seed varieties and agro ecological zone specific production technologies. Therefore the impact of soybean varieties would be examined in different agro ecological zones in which it is cultivated. Major area under soybean is in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, but also newer areas under the crop have come up in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in that order. The other states which have contributed to increase in area are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (DSR, ICAR). According to the first crop estimate of SOPA (Soybean Processors Association of India) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh rank as the first four states in area in 2013 kharif as well as in 2012 kharif. Hence these four states are selected for the primary survey.

Two Districts in each of these states are selected. The criterion for selection of districts is area under cultivation. In MP Ujjain district in Ujjain division and Rajgarh district in Bhopal divisions are selected. In Maharashtra Amaravati district in Amaravati division and Latur district in Latur division are selected. In Rajasthan Kota CAD and Jhalawar is selected from Kota division and in AP two districts Adilabad and Nizamabad are selected. In all 8 districts are selected from the four states.

Two Blocks/ mandals (as in AP) from each district and two villages from each block/ mandal are selected based on criteria like area under soybean crop, soil type, irrigation, mono cropping/ inter cropping. Villages with minimum population size of 1000 shall be selected which gives scope to cover different communities.

45 soybean farmer households are selected from each of the selected village stratified across 3 broad land holdings categories of small-marginal, medium and big. The total households covered by the study would be 1440.

## **Data collection tools**

All farmer households are listed and basic information on landholding, cropping area, crops cultivated, soil type, and so on are collected for the purpose of sample frame work to enable sample selection. HH schedule is administered for selected farmer households based on land holding on crop history, varieties used, crop yield, cost of production, package of practices, policy interventions and any suggestions

Stakeholder analysis is also taken up through Focus Group Discussions with farmers groups, processor associations, traders, KVKs. Rapid appraisal on consumer preferences shall be taken up at major sale points of soya products in major towns in the vicinity of the study areas. Strategic Interviews with Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), SAU scientists, officials, Officials of DAC (department of agriculture and cooperation), private company agencies, and other relevant stakeholders will be held. Specific case studies are taken up in case of organic soy crop.

**Techniques of analysis:** Descriptive and multivariate analysis is conducted

## **Findings**

Two patterns emerge in the course of area expansion of soybean crop, firstly that traditional crops are replaced by soybean (long term change) in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and secondly crops like maize, pulses and cotton are being replaced due to relatively higher and stable returns, rain fed in nature and short duration of soybean crop. The second pattern is found in the late entry states of Maharashtra and Telangana.

The trend growth rate of total factor productivity (TFP) in MP is in the band of 1- 1.20 while for Rajasthan it ranges between 1.20 and 1.40. In the case of Maharashtra it ranges between 1 and 1.4. MP the long standing grower of soybean has not been able to achieve high TFP compared to medium starter and new comer states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra respectively. The increase in input index in MP shows quantities of all inputs used (seed, fertilizer, human and animal labour) have fallen while cost has increased which has pushed the Total Input Index (TII) but has not shown any commensurate rise in the Total Output Index (TOI).

Distribution of technical efficiency across states shows that a large percentage of farmers fall in the highest efficiency bracket in the states of MP, Maharashtra, Telangana and Rajasthan in that order. An analysis of determinants of efficiency show that adoption of package of practices does not significantly impact yield levels may be due to deficit rainfall in the current agricultural year. Younger farmers and farmers who practiced crop rotation once in 3-4 years had results with better efficiency levels.

## **Summary and Conclusions**

Based on the evidence from the field it can be emphasized that there is a strong need to focus on improving the productivity of rain-fed soya bean crop through development of non-GMO (genetically modified) soya bean varieties that can withstand both prolonged drought spells as well as excess rains.

The yield gap between potential yield and farm yield can be bridged if appropriate measures are taken by the state institutions. The dissemination of package of practices needs to be focused on. Right and effective methods of extension have to be adopted so as to work closely with soya bean farmers. Different methods/ modes combining public and private need to be explored keeping in view the diversity of farming situation and farmers conditions for this purpose. Private information sources like the traders and pesticide dealers are not trusted much by farmers; therefore knowledge needs to be disseminated through credible sources. A soybean consortia mode may be necessary to translate the research outputs to real outcomes, a multi-institutional approach involving the NARS, the state departments of Agriculture, NGO's, KVK's, public sector financial institutions and private industry is required for this. Appropriate policy measures need to be in place to ensure that inputs are supplied at same cost to all farmers especially bottom decile farmers to improve their economic efficiency.

Further Indian soya foods are paid a premium price in the world market because of cultivation of non-GMO varieties and hence there is a need to retain these markets. To tap the growing organic markets world over and especially in Europe, National Programme for organic production of soya bean crop can also be initiated. Our field survey also revealed pockets of soybean cultivation where chemical fertilizer application is low which could be effectively transformed to organic method of cultivation. This is more so in case of tribal farmers.

**3.1.3. Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India. (Expression of Interests was won and formal MoU has to be finalized between NRI, Greenwich and CESS), Sponsoring Agency - ISEAL Alliance, U.K; Project Cost: USD 2,40,000 (approx. for three years for complete study), Duration- 36 months, Start Date – April, 2015**

**Objectives**

- To examine the impact that becoming and being licensed under BCIs sustainability standard has on cotton farmers and their households
- To evaluate the potential benefits from the producer units and the producer company that will be set up under the BCI project
- Improve understanding of how the market dynamics in Kurnool and the livelihood context in the area are likely to have affected observed outcomes

**Methodology**

The site chosen for the study is Adoni Mandal in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The study is impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level are examined over a three year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in the same period three years later. The study focuses 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 examines how participation and outcomes are different across farmers with different poverty profiles and starting level of assets.

## **Findings, Summary, Conclusions**

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

### **i. Awareness to adoption**

The BCI shows a clear gap in index score on knowledge (.055) and application (0.45). The BCI project will enhance the knowledge of farmers. There is an assumption that once farmers receive training they will adopt the practices which they are taught by Participatory Rural Development Initiatives (PRDIS), including reduced use of harmful chemicals, intercropping etc. However, 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. This presents a challenge to the BCI project in demonstrating benefit and changing the existing mind-set of the farmers regarding excessive or imbalanced use of agro-chemicals.

### **ii. Thrust on profitability and not just productivity**

Overall, the work of the government, civil society, and the private sector on agriculture has been confined to the improvement of production and productivity. The interventions related to technology and management practices (encompassing seeds, chemical inputs, and pesticides) are chosen to enhance the level of cotton production. The farmers, therefore, also tend to look at cotton cultivation from the production/productivity enhancement angle while evaluating the need to take up certain interventions. 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. which will demonstrate a viable economically working model of sustainability standards in a commodity. The study will be able to examine the investment implications of improved profitability towards household productive investments and consequently in poverty reduction.

### **iii. Market demand for the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) Cotton**

It is not clear whether market demand for BCI licensed cotton will develop. 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. The theory of change assumes market demand will exist, particularly in the value chain impact pathway.

### **iv. Inclusion /exclusion of women in the BCI project**

The baseline study shows how gender inequalities are significant. The entrenched gender norms that prevail mean that it will be challenging for the PRDIS project to tackle such norms, without targeted interventions and potentially in consent with other actors. To date very few women are involved in the Learning Groups (4%), but information is also not shared with them by their husbands on matters relating to cotton farming and marketing, because it is often assumed that they do not need to know this information. 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, as it is male heads of household who control this decision-making and cotton income. Women's labour is also heavily relied

upon and they have the triple burden of cotton farming, combined with domestic and reproductive tasks.

**v. Social dimension of sustainability**

As discussed in the social impact pathway, 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 the next few years). The hired labour market is informal and it may be challenging to introduce formal contracts and other elements of decent work principles, as many of the cotton farmers hiring others to work on their farms also have limited means. As many households rely upon this wage labour for their food and income security, it may be difficult to challenge child labour incidence during harvest time, without additional social protection measures. Health and safety training does not reach hired labourers – because the few farmers who hire them are not using protective equipment themselves. These changes will require skills, resources and importantly structural /policy interventions (e.g. on social security of agriculture labour). The BCI standards and the BCI project on the ground may be able to bring about changes in awareness on these issues among the right group of people but real changes may be considered as requiring ‘long haul’ efforts and interventions.

**vi. 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 that the farmers get from the intermediaries (dalal /commission agent). The extent of disadvantage these trading relationships are causing to the farmers needs to be explored further during the study. The BCI project is mandated to work on promoting enabling mechanisms (on finance and market access) to the farmers which will require a proper understanding and an appropriate strategy, but it is not clear how far this is likely to occur or feasible for the implementing partner.

**vii. The baseline status of participating households offers both opportunities and challenges**

The baseline study shows a very high proportion of illiteracy for both men and women farmers (70 and 88% respectively, illiterate or without formal education). This offers a challenge to the PRDIS team in implementing training and extension services (particularly so as farmers with less education tends to have lower BCCI score), which will need to be oriented towards the learning requirements and learning styles of the participating farmers. The BCI scores have also shown that some of the farmers are currently following many of the BCI recommended practices. Some of these farmers can be motivators or demonstrators. Given the current low level of knowledge and application of various practices, the BCI project has the opportunity to make significant changes e.g. almost all farmers are using fertilizers and pesticides in an unbalanced way (excessively, untimely, in-appropriately, under-use or no use) and only two per cent of farmers are taking nutrient application decisions based on the soil test.

### **3.1.4. Report of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Duration: 1 Year**

#### **Terms of Reference**

- To review the present policies and programmes for agricultural development in its totality in Andhra Pradesh and to suggest institutional and technological interventions to accelerate productivity and ensure the profitability of agriculture while safeguarding ecological security with a view to promoting Inclusive Growth
- To examine the issues of indebtedness, inadequate access to credit by tenant farmers, conflicts of interest between owner cultivators and tenant farmers and risks in agriculture (natural disasters and market shocks) contributing to increased vulnerabilities of farmers and to suggest measures for the improved access of small farmers and tenants to quality credit, to build the capabilities of farmers and institutions to absorb shocks and manage risks so as to reduce livelihood vulnerabilities
- To suggest suitable policies and institutional mechanisms (comprehensive agricultural development with the convergence of programmes) to promote broad based agricultural growth with a focus on agro-based rural industrialization with strong backward and forward linkages
- The Commission should 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

The Commission has taken a holistic view of these inter-related issues impacting the growth prospects of agriculture in the State. The issue based analysis of secondary data is supplemented with field based evidence. A Taskforce has been set up by the Commission to provide an oversight and is ably supported by a Technical Group. Ten sub-committees are constituted on selected themes to examine the factors determining the outcomes of the process of agricultural development. Papers are commissioned on specific issues from subject matter specialists. Field based studies are undertaken and workshops are held within Andhra Pradesh and in other States. The members of the Commission interacted with stakeholders during field visits and met farmers' representatives. Their concerns and expectations are noted and codified. Meetings are held with the representatives of financial institutions, functionaries of market committees, members of academic institutions and so on. Content analysis of the information provided by the farmers and other stakeholders is carried out to understand the field level implementation problems of public interventions relating to agriculture. The Drafting Committee reviewed the sub-committee reports, commissioned papers and other documents in order to put the issues and recommendations in perspective. The Commission has developed a natural resource deprivation index for ranking all the mandals of the State on a deprivation scale. It also identified extremely deprived mandals for prioritization.

### **3.2 Industry and Intellectual Property Rights**

#### **3.2.1. Product Patents for Pharmaceutical Inventions: The Indian Experience, Sponsored by: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi**

##### **Objectives**

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

##### **Methodology**

- Using firm level data from the Annual Reports of the pharmaceutical firms in India, studied the changes in strategies of firms as far as their R&D behaviour is concerned during the transition period of 1994 to 2004
- Looked at the changes in their R&D behaviour after the introduction of product patents in January 2005
- Studied the mail box applications made during the transition period

##### **Findings**

- (i) Neither the Government of India nor the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry have used the transition period (1995-05) provided by the TRIPS agreement properly
- (ii) The Indian pharmaceutical industry is not prepared to face the product patent regime which was introduced in 2005
- (iii) The adverse effects of a product patent regime are not being felt because of lack of inventions both in the traditional chemical based pharmaceutical industry and the molecular biology based pharmaceutical industry failing to take off
- (iv) Neither the GoI nor the Indian pharmaceutical industry is making any effort to build technological capability in molecular biology based pharmaceutical industry

#### **3.2.2. Technological Cooperation among BRICS Countries: Problems and Prospects, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi**

##### **Objectives**

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

##### **Methodology**

- Considered the complementary and conflicting strengths in technological generation of these countries
- The case of pharmaceutical industry is taken up to concretely analyse this issue
- In our visit to China we discussed these issues with officials and academics from China

## Findings

BRICS has a long way to go to realise its potential. Recently BRICS has moved away from being principally an economic organization into a political organization weakening it considerably. The economic turmoil of its members viz., Brazil and to some extent China has weakened it further. Brazil was an especially active member. The political turmoil of its members viz., Brazil and Russia has weakened it. Technological collaboration will function more effectively if it is private sector collaboration but such a scenario is difficult to imagine. There is a lot of potential for collaboration among public agencies in the pharmaceutical industries of this grouping

### 3.3 Service Sector

#### **3.3.1. Intra-Industry trade in services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, structure and policy dimensions. Funded by South Asian Network of Economic Research Institute (SANEDI), Nepal, Funded by GDN, World Bank; Project Cost: \$10,000, Feb 2015-April 2017**

#### 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
3. To analyze the determinants of IIT in services *vis-a-vis* with selected trading partners
4. Suggest policy decisions for market access in trade in services

#### Methodology

Data for the study has been drawn from various published reports of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UNSTATs), World Bank, UNCTAD and National Income Accounts Statistics of all the South Asian Countries. The first objective of the study is analyzed for the period 1970-2013. Techniques such as compound annual growth rate, trade openness and Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) methods are used for the analysis. For second objective, Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) is constructed. We have used Equal Weightage and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to assign weights. After this, we have used linear arithmetic aggregation methodology to combine scores with their corresponding weights to arrive at Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI). Finally, to estimate the determining factors for IIT in services for India, panel ARDL cointegration analysis is applied to analyse both short run and long run estimates

#### Findings

- (i) Given the similar levels of structural development, geographical proximity and cultural ties it will be much easier of South Asian countries to negotiate on services agreements in GATS with developed countries



- (ii) The high Revealed comparative advantage (RCA) above 1 for Nepal, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka and close to 1 for Bhutan and Pakistan indicates the competitiveness of services in their respective economies. Except for India, none of the economies in the region has reaped gains from services trade potentialities
- (iii) The analysis found that Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives are highly restrictive economies. However, Pakistan, India, and Nepal are comparatively less restrictive
- (iv) Interestingly intra-industry trade(IIT), a phenomenon being observed mostly in the context of goods, is found to be significant in South Asia's trade in services
- (v) There is considerable variation among South Asian countries in nature of trade. Nepal, Pakistan, India, Bhutan and Sri Lanka show a pattern of more specialization in intra-industry trade. Whereas, the countries such as Bangladesh, and Maldives show the pattern of trade in inter-industry in nature rather than IIT
- (vi) The panel co-integration result indicates that there is a long-run equilibrium between IIT in services and its determinants

### **Way Forward**

- (i) There is a tremendous opportunity for export diversification for each country in the region. Therefore, trade facilitation measures and interplay with the goods sector will ultimately strengthen the overall services trade of the region
- (ii) Trade liberalization, under GATS, is decisive for the countries to gain benefits from integration and opening up. Standing alone in this integrated economy will not be a fruitful idea at all
- (iii) Reduction of trade barriers and acceleration of services trade liberalization
- (iv) Scope for developing regional value chain
- (v) Promote intra-industry trade within the region
- (vi) Developing standard services hubs based on the accounting for competitiveness for each country
- (vii) Reduction in transport costs, trade cost
- (viii) Creation of soft and hard infrastructure networks in the country and borders

### **3.4 Human Development**

#### **3.4.1. Human Development Report Telangana; Sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Telangana**

Telangana became the 29<sup>th</sup> state of the Indian Union after the bifurcation of combined Andhra Pradesh. The report on human development in Telangana State is prepared by our centre at the invitation of the Planning Department, Government of Telangana.

This is the first Human Development Report for the state of Telangana. UNDP methodology has been used to compute Human Development Index (HDI) for the 10 districts of Telangana during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and projected for 2015-16.

This Report benchmarks the patterns of human development across districts, caste groups, gender groups, occupational groups, rural and urban areas in Telangana before the formation of Telangana State. This enables the State Government to monitor the progress of human development in the state. This Report has also brought out clearly the ways and means to bring about improvements in human development and reduction in its inequalities. Telangana has improved its rank in HDI from 13 in 2004-05 to 10 in 2011-12 among the states in India. There are considerable improvements in HDI during this period among all the districts in Telangana. Inequalities in human development across social groups, rural- urban areas and hence across the districts have declined. However, the inequalities persist. Variations in the nature of growth, allocation of funds for social and economic services, functioning of education and health institutions and variations in deprivations in agriculture related natural resources are associated with the variations in levels, improvements and inequalities in human development of Telangana. The related policies of the Government of Telangana have the potential to address the concerns of human development.

### **3.4.2. Human Development Report – Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh**

The objective of the report on Human Development in Andhra Pradesh is to examine the experience of Andhra Pradesh in human development at the state and district levels. The report Human Development in Andhra Pradesh is prepared by our centre at the invitation of the Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The report has examined three basic issues-

- What is the status of human development of the newly formed state of Andhra Pradesh in the undivided state?
- What would be its human development status if the policies of undivided state were to be continued in the future also?
- How should the public policies be calibrated to suit the newly formed state of Andhra Pradesh?

UNDP methodology has been used to compute Human Development Index (HDI) for the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and projected for 2015-16. This report provides district-wise analysis of human development and also an inter-district comparison of the same. The issues of inequalities in HDI and its convergence across the districts are analysed. The analysis of the components of HDI has enabled us to identify the areas of concern.

The hallmark of the report is the utilisation of district level data on public expenditure for establishing the inter-relationships between HDI and economic growth. It analyses how government expenditure on social services directly contributes to HDI. Similarly, the contribution of expenditure on economic services, through labour productivity, to economic growth is also assessed. The analysis in this direction has revealed that (in)adequate allocation and (in)efficient utilisation of public expenditure have determined the linkages between economic growth and human development. Keeping in view the positive relationship between labour productivity and economic growth, upgrading the skills of youth is of the utmost importance to derive benefits from the demographic dividend. Skill up-gradation of

all workers in general and youth in particular improves their employability and enhances labour productivity and thereby economic growth.

### **3.5 Education**

#### **3.5.1. Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16 - The Case of Andhra Pradesh, Sponsored by: Commissioner of School Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh; Project Cost: Rs. 5.0 lakh**

##### **Methodology**

Based on the suggestions by the State Project Director and conditions laid down by 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 Primary School (PS), Upper Primary School (UPS) and High School (HS) and Higher Secondary School (HSS) together.

##### **Findings**

CESS survey data also highlights some findings for appropriate policy decision. For instance, 86 percent of government schools are with functional toilets for girls compared to 72 percent in case of boys. Similar results hold good in private schools and at the district level. A similar trend is observed with respect to functional urinals in schools for boys and girls from the survey data. There is a need to make adequate efforts in about 20 percent of the schools where the toilets and urinals for both boys and girls are not functioning. Around 15 percent of the schools in Kurnool district do not have drinking water facility. Similarly, a significant percentage of schools – whether government or private in both the districts do not have electricity connection, playground and some schools do not have a compound wall. To sum up, the survey results show that facilities such as electricity connection for all classrooms, subscribing newspaper/magazine, playground, and functional computers are better in private schools over government schools. The requirement of ramps for schools for disabled children to access classrooms needs special attention from the policy makers.

Most of these findings are in conformity with the field observations. Our field visits show that 96 per cent of the schools irrespective of the district are open on the day of our first visit. However 3.5 per cent of schools in Kurnool district and 4.3 per cent of schools in West Godavari district are not open on the first day of our field visit. On the other hand, irrespective of the district, 4.1 percent of the heads of the schools are not available in our first visit and we gathered information in these schools in the second visit. It gives an impression that some of the heads of the institutions are not aware of the importance of educational statistics in nation building. Thus, there is every need to include one section on the importance of the DISE data in the contents of the training module meant for the training of the Headmasters and Principals to fill the DISE data. We found poor availability of records in tribal welfare schools, single teacher schools, schools with single digit pupil, schools where no regular teacher is appointed and are run with the teachers deputed from other

nearby schools from time to time and a private school which had come under different management. There are reports that some of the private schools do not maintain the school report cards and in some cases, the report cards are lying with the mandal level unit for want of signature of the officials. Overall, 20.1 per cent of the schools do not have display board i.e. 25.4 per cent of the schools in Kurnool district and 15.3 per cent in West Godavari district. Among those serving the mid-day meal, we perceive that the food quality is good in 85.5 per cent of the schools and this situation varies across the districts i.e. 81.3 percent in West Godavari district and 90.4 percent in Kurnool district. MIS unit faced lot of difficulties in the online entry with the limited resources and hopeful of improving the situation in the next year.

### **3.6 Health**

#### **3.6.1. Management of workload and work pattern among Public Health Functionaries in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Time and Motion Study (TAM); Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 67.6 lakhs; Duration: 22 months**

##### **Objectives**

Study has been conceptualized with following three key objectives in focus.

1. To demonstrate time utilization by Frontline Health Worker (FLHWs), ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) in performing various activities based on job descriptions
  - 1.1 To quantify the time utilization by FLHWs and AWWs in various activities by using TAM study
  - 1.2 To understand facilitating factors, barriers and specific reasons for their (FLHWs and AWWs) pattern of time utilization
  - 1.3 To explore facilitating and barrier factors in work time utilization by ASHAs
2. To explore the perceptions and suggestions from Health and Women Development and Child Welfare (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 a mixed methods study with '*time and motion*' approach wherein time utilizations by FLHWs and AWWs have been quantitatively measured and recorded. Given the nature of inquiry, both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to collect data from the participants. 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 departments' officials. Qualitative methods enabled to contextualize quantitative findings and understand them better.

It must be noted that tool development is done in a phased manner with both primary and secondary components embedded in overall procedure. A series of field visits are made in order to get clarity about field realities and contextualize the tools developed based on secondary literature available. Improvisations are made after each round of field visits followed by a discussion meeting (March 2015) where internal core advisory group members of TAM gathered in order to finalize the tools content. Decision to undertake piloting of tools is done following which tools are finally revised and modified to be used in the main study. Details of the process are described in depth in TAM Study Process Document

## **Key findings**

### **ANMs**

- Median time spent in a day (including total travel): 8:04 hrs (IQR, 7:18-8:49 hrs)
- Median time spent in a day (excluding home-facility/field-home travel): 7:04 hrs (IQR, 6:08-7:31 hrs)
- Median time spent in a day on job (excluding 1:02 hrs of within field travel): 6:02 hrs
- 2hrs of travel on any given day and time available for core service delivery
- Time spent by first and second ANMs
- Composition of a typical working day- top prioritized activities and contexts
- Key enabling and barrier factors: a mix

### **Male Health Worker**

- Median time spent in a day (including total travel) 7:55 hrs (IQR, 5:48-9:47 hrs)
- Median time spent in a day on job (excluding 3 hrs of overall travel): 4:16 hrs
- Composition of a typical working day for MPH (M)s - Top prioritized activities
- Key enabling and barrier factors: a mix

### **Anganwadi Worker** (Nutrition related activities in convergence with health dept.)

- Median time spent in a day (including total travel) 6:50 hrs (IQR, 6:14-8:06 hrs)
- Minimal time on field level travel
- Composition of a typical working day

## **Summary and Conclusions**

### **ANMs**

- Trainings: A need for periodic refresher trainings in smaller groups and on-job trainings with support received from supervisors. Hands on exposure will enable better skill enhancement. 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
- Providing proper infrastructure vital for ANMs functioning like government owned SC's, maintenance of buildings, equipment and furniture etc

- Providing better transportation facilities and/or allowances to ANMs so that they can easily hire a vehicle without out of pocket expenditure
- Ensuring regular stocks supply and availability of medicines. Supervisors and MOs can play a vital role in facilitating procurement of the same
- Ensuring on-time payment of salaries with incentives to better performing ANMs
- Recognizing importance of MPHw (M) to work of ANMs and recruiting them in order to better divide the work and utilize time
- 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. Postings should be based on area territories too
- Reducing the number of columns in ANM registers in order to minimize information duplication and introducing online recording system of reports and records (in AP it has been already done by ANMs expressed the need to be better trained in online records updation as in the case of online MCTS tracking)

### **Multipurpose Health Worker (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

### **ASHAs**

- Regular payment of honorariums to ASHAs and if feasible a certain minimum fixed salary
- Providing stationery items and communication allowances in order to minimize their out of pocket expenses
- Recruiting eligible ASHAs as ANMs after training
- ASHA training has to be on routine basis with skill base building through practical exposure

### **AWWs**

- Reducing the number of records and introducing online system
- Trainings AWWs in a comprehensive and creative manner in order to be able to better impart ECCE, accurately do growth monitoring etc.
- Infrastructure: Maintaining existing AWCs and providing equipment (like cooking stoves, functioning weighing scales). Providing teaching aids to AWWs along with training will enable AWWs to impart ECCE effectively
- Designing of teaching curriculum in local dialects which can enable better comprehension by AWWs serving in tribal areas
- Reducing the number of registers and introducing online system of maintaining the same
- Regular supply of stock material and making an efforts to provide the same at the same time
- Introducing performance and educational qualification based promotions

## **Common Recommendations for FLHWs, ASHAs and AWWs**

- Need to strictly define job descriptions of FLHWs, ASHAs and AWWs with formulation of work plans based on the same. A routine follow up for the same will better enable effective implementation
- 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 and promoting the same in practice for workers. Strengthening mid-level supervision in order to enhance skills 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 committee and enhance service utilization
- Improving reach and availability of 108 Ambulance services so that even during emergency cases at night availability of the same can be ensured. This becomes even more important for difficult to reach tribal locations
- Providing travel and daily allowance/accommodation facilities to accompanying ASHAs and/or ANMs while accompanying patients to health facility
- Filling up vacant positions across cadres and of supervisors too
- Ensuring a dynamic Health Management Information System (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 phenomena like routine absenteeism
- Enhancing inter-department 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

### **3.7 Women and Child Studies**

#### **3.7.1. Building the evidence for improved mother baby follow-up and HIV sensitive social protection (Assessment of Quality of Maternal and Child HIV Care and Treatment and Quality of Life of Children Living with HIV in Raichur District of Karnataka); Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 42.33 lakhs; Duration: 18 months**

##### **Objectives**

1. To compare the sero-positive status of HIV exposed babies born to HIV positive pregnant women placed on single and complex Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (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 is 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 PPTCT cascade. In-depth interviews (IDI) are conducted with HIV infected mothers and service (PPTCT and Antiretroviral 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.

### **Key Findings**

As part of this study, the research team conducted interviews with 66 HIV positive mothers, 32 children affected by AIDS (CABA), the Director and 2 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) officials from Women and Child Welfare Department (WCD), 7 taluk level officials and other front-line health workers to understand the awareness and utilization of social protection schemes to Children affected by Aids (CABA) in Raichur district. Among the CABAs and their families interviewed, there are around 27 children infected and remaining five children are affected with HIV.

- **Profile of CABA:** From the data collected through interviews, it is observed that among the CABA Families, families with only one CABA are thirteen (40.65%), with 2 CABAs are around fourteen families (43.75%), with three CABAs only one family (3.1%) and with around four CABAs there are four families (12.5%)

Similarly, it is observed that 40 percent of the children (13) had lost both parents. A small section of 34 percent children (11) have only mothers while a very small section of 3 percent of children (1) has only fathers. About 21 percent of children (7) have both the parents alive.

- **Awareness and Utilization of Social Protection and Social Benefit Schemes among the CABA and Positive Women:** To understand the extent of awareness on social protection services and utility by the positive mothers was studied. From among the respondents, a large section (48%) of the mothers is not aware of the ICPS services. Around (26%) of the respondents are aware of the ICPS services but are not enrolled for receiving the services. A relatively smaller section(23%) of the respondents is aware and enrolled for the services. A very small section (3%) of the respondents are enrolled but not aware of the ICPS services
- It is also observed that ICPS scheme is being accessed by sixteen children (16) amounting to around 50 percent of the families. Only ten (10) families, leading to around



27 percent are accessing scholarships. Only three (3) CABAs, around 8.3 percent are accessing aid from the local NGOs. Four children (11.11%) are not availing any services. The mid-day meal scheme is being availed by two (5.5%) CABAs. The bus pass facility is being availed by only one child around 2.7 percent of the total children interviewed

- Details of distance travelled by CABA to avail the ART services: The data presented through above graph helps us to understand the distance being travelled by CABAs for accessing the ART services. Around 50 percent (16 children) are travelling a distance of 1 -10kms for accessing ART services from their homes. Around 16 percent (5 children) travel near about 21-30kms. An equal number of children (four each, 13%) are travelling a minimum of 11-20kms and 31-40kms for receiving ART services. Very small percent of 6 percent of the children (2) are travelling 41-50kms for accessing the ART services. Only 3 percent of children interviewed (1) has to travel more than 50kms for receiving ART services

## **Summary and Conclusions**

Policy linked recommendations based on the findings from the study:

1. PPTCT and 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. The inter-departmental convergence needs to be more integrated and enhanced. There needs to be effective and periodic review of the services being provided
2. Greater involvement of health systems in Mother-Baby tracking and 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. Early Infant Diagnosis and Early Initiation of Pediatric ART. Focus has to be enhanced for early diagnosis and early initiation of ART. Regular visits of the mother-baby pairs need to be increased and coverage has to be more
4. Urgent need for strengthening of Forecasting and Supply Chain Management System of Kits and Drugs. The supply change management needs to be more stringent and stock needs to be updated regularly and inter center loaning out process to be promoted for focused coverage of the beneficiaries
5. Innovative and effective tracking systems need to be strengthened
6. Monitoring and Data Management to be strengthened. The M&E mechanism needs to be more stringent and effective. All linked service provisions should be linked through unique IDs
7. 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
8. 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 need to be laid through advocacy and anti-discrimination community and departmental campaigns

9. Gender inequality and power differentials to be tackled through equal access to education, employment and protection of human rights and child rights. The CABA children need to be further supported through safe guarding their child rights and access to social protection schemes
10. Increase understanding of the linkages between Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH), Gender and HIV/AIDS. The service providers need to be trained further for better understanding of the linkages between the integrated components of Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH), Gender and HIV/AIDS
11. To improve the visibility and participation of young people and vulnerable groups in HIV/AIDS programming - The focus on young people needs 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
12. To work towards reducing gaps between policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and implementation gaps. Periodic and regular departmental and inter-departmental reviews need to be initiated and regularized under the auspices of the respective district collectors and state officials. This would help in enhancing the convergence and file and field connections and streamlining the process from policy

### **3.7.2. Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Roll-out in Telangana: A Rapid Assessment in Telangana State; sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 12.26 lakhs; Duration: 6 months**

#### **Objectives**

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures
- To enhance capacities at all systems and persons involved in service delivery
- To create database and knowledge base for child protection services
- To strengthen child protection at family and community level
- To coordinate and network with government institutions and non-government institutions to ensure effective implementation of the scheme

#### **Methodology**

The research employed mixed method techniques along with descriptive survey methods to understand the scenario of ICPS implementation. In the process of data collection, both qualitative (descriptive to capture changes that cannot be counted) and quantitative indicators (factors that can be expressed as quantities) are used

#### **Key Findings**

1. Shortage of human resources and frequent deputation of the DCPU members for other works have been the major challenges affecting the quality of the implementation of the scheme. The high staff turnover due to the lack of job security in ICPS is detrimental to the effective implementation of ICPS

2. Lack of sufficient knowledge and information among Project Director (PD)-ICDS/District Welfare Officer (DWO) has been another area of concern as they play a vital role in ICPS implementation
3. Lack of role clarity among other stakeholders including Child Welfare Committee (CWCs), DWOs and Juvenile Justice Board (JJBs) results in District Child Protection Unit (DCPUs) work execution. Consequently, it affects the coordination and cooperation between departments and key stakeholders
4. High vacuum in the coordination between line departments due to irregular steering committee meetings
5. Lack of administrative powers to DCPU has been a huge challenge that impedes the implementation of the scheme at the grass-root level due to which they have no decision making authority
6. Insufficient Institutional Rehabilitation centres for accommodating boys and children with special needs, is another area needs to be focused upon
7. Another challenge faced by almost all is the lack of transportation facility at DCPUs
8. Inadequate support and cooperation from Juvenile Welfare Department in sharing the monthly reports impacting the regular updating of the MIS

### **Summary and Conclusions**

The study shows that the scheme is being implemented in all the districts of Telangana state but the study points out some critical gaps in implementation at the different levels in terms of lack of trained professionals, knowledge gaps among service providers and key stakeholders on the scheme components and their role, lack of essential services, weak CP structure at different level etc. There is a need for an overall improvement in the above mentioned areas and the concerned departments also need to take measures to bring the CP issues as a priority area at district administration.

### **3.7.3. MoRES Nutrition: Concurrent monitoring of ICDS centers in Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh, First phase study; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 61.11 lakhs; Duration: 18 months**

#### **Objectives**

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

#### **Methodology**

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 measuring the tangible outputs ICDS has produced as a result of interventions and also **input indicators** measuring the resources used in implementation of the 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 are selected from the programme policy document.

**Quantitative methods:** a semi-structured pre-tested 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.

**Qualitative methods:** within the semi-structured questionnaire there will be a few questions which will focus on causative factors. A few observations can also be made when the investigator is collecting the data from the ICDS centre. This will help in cross checking a few quantitative indicators implemented.

**Observation** is another method to be used to catch some of the issues which cannot be captured through semi-structured questionnaire.

Outputs from quantitative method will be complemented with qualitative outputs.

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

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

Tentative findings

1. Correlation of better functioning of ICDS centres with overburdening of AWW
2. Impact of shortage in supply of goods on the better functioning of ICDS centres
3. Correlation of knowledge levels of AWW on improved services to the community

### **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.

The outcome of the study will be shared with the department on a monthly basis and outcome dissemination workshop will be organized on a half yearly basis.

#### **3.7.4. PLHIV sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Cash Transfers under AASARA Pension Scheme in Telangana State; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 15.0 lakhs; Duration: 12 months**

##### **Objectives**

To realize this concept the key objective for this study is to:

- Identify different social protection schemes of the government relevant to People Living with HIV/Aids (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:

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

##### **Methodology**

###### **Phase 1**

Secondary state level data on PLHIVs pension receivers and non-receivers from Telangana State Aids Control Society (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.

###### **Phase 2**

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 resulting 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 programming, 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, the evidence continues to be associated with quantitative research/evaluations of a 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.

### **Key findings**

- Retention (in care) and adherence (to treatment) is the extent a PLHIV follows a prescribed medication or treatment regimen. Inadequate retention and adherence lead to poor health outcomes (morbidity, mortality, drug resistance, risk of transmission) and reduced cost effectiveness (increased costs and lower productivity). The greatest loss to follow-up for HIV care occurs before starting treatment. Lack of adherence to ART causes sub-optimal viral suppression that may result in higher risk of developing drug resistance, transmission of such drug resistance and increasing treatment costs
- Considering this, Telangana State Aids Control Society has taken steps to include the PLHIVs who are a vulnerable category into Aasara Pension Scheme where all eligible PLHIVs will get INR 1000 monthly pension. The conditionality applicable to get eligibility is adherence to ART care and treatment
- To ensure effective coverage, District Aids Prevention and Control Units (DAPCUs) have to take initiative to give proper sensitization to all eligible PLHIVs on the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) procedures. Simplifying the enrolment procedures and making the Care, Support and Treatment (CST) services PLHIV friendly will have a greater impact on treatment adherence
- Most of the PLHIVs are from a poor economic background and have less dependable options. Loss of employment due to sickness, loss of income due to lack of work, increase in out of pocket expenses to meet the health demands, stigma and discrimination forced them to more vulnerability. Under such conditions, relevance of providing INR 1000 per month is the most appropriate social protection support to PLHIVs
- Majority (average 80%) of the PLHIVs are meeting their ART adherence, particularly travel to ART, nutritional care and other medical expenses from the CCT. It is evident that ART adherence is more effective because of CCT, which is one of the successful policy level interventions. In addition, CCT recipients are able to purchase nutritional supplements and also spending on nutritious food items. This helps in strengthening immune system. In few cases, CCT recipients are using some portion of their pension on their children's schooling. Caregivers of Children Living with HIV/Aids (CLHIVs), in addition to taking the CLHIVs to ART regularly, are also using the amount for physician consultation and purchasing medicines for CLHIVs. While ART services and treatment for opportunistic infections are free at government ART centres, due to the vacant position of a medical officer at one ART centre, the necessary treatment for OIs are compromised for both CLHIVs and PLHIVs. This is mainly observed in Sangareddy ART centre

- Apart from CCT, there are some other social protection schemes, which very few PLHIVs are accessing. Even though awareness levels are moderate, complicated procedures, and stigma and discrimination are the key bottlenecks for the PLHIVs to access the social protection measures. Therefore, the service points (for eg. DAPCUs, PLHIV networks) have to take pro-active measures to create proper awareness about the entitlements and their eligibility criteria, introduce user friendly procedures and thereby ensure all eligible PLHIVs get required and appropriate social security benefits

## **Summary and Conclusions**

The study mainly examined coverage, relevance, and effectiveness factors of CCT for PLHIVs and the key summary is as follows:

**Coverage:** Between 2014 and 2017, the number of PLHIVs adhering to ART has increased tremendously because of the CCT under Aasara pension scheme. As on 31 March 2016, 916 PLHIVs (24%) in Medak district are covered under CCT and TSACS is making every effort to bring 100 percent into the coverage. Study interviewed 95 PLHIVs who are not under CCT and perhaps adhered to ART. Of this 73 percent enrolled for CCT and are waiting for approval. The rest, either do not have awareness about the scheme and its procedures, or because of complicated procedures to enroll and some cases not willing to enroll because of self-stigma. In this context, study found that a few PLHIVs do not know why CCT has been discontinued even though they are regular to ART services.

Therefore; DAPCU has to take the initiative to give proper sensitization to all eligible PLHIVs on the CCT procedures so that maximum coverage would be possible. Simplifying the enrollment procedures can be another best way to make enrollment process as PLHIV friendly. This will have greater impact on regular viral load monitoring and there by improve the survival of persons infected with HIV.

**Relevance:** Most of the PLHIVs are from poor economic background and have less dependable options. Loss of employment due to sickness, loss of income due to absence of work, increase in out of pocket expenses to meet the health demands, stigma and discrimination increased their vulnerability. To some extent, CCT is giving them space to cope with some of these challenges, particularly health and food related costs. This study found that both CCT recipients and non-recipients are spending much of their earnings on food consumption. This is one of the positive impacts resulting from regular sensitization of TSACS on the importance of nutritious food for effective therapy. Under such deserved conditions, providing INR 1000 per month is the most appropriate social protection support to PLHIVs.

**Effectiveness:** Particularly the effectiveness can be measured through assessing the regularity to ART, improved nutritional intake to ensure more effective therapy to slow down HIV impact, and continuing children's education. This study found that majority (average 80%) of the PLHIVs is meeting their ART adherence, particularly travel to ART, nutritional care and other medical expenses from the CCT.

It is evident that ART adherence is totally ensured because of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), which is one of the successful policy level interventions. In addition, CCT recipients

are able to purchase essential medicines and also spending on nutritious food items. This helps in strengthening their immune system. In a few cases, CCT recipients are using some portion of their pension on their children's schooling. Caregivers of CLHIVs, in addition to take the CLHIVs to ART regularly, are also using the amount to consult a physician and purchasing medicines for CLHIVs.

Apart from CCT, there are a few other social protection schemes, which some PLHIVs are accessing. Even though awareness is there, very few PLHIVs have approached the housing scheme and got sanctions. Health insurance and other pension schemes such as widow pension, old age pension are accessed by most of the eligible PLHIVs. NREGS is the most popular programme, however very few PLHIVs have accessed it. Stigma and discrimination and to some extent physical ability to work are the major challenges for most of the PLHIVs in accessing NREGS work.

This study found that, lack of awareness, complicated procedures, and stigma and discrimination are the key bottlenecks before PLHIVs in accessing the social protection measures. Therefore the service points (for eg. DAPCUs, PLHIV networks) have to take proactive measures to create proper awareness about the entitlements and their eligibility criteria, introduce user friendly procedures and there by ensure all eligible PLHIVs get required and appropriate social security benefits.

From the evidences, it can be concluded that conditionality in pension scheme is the best option ensuring the PLHIVs adherence to ART care and treatment.

### **3.8 Urban Studies**

#### **3.8.1. Mobility and Streets in Megacities – Contestations on Access, Equity and Exclusion: A Study of Hyderabad and Bengaluru; Sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 14.0 lakhs; Duration: 2 years (1<sup>st</sup> May 2014 – 31<sup>st</sup> 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

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



## **Summary and Conclusion**

The study has attempted to analyse the present transport/mobility scenarios in Hyderabad and Bengaluru with the street as a public space and contestations as the main focus. It tried to analyse the current mobility issues in the context of the mega transport projects like metro rail, measures towards signal-free corridors, building of more and more flyovers, increasing marginalization of non-motorised transport (NMT), especially pedestrians and cyclists. The issues of the right to the city and right to mobility have been brought into the discussion in this context. The role of civil society organisations has assumed significance in articulating the demands for the right to mobility while contesting several dimensions of the on-going transport projects and initiatives in the two cities.

### ***Hyderabad***

In Hyderabad city walking commuters account for about 16 percent in the total, and it is highest (32.2 percent) in the 6-10 km distance category. Bicycles constitute about 6 percent in the total. The share of buses in the total (17 percent) is less than that of two-wheelers (20.5 percent). Private cars account for less than 5 percent only, i.e. less than that of cycles. The city has a local train network called MMTS (multi-modal transit system) that caters to a significant number of commuters though its share is less in the overall transport system. Bengaluru has a higher percentage of commuters walking (23.5), higher than that in Hyderabad. The city has a higher share by bus (23.1 percent) and cars (8.5 percent) and less by bicycles (4.4 percent) compared to Hyderabad. The neglect of pedestrians, cyclists and street vendors in transport planning in different parts of the world reveals the persistence of inequity in the development and provision of urban and transport space.

A primary survey of the flow and type of vehicles during the day is done at three places - NFCL circle, Punjagutta junction and Greenlands junction in Hyderabad. At these places, there is a huge volume of flow of vehicles of which the majority is two-wheelers followed by cars and auto-rickshaws. Recently the traffic police have been mainly closing the right-turns and closing the gaps in the road dividers thereby forcing the vehicles to drive longer for taking turns. In the process pedestrian safety has been completely neglected. One such instance is of S.R.Nagar junction in Hyderabad.

### ***Bengaluru***

In Bengaluru, the impact of transport project on mobility has been studied by analysing the impacts of two recent interventions: Tender S.U.R.E and Signal Free Corridors. Tender S.U.R.E. (Specifications for Urban Road Extension) was introduced in 2011, whereby designated roads are to be as per “international standard” by using a method called “complex coordination”. Tender S.U.R.E. neglects pedestrians and the physically handicapped. It helps private vehicle owners and is artificially aesthetic. Thus, the Tender S.U.R.E project is only fanning the appetites of fame-hungry NGOs, but not serving the purpose for users of pavements – pedestrians, cyclists, or bus commuters. Inconsistencies in road design are resulting in danger to pedestrians, NMT as well as motorised vehicles. Due to the lack of accessible skywalks and underpasses, pedestrians are often forced to cross these signal-free corridors on the road at serious risk. The most recent is a case of the elevated steel flyover that met with severe protests from activists and others and was eventually dropped.

### ***Metro Rails***

The Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR) project comprises three routes for a length of 71.16 kilometres. It is a PPP project now under construction by L&T. It has been widely criticised that this project lacked transparency and civic engagement from the beginning despite this being the largest infrastructure project in the city's history. Citizens for a Better Public Transport in Hyderabad (CBPTH), a collective of civil society organisations and individuals, conducted a series of activities to highlight several negative dimensions of HMR, critiqued the concession agreement, and raised serious objections to this project in its design, defacement of the heritage buildings etc.

The Bengaluru Metro Rail project reeks of gross negligence towards ecological sustainability. Various governments at the state level in Karnataka have steadily undermined the role of Urban Local Bodies in infrastructure projects in the city of Bengaluru. Instead, para-statal bodies such as Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KIUDFC), Bengaluru Action Task Force (BATF), ABIDe, etc. are given significance in planning and execution of major projects. Bengaluru Metro has faced opposition mainly from traders at CMH road and MKK road, and ESG's PIL against felling of trees. The alignment of Bengaluru metro at CMH road and MKK road caused protests against BMRCL. Local traders were neither consulted about possible change in alignment nor adequately compensated for their losses.

Finally, it may be worthwhile to recollect, which has striking similarities to what has been happening to streets in Indian cities, what the well-known urban activist scholar, Jane Jacobs remarks in her celebrated book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*:

Streets in cities serve many purposes besides carrying vehicles, and city sidewalks serve many purposes besides carrying pedestrians. Streets and their sidewalks, the main public places of a city, are its most vital organs. If a city's streets are safe from barbarism and fear, the city is thereby tolerably safe from barbarism and fear. Today, barbarism has taken over many city streets, or people fear it has (Jacobs, 1992: 29-30).

### **3.9 Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

#### **3.9.1. Assessment of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act 2013 in Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by ICSSR; Project cost: Rs. 8.0 lakhs; Duration: 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. Is the local government adequately competent / prepared and equipped to implement the plan?

Are the plans competent to address the tribal needs in relation to the broader development trends? Are they locally relevant?

- Would the TSP be 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 distinctiveness of Tribes?

## **Methodology**

Both Primary and Secondary data collection constitute important source of data.

Data has been 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

The other sources of evidence include the following;

- i) Economic Review, State Council for development of Tribes. (Governments 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.

## **Findings**

This study has provided many key findings with regard to the enactment of the TSP Act in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the scenario of the implementation of TSP in these states during the post-TSP Act period. Further, in order to understand the impact of TSP programs on the livelihoods of tribal beneficiaries, it is important to examine the trends in the budgetary allocations at the district level and their expenditure also. The budget allocations and expenditure play a vital role in the implementation of the programs designed under TSP. On this basis, an attempt was made to obtain information in relation to the TSP from different departments operating in the two sample districts i.e. East Godavari and Adilabad in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The results based on empirical evidence reveal a set of findings which are discussed in the section below.

**A Summary of the Findings:** It has been revealed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh brought out a historic legislation, AP Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilizations of Financial Resources) Act, 2013 (Act 1 of 2013) for the effective utilization of SCSP and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) funds. The Act aims to ensure an

accelerated development of the SCs and the STs with an emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years by earmarking a portion of the total State plan outlay in proportion to the population of the SCs and the STs in the State. The legislative framework is expected to spend the TSP funds for bridging the gap in the development of SC & ST communities and other advanced sections. It is mentioned in the Act itself that only such schemes or programs that secure direct and quantifiable benefits to these groups should be included in the TSP budgets. The law also ensures 'equity' with respect to the various groups within the SC and ST communities in the field of development.

It is further observed that the provisions under the Sub Plan Law purport to provide monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the law through institutions at the State and District levels. Despite the fact that PESA Act provides for self-autonomy to Gram Sabhas and other local Panchayat bodies in determining the socio-economic programs concerning Fifth Scheduled Areas and the financial allocations under Tribal Sub -Plan, the fact that the power to clear the programs or projects is vested at a higher level is certainly contrary to the decentralized policy envisaged under the PESA Act.

An important feature of this Act is to ensure equity with respect to the various social groups within the Scheduled Tribe communities in the planning, allocation and utilization of financial resources. TSP Rule 2(4) (a) says that in the case of TSP, special attention shall be paid to STs residing in the Scheduled Areas. However there is no specific provision for ensuring 'equity' with regard to the tribal groups. All the tribal groups are not in the same plane of development in the State as a whole and also within the boundaries of Scheduled Areas. There are a few tribes who are more backward than the others.

A key feature of this Act relates to earmarking of funds under TSP as per the size of the tribal population in the states. In this context, the planning department quantifies the funds for TSP each year in accordance with a prescribed percentage which is proportionate to the tribal population in the state and accordingly indicates this to the Commissioner of tribal welfare. Thus, earmarking of TSP funds as per the 2011 census goes against the letter and spirit of the TSP strategy. However, there was a lull observed in the activity during 2014, perhaps due to the bifurcation of the State and formation of new governments in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. Two years after the commencement of the TSP Act, Rules were made in 2015 for the implementation of the TSP Act.

The training aspect of running the scheme is totally missing, as majority of the beneficiaries have not got any training which is resulting in either non-sustenance of the assets or non-realization of the potential benefits. The two- year experience of the TSP schemes has shown mixed results. Although one third of the respondents find their assets in a running condition, the income accrual from the schemes is not adequate. There are still loose ends in the programme implementation. A proper supervision and follow-up by the implementers is the key to the effectiveness of the programme. A mechanical and casual implementation of TSP is not desirable and not helpful in achieving the proper results. A committed bureaucracy with a clear pro-tribal attitude and behavior is imperative for achieving desired results. Otherwise, despite the presence of TSP as an Act nothing much can be expected.

**3.9.2 Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India (Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand); Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 30.0 lakhs; Inception: April, 2013**

**Objectives**

- To analyse the state of art of agriculture in the tribal areas
- To examine the factors influencing the transition of subsistence based agriculture to modern settled agriculture
- To map institutional changes that are taking place in agriculture as part of overall development priorities (e.g., changing property rights and power relations)
- To examine the economic viability of agriculture in tribal areas
- To examine the contribution of agriculture to the overall wellbeing of tribal communities
- To examine the contribution of agricultural practices to the sustainability of ecosystems in terms of soil fertility, land and water conservation
- To give direction for initiating appropriate investments in tribal areas for maximizing agriculture production without compromising the environmental sustainability

**Methodology**

Sample Adopted in Chhattisgarh State

District	Region	Blocks	Villages	Households
Sarguja*	Northern	2	8	160
Bastar*	Southern	2	8	160
Raipur♦	Central	1	4	80
All	-	5	20	400

Note: \* Schedule Area; ♦ Partially Schedule Area

Sample Adopted in Jharkhand State

Sl. No.	Area type	District	Blocks	Villages	Households
1	Fully scheduled	Gumla	2	8	160
2	Fully scheduled	Lahardaga	2	8	160
3	Partly scheduled	Khunti	1	4	80
4	Total		5	20	400

**Findings – Chhattisgarh State**

- A vast majority of farmers belong to Bhatra, Gond, Kanwar, Muriya and Nagasia tribal communities in the study area, of which, a majority are marginal and small farmers, especially in the Bastar district which is backward in terms of natural and physical endowments
- A vast majority of tribal farmers use bullocks, own seeds, human labour and fertilizers and pesticides to some extent. The use of HYVs and tractor are low

- Almost all tribal farmers depend on rainfall as the main source of irrigation, and other sources like bore well, tube well and dug well are slowly on the rise among tribal farmers in the study area
- Tribal farmers approach private money lenders like landlords for seeking loans
- However, many have started approaching RRBs, Cooperative banks, commercial banks, and SHGs for agriculture loans or credits in the study area
- A vast majority of the tribal farmers do not have bank accounts whether it is individual or joint or post office account
- But, those who applied for FRA do not know what happened to their applications

### **Findings – Jharkhand State**

- The above discussion shows different norms and condition in existence for creation of a newly state Jharkhand
- It's one of the most backward states in India, resulting in massive migration
- In spite of agriculture being the backbone of the economy in Jharkhand, a large portion of GSDP comes from Mining and Central Public Sector Undertaking(CPSUs), which leads to forest degradation & mining overburden
- As per Planning Commission, thirty five lakh families are below the poverty line out of the total number of about 69 lakh households
- Jharkhand falls short of the national average in almost all the development indicators like HDI, Infrastructure, and economic indicators
- Along with industrial development Jharkhand needs to revive its agriculture to have sustainable growth

## **4. Research Studies- Ongoing**

### **4.1 Agriculture**

#### **4.1.1. Agrarian Crisis and Emergence of Non-Cultivating Peasant Households in Agrarian Structure: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State, Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs. 20.0 lakh; Duration: 2 years (1 February, 2016 – 1 February, 2018)**

##### **Objectives**

- To understand the nature of agrarian structures in irrigated and unirrigated areas in two states
- To find out the reasons for increasing non-cultivating peasant households in agrarian sector
- To assess the impact of Non-cultivating peasant households on rural markets, Investments and growth

##### **Methodology**

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. This is more so when the total economy is not well integrated within itself. It is common to note the existence of the regions, namely Telangana state, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra (Andhra Pradesh state), which can be seen as an illustration of non-integrated regions. However, taking the levels of development, these two states are grouped into five agro-climatic regions. In the scale of development, south Coastal Andhra comprising the Krishna Godavari delta regions, namely the districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore occupies the top place, with a high index of output per hectare. Next in importance comes the region of North Coastal Andhra comprising Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam occupying the second place in the state. Rayalaseema has the third place, comprising Y.S.R. Cuddappa, Kurnool, Anantpur and Chittoor. In Telangana state, North Telangana, comprising the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, occupies the top place, with a high index of output per hectare in the state. South Telangana comprising the districts of Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda occupies next place. From each region one district will be selected which will represent the five regions in the two states. From each district two different villages will be selected for the purpose of the study. Ten villages will be surveyed in the present study, four villages from Telangana state and six villages from Andhra Pradesh. The regional differences are partly historical and partly due to differential public investments and complementary private investments. As the institutions are likely to undergo changes with the level of investments and consequent level of development, the attempt in the present survey is to distribute the sample ten villages across the five regions. We will select the village which is not reflecting semi-urban characteristics, agriculture is predominant livelihood for most of the households, village size is moderate (not less than 200 households and not more than 700 households).

## **Data Collection**

Since, the study is to be carried out in a two year period; it will be based on the review of existing literature and the analysis of secondary sources of data and primary 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. Secondary data of information will be collected from all the possible sources. The secondary data will be collected from village officer, and MRO office at mandal headquarters. Secondary materials include policy documents, scholarly writing, 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.

### **4.1.2. Forced Tenancy a Trajectory towards Suicides of Tenant Farmers: The Case of Telangana State, Sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 2.0 lakh; Duration: 1 year (1<sup>st</sup> June, 2017 – 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2018)**

#### **Objectives**

- To understand the forced tenancy situation and problems faced by tenant farmers in the newly formed Telangana State
- To find out the socio-economic background of the tenant farmers committing suicide in the study areas
- To find out the relevant reasons for tenant farmers suicides and support mechanism
- To assess the existing Government policies for tenant farmers

Explaining cross sectional variation in nature of tenancy is hazardous as the extent of land under tenancy is a product of historical, cultural, sociological, legal process and the nature of markets in the different States. The extent of land under lease depends on the land settlement process and the evolving nature of land rights, caste-wise distribution of land, the evolving demographic situation, the land-man ratio, land reform legislations, the nature of the Acts, the perceptions of the individuals on the nature of the Act as well as the implementation of the Act and the rent. For understanding all these complexities the study will look into the suicides of tenant farmers, including the informal institutions which induce tenants to committing suicide. For the purpose of this study, we will be selecting one district where the highest number of tenant farmers has committed suicide in Telangana state. We will select the district based on the reports from government agencies, NGOs and scholarly articles. We will investigate the tenants those who had committed suicide in last two years in the district.

#### **Tentative Findings**

In a general context where tenancy is decreasing in importance in policy intervention in agriculture a counter intuitive fact is that tenancy is growing in importance in areas with assured water for irrigation. These tenancy arrangements can be commercial tenancy or subsistence tenancy. If the tenancy is commercial tenancy the role of the State to regulate tenancy may not be important but it may need to provide access to inputs and output markets. But if tenancy is subsistence based or leasing-in agents are poor peasantry there is a need for the State to regulate tenancy and see that the arrangement is not exploitative to the tenants. In



addition, if there is increasing importance of non-cultivating households in the rural areas who own land but also have alternative sources of income, the need for policy intervention to handle this class also becomes important. This project would like to address some of these issues.

#### **4.1.3. Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation, Sponsored by Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF); Project Cost: Rs. 52.0 lakhs; Duration: Five Years (November 2012 – November 2017)**

##### **Objectives**

- To analyze and develop certification protocols and sustainability standards
- To assess energy requirements and emissions and perform economic analyses
- To analyse the supply chain management analysis

##### **Findings**

- The HBV jowar grain yield (2015-16 Kharif) in Nagzari is less due to fewer rains and some of it is eaten by birds and the fodder yield too is less
- The reason for high HBV Jowar yield (Kharif 2015-16) in Nagdha is fertile soils and supplemental irrigation in September month (in the event of no rains). As grain yield was high, there is reduction in fodder yield
- Reason for low HBV Jowar yields in Palnagar is due to excess rains and failure of seed to germinate and the farmers had to go for second sowing which led to delay in sowing period and eventual low yields
- In Nahardonki HBV crop height is very good but no grains are harvested due to multiple cuttings for fodder purpose
- In Bijoli (Gwalior region) during 2015-16 Kharif, there is very little rain and it is almost like a drought and hence low yields in HBV Jowar. However Hybrids and Traditional Jowar varieties are doing reasonably well
- In Palnagar and Bijoli, HBV jowar yielded a fodder quantity of around 3000Kgs
- In Nahardonki village of Morena District (Gwalior region), despite zero grain yield in HBV Bajra crop, the fodder yield was highest at 6000Kgs/acre
- The HBV varieties are taken up in less than a quarter acre and the values are imputed per acre. However the values of existing varieties are based on the results from actual acreage

##### **Drivers & Barriers for Bio Fuels**

###### **Drivers**

- Notion of energy security
- Increasing farmers' income through ethanol giving crops and thereby contributing to Rural Development
- Creation of Jobs through Bio-fuel industry in rural areas
- Environment sustainability

## **Barriers**

- Regulation to raise only non-food feed stocks to avoid conflict with food security
- Use of wastelands/marginal lands for bio-fuel production
- Higher incomes from bio-fuel crop leads to displacement of food crops from fertile lands
- Requirement of large quantities of water for growing crops such as Sugarcane
- Non-realization of bio-ethanol blending due to battle between alcohol sector, medicinal sector and fuel sector
- Impact of bio-fuels on the environment is not clear
- Barriers in application of advanced bio-fuel technologies: Low conversion efficiency from biomass to fuel; limits on supply of key enzymes used in conversion and large energy requirements for operation

## **LCA Analysis and Issues**

- Data collection process both from field and secondary sources has begun to take forward LCA analysis. One Research Associate is working exclusively for this purpose
- Received some support initially from US WP3 partners. Had difficulty in using the free software suggested by them. However CESS has finally zeroed down on GREET software based on the suggestion of Siddhanand Kukrety, I.F.S (C.C.F) who used it for LCA analysis for his Doctoral study on Bodha Grass
- Initially US partners assured us to undertake this analysis by deputing a Research Associate to India. This did not happen
- Having the advantage of full-fledged infrastructure, Abellon as WP3 task leader can help CESS staff in guiding and conducting the LCA analysis. CESS staff will be willing to go to Abellon for this purpose

**Status:** Analysis is going on.

### **4.1.4. Soil Fertility Management: The Livelihood, Socio-cultural, Economic and Ecological Dimensions of Farmers' practices, Sponsored by: RULNR-CESS; Project cost: Rs. 8.5 lakh; Duration: 30 months; Project Start Date: July, 2011**

#### **Objectives**

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

#### **Methodology**

The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods for understanding the farmers' soil fertility management practices and the conditions under which they adopt such 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)

Essentially the districts with predominant area under rain-fed agriculture are selected from these states. From each district two Blocks with highest rain-fed area are selected for the study. Similarly from each block, two villages with highest rain-fed area are selected for carrying out the research. A total of 4 villages from each district and 12 villages from three states are selected for the study. From each village 90 farmers are selected randomly for personal interviews. A total of 1080 farmers are identified in the three states in collaboration with local partners Grameen Development Services (Lalitpur, U.P), SRIJAN (Sehore, M.P) and Sri Ramakrishna Mission (Hazaribagh, Jharkhand). Detailed case studies of farmers practicing unique traditional soil fertility management practices will be done during the research.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to collect data. Personal interviews are carried out with structured interview schedule. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, Focused group discussions(FGD) and Case studies methods are also to 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 is 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. Soil testing is not done by majority of the sampled households. The negligible numbers of farmers who have given their soil samples for testing did not receive the analysis results. In general livestock population has come down but in some villages as the number of households has increased, overall livestock population has also increased. SFM related cultural festivals are celebrated by sampled households and these include Maveshi pooja, Gram devata 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 a few study villages NADEP compost and vermi-compost 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 focus 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. Major suggestions given by farmers for enhancing soil fertility include support for soil sample analysis, green manure incorporation, land leveling and bunding and livestock procurement.

**4.1.5. A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana State, Sponsored by Centre for Agro-ecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University, U.K, Coventry University will bear the expenses of Principal investigators visit to U.K and the expenses required for field work; Duration: 12 months (March 2017 to March 2018)**

**Objectives**

- To analyse the Carbon sequestration through farmers' soil fertility management practices
- To examine the climate change adaptation and mitigation in dryland India

**Methodology**

The study will be carried out using the data from various sources including from the field. The research area will be the districts of the Telangana state

**Status:** Field work is initiated

**4.2 Industry**

**4.2.1. Manufacturing as an engine of growth in Telangana (1980-81 – 2012-13), CESS Plan Project for Industry Development Report**

**Objectives**

- To estimate the growth rates of industry, registered manufacturing and unregistered manufacturing sector in Telangana
- To make an inter-district comparison of the growth rates of industry, registered manufacturing and unregistered manufacturing sector in Telangana
- To examine the point contribution made by the manufacturing sector in the districts of Telangana

**Present status**

Data collection is in progress.

**4.2.2. Productivity Growth in Organized Manufacturing in Telangana, CESS Plan Project for Industry Development Report**

**Objectives**

- To examine trends in labour productivity, capital intensity and capital output ratio in the organised manufacturing sector in Telangana state and India for the period 1980-81 to 2012-13
- To analyse the patterns of total factor productivity growth in the organised manufacturing sector of Telangana and India for the period 1980-81 to 2012-13

## **Methodology**

The study uses the Tornquist-Theil index and Transcendental logarithmic (Translog) production function to measure the TFP growth.

### **Tornquist-Theil Index**

The Translog Index (also known as Tornqvist-Theil index) is a superlative index, advocated by Tornqvist (1936) and Theil (1965) but introduced into productivity measurement by Christensen and Jorgenson (1973). The index is consistent with flexible production function and can be applied to discrete data points (Caves, Christensen & Diewert, 1982: 1411). This index provides consistent aggregation of inputs and outputs under the assumptions of competitive behaviour, constant returns to scale, Hicks neutrality, and input-output separability.

### **Production function approach**

The Translog production functions are quadratic in logarithms of the inputs. The Translog production function is a flexible functional form not much restricted by the a priori assumptions about technology. It does not assume Hicks Neutrality and constant rate of technological change, and also it allows variable elasticity of substitution of the inputs.

### **Database, period of study and variables used**

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the prime source of data for the organized manufacturing sector in India. The data for the newly formed Telangana state is assimilated for this study from the ASI reports prepared by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. Data for the 10 districts in Telangana is collected from these reports. The study covers the time-period from 1980-81 to 2012-13. Also in the study, analysis and estimates are carried out for the sub-period representing post-reforms from the year 1990-91 to 2012-13. In order to explain the study of labour productivity and its determinants and the impact on the other variables, annual data on value added, capital, employment, labour payment, profit are taken for organized manufacturing for the period 1990-91 to 2012-13.

**Status:** Data collection is in progress

## **4.3 Service Sector**

### **4.3.1 Patterns of trade, specialization and trade value formation in services: A comparative study of India and China—funded by ICSSR 2017-18 Major Research Project; Project Cost: Rs. 4.0 lakhs; Duration: 12 months (1<sup>st</sup> May, 2017 – 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018)**

#### **Objectives**

- To analyze the trend, pattern and direction of trade in services in India and China
- To examine the pattern of specialization in trade in services and its components, and to analyze the determinants of specialization in services for India and China
- To analyze whether production sharing through global value chain leads to trade value creation and export competitiveness in services in India and China

- Suggest policy decisions for market access, export competitiveness and trade integration

### **Methodology**

- Secondary data analysis
- Appropriate specialization index will be constructed
- Panel ARDL cointegration for determinants of specialization
- Appropriate methodology for trade value formation and global value chain analysis

**Status:** Project is in the initial stage.

### **4.3.2. Grievance Redressal process in the National Stock Exchange(NSE): an in-depth study, funded by National Stock Exchange, Mumbai, National Stock Exchange, Mumbai; Project cost: Rs. 15.56 lakh; Duration: 5 months (1<sup>st</sup> June 2017- 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017)**

#### **Objectives**

- To evaluate and check the effectiveness of the current grievance redressal process in NSE, India. Comparing the process of grievance redressal of NSE vis-à-vis other Stock Exchanges and Sectors in the select countries
- To investigate the nature and types of investors grievances and to assess the role of grievance redressal process in selected regional centres of NSE and the role of agencies
- To capture the perceptions and suggestions for the improvement in the present grievance redressal system from all the stakeholders such as affiliated institutions i.e., SEBI and investors, brokers and officials of NSE
- To make possible suggestions for strengthening the working of Securities Market in keeping with the expectations of the investors

### **Methodology**

#### **Primary Survey**

- Personal interviews with investors, stock brokers, and officials. Approximately 50 respondents will be selected in each regional centre for the study. The Study will be conducted in five selected regional centres viz., Delhi, Mumbai,Hyderabad, Chennai, and Cochin

**Status:** Project is in the initial stage.

### **4.4 Poverty**

#### **4.4.1. Young Lives Round-5 – longitudinal study sponsored by Oxford University, Oxford, UK; Project cost: Rs. 2,39,27,288 (2016-17 budget till June, 2018)**

#### **Objectives**

- 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;

- to generate and archive good quality, multi-dimensional data about the experiences, conditions, strategies and perspectives of children in poverty;
- 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;
- to disseminate and publicise findings from this research to a wide audience of academics, policy makers and practitioners; and
- 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**

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 criteria.

The study is going on.

## **4.5 Education**

### **4.5.1. Issues of Access and Quality of Education for Weaker Sections: The Relevance of the proposed KG to PG Programme in Telangana State; Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Telangana; Project cost: Rs. 3.0 lakhs; Duration: 1 year (Inception: September, 2016)**

#### **Objectives**

- The policy failures in education sector that led to initiate the KG to PG scheme in the state
- What is the policy response in the wake of KG to PG scheme initiative in the state?
- Whether the policy response can address the problems in providing quality education to weaker sections, minorities etc in the state?
- To assess the practical problems in implementing the KG to PG scheme in the state

## Methodology

- Information related to KG to PG scheme is being obtained from the education department of the state and the scheme implementing authorities. It is also proposed to get information from the select beneficiaries of the scheme from various segments of the society such as weaker sections, minorities etc. at primary level

**Status:** Secondary data analysis, policy reviews are being done and at present planning for primary data collection.

### **4.5.2. Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities, Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 20.0 lakh; Duration: 2 Years**

#### Objectives

- How are identities and social categories constructed?
- To look into the educational opportunities for SC/ST students in higher education institutions- enrolment pattern, dropouts, completion rate etc
- The extent to which non-SC/ST students hold negative attitudes towards SC/ST students in the higher educational institutes.
- Perceptions and misconceptions regarding the reservation of SC/ST students in education
- Experiences of discrimination based on caste and ethnicity by SC/ST students
- Perceived interpersonal relationships with students of own caste and other castes
- Access to equal opportunities with others to participate in various activities and receive academic support from students of own caste and other castes
- Document mechanisms that facilitate non-discriminatory practices in the educational institutions
- Perceived challenges in institutional life
- How the policies are formulated and their impact on these social categories

#### Methodology

- **Sampling Method/Rational for selection:** Samples are selected keeping in view its representativeness in three terms
  1. The selected universities are located in all the geographical regions of the country
  2. Another criterion for selecting universities depends on the year of establishment which would reveal the internal dynamics of exclusion
  3. The state universities have been selected on the basis of their being located in the non- metropolitan regions which supposedly witnessed more caste oppression

**Unit of Observation:** The central unit of observation is SC/ST students and teachers, but for analysis and comparison, the secondary unit of observation is upper caste (20% of total students) and administrative officials (5% of the total students) will be selected

#### Tentative Findings

To bring comprehensive recommendations for the formulation of –



- Specific policy guidelines and designing support mechanisms at institutional level to ensure equal opportunities and effective academic outcomes of SC/ST students;
- Specific legislation for the protection of SC/ST students from any discriminatory practices both at institutional and human levels

#### **4.5.3. Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16 - The Case of Telangana State; Sponsored by: Commissioner of School Education, Government of Telangana**

##### **Objectives**

- To measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data pertaining to 2015-16 in the state of Telangana and
- 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 state government has provided the list of schools and for a given category of schools; we have arranged all schools according to management type-wise one after another and used 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 primary school, upper primary school and high school and higher secondary school together. The sample sizes to strata are allocated proportional to the number of all schools in each stratum.

#### **4.5.4. The Secondary School Survey – Wave-2 of Young Lives, Sponsored by – Oxford University, Project cost: Rs. 1.17 crore; Duration: 2016 (1 1/2 years)**

##### **Objectives**

- How does student learning in class 9 differ between different types of schools?
- How do teacher motivation, attitude and practice impact on student learning?
- How does school size impact on school efficiency and student learning?
- How do learning and progress differ between students with different media of instruction?
- What are some of the student, teacher, class and school factors which lead to differences in students' functional English skills?
- 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 the 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 Math and English Teachers who teach class 9 will be interviewed and information and test is to be conducted for all the 9<sup>th</sup> class students in the school. In addition Math Teacher proficiency test is conducted to those who teach 9<sup>th</sup> grade in the school.

**Status:** The wave-2 fieldwork, data entry completed and data analysis is in progress.

#### **4.5.5. Critical Assessment of Participation of Children in Education in Urban Slums in India–The case of Hyderabad**

##### **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 participation in elementary education in slums of urban areas;
- To examine the schooling facilities in the neighbourhood 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 households having children aged 5-17 to collect information on socio-economic background, access to schooling, and nature of schooling availed, parents attitude towards education etc.

In addition, a survey of schools catering to children living in slums will be carried out. This survey will 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.

## **4.6 Child Studies**

### **4.6.1. In-depth study of ICDS centres in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 47.5 lakhs; Duration: 14 months**

#### **Objectives**

The main objective of the study is to assess the functioning of Integrated Child Development Studies (ICDS) service delivery in Andhra Pradesh State

The sub-objectives of the study are:-

- To assess the gaps and challenges in implementing ICDS services
- To understand the beneficiaries knowledge and opinion on ICDS services
- To assess the quality and quantity of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) Anna Amrutha Hastham/Take Home Ration (AAH/THR) provided under ICDS program
- To assess the involvement of beneficiaries, community and frontline service providers in ICDS activities
- To understand the good and poor practices of the services in AWCs

#### **Methodology**

Quantitative method: a semi-structured pre-tested questionnaire has been used for data collection. This questionnaire consists of both quantitative and qualitative indicators focusing on basic information about the ICDS centres, their activities, interventions, quality and quantity of SNP and challenges in service delivery. In this method, the data has been collected from ICDS beneficiaries from households consisting of pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of children aged 7 months to 3 years, mothers of pre-school education children and adolescent girls. The PRI members and counselors are also contacted and information is collected on their role, involvement and monitoring the ICDS activities, percent of households enrolled in AWC and opinion on ICDS services etc.

Qualitative methods: For a better understanding of the implementation process, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and case studies are also conducted with the above said beneficiaries. In-depth interviews and case studies are also collected from service providers. Within the semi-structured questionnaire, there are many questions focusing on causative factors. A few observations are also made when investigators are collecting the data from ICDS centres. This has helped in cross checking the quantitative indicators implemented. The observation is another method used as a part of quantitative research technique.

**Status:** Analysis is going on.

#### **4.6.2 Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Roll-out in Andhra Pradesh: A Rapid Assessment Study; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 3.68 lakhs; Duration: 3 months**

##### **Objectives**

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures
- To enhance capacities at all systems and persons involved in service delivery
- To create database and knowledge base for child protection services
- To strengthen child protection at family and community level
- To coordinate and network with government institutions and non-government institutions to ensure effective implementation of the scheme

##### **Methodology**

The research employed mixed method techniques along with descriptive survey methods to understand the scenario of ICPS implementation. In the process of data collection, both qualitative (descriptive to capture changes that cannot be counted) and quantitative indicators (factors that can be expressed as quantities)

The study will show the implementation level in Andhra Pradesh and will also point out some critical gaps in implementation at the different levels in terms of lack of trained professionals, knowledge gaps among service providers and key stakeholders on the scheme components and their role, lack of essential services, weak CP structure at different levels.

#### **4.7 Migration Studies**

##### **4.7.1 Migration of Dalit Women Workers from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States in India to the Gulf”; Support by ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 5.6 lakh; Duration: 2 years (March 2016 – March 2018)**

##### **Objectives**

- To understand the nature, causes of migration and challenges faced by Dalit women migration in the host countries
- To identify the impact of Dalit women migration outcomes on the household and the local economy, and
- 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 short 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 in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states in India. For the purpose of the study, 100 dalit women who migrated to the Gulf counties and came 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.

## **4.8 Environment**

### **4.8.1. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet\_India), Sponsored by: Belmont Forum (through the Ministry of Earth Sciences, GoI); Project cost: Rs. 43. 97 lakh, Duration: 2 years (31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 -31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018)**

#### **Objectives**

- Develop a network to support research within the context of Future Earth ([www.futureearth.info](http://www.futureearth.info))
- Contribute to national and global assessment processes, especially IPBES ([www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)) by facilitating identification of experts, improving the availability and visibility of pertinent research and stimulating assessment relevant research;
- 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 project is on marine ecosystems

#### **Progress**

- 1) Developed a web based tool for national networking that is launched on line as part of CESS website [www.cess.ac.in](http://www.cess.ac.in) from February 2017. The tool will be further enriched with more resource persons and data base in future. The web page can be accessed from the link <http://www.cess.ac.in/scennet/> . This web page will be linked to the international web page of the ScenNet project shortly at <http://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/en/scennet> . In addition to the web based tool, the ScenNet project is also managing a page among its members in Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/ScenNetINDIA/> with 329 followers since March 31<sup>st</sup> 2016. Most of these followers are young scientists.
- 2) A total of 36 papers were presented in the international conference. All papers were reviewed by a scientific committee and now it is planned to publish an edited book next year (2017-18) from these conference papers.
- 3) Project initiated a data base creation for building scenarios for the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). GIS mapping of bio-physical and socio-economic scenario of Indian EEZ is an important activity. It is expected to complete socio economic

scenarios for Indian EEZ during the second year of the project. A GIS based modeling of scenarios and projection based

The work initiated for the second year (2016-17) is to develop a data base for biodiversity and ecosystem services with a focus on Indian Coast and Marine Areas. This work will be completed during 2017-18. We have started building a data base for developing socio-economic scenarios for the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The work is based on published literature and other secondary data from scientific organizations. A systematic review will be conducted for the Indian EEZ using publications from various scientific journals. Issues related to marine fishery that is increasing fishing pressure and by-catch are taken up with priority for analysis and publication. In addition, this data base covers socio economic issues (drivers) related to mangroves, corals and sea grass conservation within Indian EEZ. The work will be completed by 2018 March.

#### **4.9 Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

##### **4.9.1. 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, Sponsored by ICSSR; Project Cost: 8 lakhs; Duration: 18 months**

#### **Objectives**

- To identify the impediments that were 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; and
- To examine the human resource development (education and health) of the SC and ST

#### **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 mandal, 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.

**Status:** Report Writing is in progress.

#### **4.9.2 Agriculture in Tribal Areas of Maharashtra; Sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; Project cost: Rs. 15.0 lakh; Duration: 2 years**

##### **Objectives**

- To analyse the state of art of agriculture in the tribal areas
- To examine the factors influencing the transition of subsistence based agriculture to modern settled agriculture
- To map institutional changes that are taking place in agriculture as part of overall development priorities (e.g., changing property rights and power relations)
- To examine the economic viability of agriculture in tribal areas
- To examine the contribution of agriculture to the overall wellbeing of tribal communities.
- To examine the contribution of agricultural practices to the sustainability of ecosystems in terms of soil fertility, land and water conservation

##### **Methodology**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected using household schedules by taking samples from major tribal groups who are practicing agriculture.

Three districts are chosen on basis of proportion of ST population, area under forest and cultivation of agriculture from different agro-climatic zones. Small, medium and large farmers constitute the sample. Three districts and two talukas from each district are selected on the basis of the above criteria. Twenty villages from the sample talukas are selected and 20 sample households from each sample village are interviewed. Thus, total sample is 400, 240 from fully covered scheduled areas and 160 from partially covered scheduled areas.

**Status:** Report Writing is in progress.

#### **4.9.3. Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A study of Seven States in India: Madhya Pradesh State, Sponsored by ICSSR; Project cost: Rs.15.0 lakh; Duration: 24 months (March 2013 – December 2015)**

##### **Objectives**

- To analyse the state of art of agriculture in the tribal areas
- To examine the factors influencing the transition of subsistence based agriculture to modern settled agriculture
- To map institutional changes that are taking place in agriculture as part of overall development priorities (e.g., changing property rights and power relations)
- To examine the economic viability of agriculture in tribal areas
- To examine the contribution of agriculture to the overall wellbeing of tribal communities

##### **Methodology**

In Madhya Pradesh state, the first criterion adopted for the selection of the district is the notification as Scheduled area. The second important criteria adopted are presence of tribes

which constitute/represent major tribal population of the state so that the findings of the study would be relevant to them. In Madhya Pradesh, Bhil is the most populous tribe with a total population of 4,618,068(37% of total ST population) and Gond is the second largest tribe with a population of 4,357,918(35.6%). The next four populous tribes are: Kol,Korku, Sahariya and Baiga (together constituting19.6%). These six tribes constitute 92.2 percent of the total ST population of Madhya Pradesh. Hence the district/part of district coming under scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh which are inhabited by tribes such as Bhils, Gonds, Baigas, Kol will be selected for the study. These include 1) Jhabua (87% of STs and is dominated by Bhil tribe) Mandla (57.9% of STs and is dominated by Gonds) and Sidhi(89% of STs and Kusumi block of the district where Baigas and Gonds are predominant is selected). Within these district blocks which fall under scheduled areas and inhabiting the major tribes will be selected for the study. Identification of blocks will be done after obtaining the data from the district level. Two blocks will be selected in each district (except in Sidhi district as it has only one block under scheduled areas). In each block, four villages will be selected. Two villages will be selected which are in the interior and geographically distant. The other two villages will be those tribal villages which are undergoing transition in agriculture or which are near to plain areas/non-tribal who are adopting modern agricultural practices. This will help us to see the influence of non-tribal agriculture on tribal agriculture. Hence a total of 8 villages each will be selected in Jhabua and Mandla and four villages in Sidhi district (as it is the only block in scheduled area). A total of twenty villages will be selected for the study. Twenty households will be selected in each village panchayat. Hence a total sample of 400 Households will be selected for the study of Agriculture in Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. In addition to this, Focus group discussions will be conducted with men and women in the study villages.

**Status:** The study is going on.

#### **4.9.4. Exploring Social and Political Exclusion and Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in the Grassroots Political Institutions: A Study of Two Decades of Decentralised Rural Institutions in Three Indian States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha), ICSSR, New Delhi, Project Cost: Rs. 25.0 lakhs, Inception: February, 2017**

##### **Objectives**

The study proposes the following:

- To examine the representation of social groups at various levels of PRIs and their role in addressing the social exclusion and inclusion issues
- To analyze the perceptions of elected representatives of various marginalized groups and identify the factors that help the representatives in discharging the duties and also the factors that hamper their performance
- To analyze the reasons for social exclusion and assess the socio-economic and political status of different social groups in the selected states
- To suggest suitable policy measures for initiating appropriate measures for effective participation of social groups in panchayati raj institutions



## Methodology

The study is conceptualized using an inclusive development perspective. The study would look into the reasons for social exclusion and its constraints/influence on the performance of the elected representatives at all levels of PRIs. Factors that are influencing the performance of PRIs and their leadership such as socio-economic background of the leadership; devolution of powers, funds; nature of policies, impact of globalized economy, dominance of upper class/communities and power relations will be captured. This will be done across the social groups regions and states.

For the purpose of the study, three Indian states viz: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha would be selected. The rationale for selecting these states, is that they have certain similar and dissimilar features. The variations are: geographical area, population, size of the districts, intermediate units and villages, devolution of powers, functions, functionaries and funds by the respective state governments. The similarities are: the socio-economic status of marginalised communities and their representation in the grass root level institutions have certain common features like poverty, unemployment, inequalities, low level of participation in decision making at grass root level.

The study would employ multi stage sampling method in selecting the regions, districts, intermediate units, villages, and respondents. The regions and districts (two districts) from each state would be selected based on the levels of development - (developed and backward). The intermediate units (two units from each district) and villages (3 villages from each intermediate unit) will be selected. Following the similar criteria 30 respondents from each village will be selected. In all three states, 6 Districts, 12 Intermediate Units, and 36 Villages would be selected.

**Status:** Review of the Literature and preparation of research tools in progress.

### 4.10 Policy Studies

**4.10.1. Impact Evaluation of Flagship Programmes in Andhra Pradesh; Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh; Project cost: Rs. 22.0 lakhs; Duration: 1 year (inception: September, 2015)**

#### Objectives

- To observe how the schemes are implemented in the State
- To study whether the schemes cover the most important requirements of the people
- 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
- Review of literature on policies and procedures adopted in various Plans of State Government.
- Collection of secondary data from all the concerned departments and other implementing agencies, and other officials involved in this process.
- Collection of primary data through a detailed socio-economic survey of sample beneficiary households

## Methodology

- Review of literature on policies and procedures adopted in various Plans of State Government
- Collection of secondary data from all the concerned departments and other implementing agencies, and other officials involved in this process
- Collection of primary data through a detailed socio-economic survey of sample beneficiaries households
- For wider acceptance techniques like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focus group discussions (FGD) with the community leaders, vulnerable groups among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and discussions with project authorities, functionaries involved in this programme and also officials, NGOs etc for their role and involvement in the implementation of the programme are used

**Status:** Analysis policy reviews are over and primary data analysis is being done.

**4.10.2. Evaluation of the One Full Meal Scheme (OFM) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; Sponsored by: UNICEF – Collaborative Study – CESS and AMALTAS; Duration: 1 year (inception: June, 2016)**

**Objectives**

The study aims to document in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the:

- Quality of OFM service delivery, beneficiary uptake and feedback on the services.
- Successes and challenges in the implementation of OFM
- Level of engagement of community groups in the programme
- Lessons and recommendations for replication in other states

**Methodology**

The documentation study duration ranged from October 2015 to March 2017, with primary and secondary data collection taking place from July 2016 to November 2016.

Secondary data is collected from 1000 pregnant and lactating (P&L) women in both states. A total of 65 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) per state is selected based on proportional sampling of rural and tribal ICDS projects (39 rural and 26 tribal projects). Data from the previous two years (April 2014 to March 2015 and April 2015 to March 2016) is collected from the Management Information System (MIS).

**Primary data:** A total sample size of 360 P&L beneficiaries is selected based on a requirement of 64 P&L women per ICDS project in each state. A computer generated random system is used to select 12 AWCs per project per state. Six beneficiaries per AWC are randomly selected.

Sub-sets of 180 P&L women are randomly selected for dietary diversity, 24-hour dietary recall and anthropometric measurements. Dietary study participants in each state are categorised as: (i) those that are interviewed for the day when no meal is provided at the AWC (Sunday); (ii) those from a rural Project and, (iii) those from a tribal Project.

Data validation is carried out on a randomly selected sub-set of beneficiaries by comparing their answers with the records and registers at the respective AWCs. Field validation of diet

consumed at the AWC made use of the Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) methodology (with each 'lot' being one ICDS Project). A sample size of 180 P&L women is collected per state. Out of the 6 women interviewed, data from three of these women are randomly collected from their respective AWC.

**Status:** Report writing in progress.

#### **4.10.3. Action Research and Development of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) in Telangana; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 31.0 lakhs; Duration: 11 months**

##### **Objectives**

Keeping in view, the importance of GPDPs for vulnerable groups in particular and overall development of villages in general, the DCS will work with the state governments of Telangana and AP in strengthening the process and practice of GPDP. The following would be key objectives:

- Organize workshop on GPDP / Gram Jyoti: Present status, challenges and opportunities in collaboration with SIRD. (The workshop will help Division for Child Studies (DCS) to define its support to SIRD and the Department.);
- Constitute a Common Review Mission with a small team of officials to review the field challenges and feed into departmental action plans at regular intervals;
- Develop methodology and work on DPDP in four villages of Siddipet district and demonstrate across state level

##### **Methodology**

- Organizing consultative workshops with TSIPARD and develop CRM Guidelines
- Participatory approach in scoping study in selected gram panchayats of Siddipet
- Participatory approach with functional committees to draft GPDP plans

**Status:** Analysis is going on.

#### **4.10.4. Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey 2017, Sponsored by UNICEF, HFO; Project cost: Rs. 258.26 lakh; Duration: 5 years (Inception: January, 2017)**

##### **Context**

Telangana State, India's newest state carved from the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, in a bid to seek a permanent and sustainable solution to the drinking water problem, has launched the Water Grid Scheme named 'Mission Bhagiratha' to provide potable drinking water forever to every household in their premises through piped water supply (PWS) in the state by the year 2018. The mandate of the project is to provide access to piped adequate, clean and safe drinking water within the premises of all households. Further, the quality of drinking water is a problem which is affected by chemicals like fluoride, salinity, nitrate and iron. There are also inadequacies in sanitation and hygiene conditions in the state. Hence, there is a need for a comprehensive tracking system to be kept in place for the MB project. This study is confined to rural and semi-urban (Nagar Palikas) including slum areas within Nagar Palikas in Telangana state. The pre-project situation will be assessed in terms of status of drinking water facility - access, distance, quantity, quality, reliability and sustainability to provide a robust basis to assess the impact in the follow up surveys.

## Objectives

The present study has the following objectives:

1. To examine the water use pattern, water quality, cost of procurement of water by households, community institutions and industries for various purposes
2. To assess the time spent by households in general and women, school going children and adolescent girls in particular in collection, and storage of drinking water
3. To determine the working days and earnings foregone by working women on account of water collection for domestic use
4. To examine the impact of availability of piped water in the household premises and community premises on WASH services
5. To analyse the inter-linkages between the water services, and sanitation and hygiene services
6. To identify factors that have brought success to the community institutions like village panchayats, schools and health in delivering WASH services

## Sample Design

Sl. No	Sampling Stage	Sampling Unit	Description of strata	Sample frame	Sample size	Procedure	Sub-strata	Procedure
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	Village/ Ward	30 rural (villages) 1 semi-urban (ward)	1)All rural villages in each district 2)All wards in Nagarapalikas	1500 (>10%)	Probability proportion to size with replacement	SC, ST, Others	PPS
2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Household	Village/ ward	HH Listing	12000 (@ 8 per village/ward)	Simple Random sampling without replacement	HH with piped connection within premises/ not within premises	Number of HH in each category

### 4.10.5 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

#### Objectives

- To study the extent of coverage of quality affected villages with RO water and ease of distribution and collection of water by the stake holders through the schemes;
- 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;
- 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;
- To find out handling of rejected water after filtration and cost of capital and maintenance incurred;
- To find out the challenges in implementing the schemes with regards to intra- village and inter-village supply.

## Methodology

The study is undertaken in all the thirteen districts of Andhra Pradesh by selecting at least one RO plant from rural habitation. In addition, RO plants established in Kuppam Constituency are also studied in 10 locations as this is the pilot project supplying water to 20 locations. The tools included questionnaires, interview schedules, and check-lists and focused group discussions. The statistical information on schemes and quality affected habitations was obtained from secondary sources and Rural Water Supply Department records.

From the Kuppam constituency, 10 villages having RO water scheme and from each village 10 households are selected. Similarly, 13 villages having at least one RO plant are selected. And from each village 20 households are selected. Thus a total of 100 households in Kuppam and 260 households from other rural habitations are selected.

## Findings

The field study reveals that 60 percent of the households in 13 districts do not have tap water connection in household premises. However, in Kuppam, 73.3 percent of the households have tap connection in their residential premises. Almost all the users of RO water in all the districts and Kuppam have reported that the RO water is apparently clear, with no smell and it is tasty to drink. More than half the respondents in the 13 districts felt that Rs. 2 per water can be reasonable and a few (10.9%) are willing to pay more than the present cost. Nearly half of the respondents in the 13 districts have expressed their willingness to pay an extra amount for door delivery of water. Comparison between the users and non-users of RO water in the various districts show that on an average the non-users are spending more for drinking water.

Unlike RO plants in other districts, the RO water plant in Kuppam is working properly and no repair work is being undertaken by the mechanics as there is no technical problem during the past six months. However, there is no proper mechanism for proper disposal of the rejected water from RO plants in all study districts and Kuppam.

### **4.10.6 People living with HIV Aids (PLHIV) sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Cash Transfers under NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme in Andhra Pradesh; Sponsored by UNICEF Office for AP, Telangana and Karnataka; Project Cost: Rs. 15.33 lakhs; Duration: 12 months**

#### Objectives

To realize this concept the key objective for this study is to:

- 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:

- Analyze the data to understand the scenario resulting from NTR Bharosa pension to PLHIVs in the State

- To what extent are the cash transfer scheme accessed? are the benefits substantial in setting the socio economic and health demands of PLHIVs
- What are the facilitating and the challenging factors for accessing the scheme and
- 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 APSACS, 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 NTR Bharosa 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 resulting 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 programming, there is a push for policy practitioners to strengthen the quality of the 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 in summarizing the evidence on the multiple types of impacts that cash transfer can have in achieving social and economic policy objectives designed for PLHIVs

**Status:** Analysis is going on

## **5. Research Activities - Others**

### **5.1 News Letter**

The Centre has recently decided to bring out a Newsletter to disseminate its activities. The Newsletter is titled *CESS PrimeTime*. Accordingly four quarterly issues have been published so far. The Newsletter begins with a Message from Director and contains information pertaining to publications, paper presentations, participation in seminars/conferences, research studies completed, new research studies taken up, any courses attended by the faculty, important lectures, important reports published by CESS etc. From the third quarter of 2017, it was decided to bring out the newsletter twice a year rather than four times.

### **5.2 Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Book Release Functions organised by CESS**

1. A National Consultation on “Rising Rate of Caesarean Section in India in Hyderabad” was held during 12-13 April, 2016 at Taj Deccan Hotel, Hyderabad, by CESS-DCS Unit.
2. One day Workshop on “Learning to do Community Based Research Perspectives, Opportunities and Ways Forward” (An event under the ‘Festival of Learning’), organized by UNESCO, PRIA and CESS on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 at CESS.
3. UNICEF HFO and CESS in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, DCS-CESS and UNICEF organized “Thematic Roundtable Consultation for Strategic Planning” on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 at Hotel Marigold, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
4. Guest Lecture by Dr. Abdul Alim, Regional Advisor, Social Policy, ROSA, UNICEF South Asia Office, on the topic “Recent Developments and Trends in Social Policy and Children at the Global, Regional and Country level”, organized by CESS on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at CESS.
5. Release of the book on “Feminizing the Labour Relations” authored by Dr. M. Vanamala, by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor, CESS, organized by CESS on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2016 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
6. Consultation on “Functioning of Grassroots Service Providers for better health and nutrition outcomes for rural communities”, organized by DCS-CESS during 29-30 June, 2016 at Hotel Marigold, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
7. An Interactive Panel Discussion on “25 Years of Economic Policy Reforms: A Retrospection”, jointly organized by The Hyderabad Management Association and CESS, Hyderabad, on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
8. Faculty Seminar by Dr. M. Gopinath Reddy, Professor, CESS on the topic “Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty? Coal Mining in Chattisgarh and Jharkand States” on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 at CESS.

9. “The National Dialogue on E-Market / National Market” held during 5 & 6 October, 2016, organized by IFPRI-Delhi, ISAM, Hyderabad and CESS, at CESS.
10. Book Launch titled “1991: How P V Narasimha Rao Made History” by Dr. Sanjaya Baru, on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at CESS Auditorium. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and Dr. Parakala Prabhakar spoke about the Book.
11. Key Note Address by Prof. Amit Bhaduri on the occasion of Launching of full time Ph.D. Course at CESS in collaboration with Telangana University on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at CESS.
12. Faculty Seminar by Dr. C.T. Vidya, Assistant Professor, CESS on the topic “Uncovering Miracles of India’s Trade in Services: An Analysis of Economic Drivers” on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at CESS.
13. CESS Foundation Day Lecture-3 by Prof. S.R. Hashim, Chairman, Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, on the topic “Further Reflections on Counting the Poor – With Particular Reference to Identifying the Urban Poor” on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2016 at CESS.
14. Release of the book “Organised Retailing and Agri-Business: Implications of New Supply Chains on the Indian Farm Economy” Editors: N. Chandrasekhara Rao, R. Radhakrishna, R.K. Mishra, Kata Venkata Reddy (published by Springer), by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao. Presided and Opening Remarks by the Chair – Prof. R. Radhakrishna on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2016 at CESS.
15. Release of Report of the Commission on “Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh” by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor, CESS, Presided by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS & Chairman, Commission on Agriculture, on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at CESS.
16. Brainstorming Session on “Impact of Demonetisation on Agriculture” on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at CESS.
17. One day Meeting to discuss on the “Baseline Survey of Telangana – Mission Bhagiratha Project” to be taken up by CESS. Dr. T.J. Rao, Former Professor, ISI, Kolkata attended the meeting as an Expert Member along Director and CESS Faculty, on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at CESS.
18. Faculty Seminar by Dr. Korra Vijay, Assistant Professor, on the topic “De-notified Tribes of undivided Andhra Pradesh – A Situational Analysis” on 29 November 2016 at CESS.
19. CESS was one of the Partner Institutions to organize a “Brainstorming Session on Farmer’s Situation in Rained Areas with special emphasis on pulses-based cropping systems” held during 30-31 December, 2016 at National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad.



20. Faculty Seminar by Dr. E. Revathi, Professor, on the topic “Estimation of GSDP for the Telangana State – 1960-2014” on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2017 at CESS.
21. Round Table Discussion on “Reorganization of Telangana State – Opportunities and Challenges for Children” on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 at CESS.
22. Faculty Seminar by Dr. S. Jyothis, Associate Professor, CESS on the topic “Economics of Biodiversity Loss: A Study of by-catch in Andhra Pradesh Marine Fisheries” on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2017 at CESS.
23. Lecture by Prof. Vishwanath Pandit, VC, Sri Sathya Sai University, Prasanthi Nilayam, Puttaparthi, on the topic “Food Inflation in India” followed by an Interactive Session with the Ph.D. students, on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 at CESS.
24. One day Methodology Workshop and two-days International Conference on “Scenarios and Models in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services”, organized by CESS in collaboration with the Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ, The Indian Society of Ecological Economics and the Centre for Ecology, Economics and Environment, Bangalore, during 14 to 16 February, 2017 at CESS.
25. Telangana State Level Consultation on Child Marriages organized by The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Telangana with National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in collaboration with Young Lives, CESS and Save the Children, on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 at CESS.
26. A lecture was delivered by Mr. Edwin Thomas, Marketing Manager, EBSCO on “EBSCO Econlit Database” on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2017 at CESS.
27. Five (5) Days training course on “Advanced Research Framework and Data Management” organized by CESS-UNICEF Division for Child Studies at CESS during 21-25 March, 2017

### **5.3 Divisions for Studies in different Areas**

#### **5.3.1 Division for Child Studies (DCS)**

Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) and the UNICEF Field Office for Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have 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 20<sup>th</sup> November 2013 by the then Chief Secretary P.K. Mohanty, IAS. A day before to the inauguration DCS has its first advisory board meeting and discussed about the important works that DCS can take up on priority.

#### **On-going Studies**

1. State Plan of Action for Children in Telangana

2. Elimination and Prevention of Child Labour in Telangana – State Action Plan
3. In depth Study on ICDS Functioning in Andhra Pradesh: Field Based Evidences Influencing the Interventions
4. In depth Study on ICDS Functioning in Telangana: Field Based Evidences Influencing the Interventions
5. Investing in the Future – Mahila Sisu Sanjeevani Mission Pilot Intervention to Reduce Stunting Among Children in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh (Evidence for Effectiveness)
6. PLHIV Sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Conditional Cash Transfers under Aasara Pension Scheme in Telangana
7. PLHIV Sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Conditional Cash Transfers under NTR Bhorasa Pension Scheme in Andhra Pradesh
8. Rapid Assessment of ICPS in Telangana
9. Karnataka State Nutrition Policy – Framework Finalization
10. Summative Evaluation of Nutrition Interventions through MahilaSisuSanjiveeniMision Pilot in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh
11. Rapid Assessment of ICPS in Andhra Pradesh
12. Action Research on Decentralized Governance in Telangana
13. One Full Meal – Maternal Nutrition Interventions in Telangana
14. One Full Meal – Maternal Nutrition Interventions in Andhra Pradesh

### **Completed**

1. Management of Work load and Work pattern among Front-line Health Functionaries in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (Time and Motion Studies)
2. Monitoring Results for Equity Systems in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Telangana
3. Monitoring Results for Equity Systems in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Andhra Pradesh
4. Building Evidence for Improved Mother-baby Follow up: A Learning from Raichur District, Karnataka
5. Building Evidences for HIV Sensitive Social Protection: A Learning from Raichur District Karnataka
6. Process Evaluation of Health Management Information Systems and Mother and Child Tracking System in Andhra Pradesh
7. Rapid Assessment of ICPS in Andhra Pradesh

### **5.3.2 Division for Sustainable Development Studies (DSDS)**

**DSDS was inaugurated on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 by Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao (Founder Member, CESS and Chancellor, University of Hyderabad)**

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+20 was held in Riode 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 is 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. The vision of the document also committed

to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals-Post 2015. 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 years between 2008-2014, RULNR ( Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Supported by Jamsetji Tata Trust) in the core areas of forest ecosystem, dry 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.

### **On-going studies**

1. A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana state

### **Completed studies**

1. Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India – Mid line Study

### **5.3.3 Division for Inclusive Studies (DIS)**

The state governments of Telananga and Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned a research programme on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This programme has been included in the Division for Inclusive Studies (DIS).

## **5.4 Academic Programmes**

### **5.4.1 Division for Graduate Studies**

#### **(i) *Part-time M.Phil/Ph.D Programme***

The Centre has been conducting part-time M.Phil and Ph.D Programme in Development Studies in collaboration with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad since 1986 and 1990 respectively. Till now, the Centre has admitted 29 batches of M.Phil students and 24 batches of Ph.D students. So far 94 scholars have been awarded M.Phil degree and 69 scholars the Ph.D degree. A Research Programme Committee (RPC) provides policy and academic guidance to the Programme. The MPhil/PhD is offered in the following disciplines/subjects: 1. Economics, 2. Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work, 3. Geography,

4. Public Administration/Political Science, 5. Statistics (With Specialisation in Econometrics), and 6. Commerce & Business Management (Related to Research of CESS).

In 2016-17 three PhD theses and one M.Phil these have been submitted. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Scholar	Subject	Year of Admission	Research Supervisor	Thesis Submitted	Degree Awarded
1	Sreoshi Singh	Geography	2008-2009	Prof. C. Ramachandraiah, CESS, Hyderabad	10-07-2015	11-05-2016
	Ph.D Topic: Water Dynamics and Development Enclaves in Peri-Urban Hyderabad: Implications for Water Security and Policy					
2	P. Srikanth	Commerce	2011-2012	Prof. A. Sudhakar Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University Hyderabad	04-08-2016	12-11-2016
	Ph.D Topic: Estimation of Volatility in Indian Stock Market- Role of Option Pricing Models.					
3	Brajaraja Mishra	Economics	2011-2012	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Associate Professor CESS, Hyderabad	01-02-2016	17-02-2017
	Ph.D Topic: Economics of Ecosystem Services and well –Being: A Case Study of Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Odisha					
4	Mumtaz Begum	Economics	2010-2011	Dr. K. Chandra Sekhar Assistant Professor CESS, Hyderabad.	01-02-2016	19-05-2016
	M.Phil Topic: Prospects and challenges of Islamic banking in India.					

### **(ii) Full-time Ph.D Programme**

CESS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Telangana University, Nizamabad in 2016 to conduct a full-time research programme leading to Ph.D Degree in Development Studies. Along with the subjects offered for the part-time Programme, Geo-Informatics is also included for the full-time Programme. There are 25 seats in all the subjects put together.

The Ph.D Programme is offered under the overall supervision and guidance of a Research Programme Committee (RPC). The Director, CESS is the Chairman of the RPC and the other members are from Telangana University, CESS and a few eminent academicians as subject experts. The RPC in all its practical purposes acts as Academic Council in academic matters, and as a Managing Committee in administrative matters. The RPC would review the Programme and would take decision from to time to improve the quality of research and evolve the guidelines of the Programme.

The full-time Programme was inaugurated on 17 October 2016 by Prof. Amit Bhaduri, Professor at Pavia University, Italy and Visiting Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi. The ICSSR has sanctioned 15 research fellowships per year from this year onwards.

## 6. Visitors to CESS

**Dr. Abdul Alim**

Regional Advisor  
Social Policy, ROSA  
UNICEF South Asia Office  
NEW DELHI

**Prof. Surinder Kumar**

Director  
Giri Institute of Development Studies  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
LUCKNOW – 226 024  
Uttar Pradesh

**Shri Justice B. Prakash Rao**

Former Judge, High Court of A. P.  
Flat No.1003, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Pegasus-A, Meenakshi Sky Lounge  
Kothaguda, Hi-Tech Exhibition Road  
HYDERABAD – 500 084, Telangana

**Dr. Seeta Prabhu**

Tata Chair Professor  
School of Development Studies  
School of Research Methodology  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)  
V.N. Purav Marg, Deonar  
MUMBAI – 400 008, Maharashtra

**Mr. Stanley Chitekwe**

Chief, Nutrition Section  
UNICEF – Nepal Country Office  
UN House, Pulchowk, Lalitpur  
P.O. BOX: 1187, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Dr. Jai Ghanekar**

Nutrition Consultant  
UNICEF Maharashtra Field Office  
MUMBAI, Maharashtra

**Mr. Stanley Chitekwe**

Chief, Nutrition Section  
UNICEF, Nepal Country Office  
KATHMANDU,  
Nepal

**Dr. Sameer Pawar**

Nutrition Specialist, Assam  
UNICEF Assam Field Office  
GUWAHATI, Assam State, India

**Ms. Meenakshi Monga**

Project Planning and Monitoring Unit  
(Supported by UNICEF India)

**Prof. Amit Bhaduri**

A-12 IFS Apartments  
Mayur Vihar Phase-I  
DELHI – 110 091

**Dr. Saiyed Raza Hashim**

Chairman  
Institute for Human Development  
C-40, Jaswant Apartment  
Jamia Nagar, Okhla  
NEW DELHI – 110 025

**Sri G.B. Reddy, IFS**

OSD-cum-Special Secretary to Government  
And Member-Secretary, PHDMA  
Planning and Convergence Department  
Government of Odisha  
BHUBANESWAR – 751 001, Odisha

**Prof. Preet Rustagi**

Honorary Secretary  
Indian Society of Labour Economics  
Institute of Human Development  
NIDM Building, IIPA Campus  
I.P. Estate,  
NEW DELHI – 110 002

**Dr. Cornell H. Menking, PhD**

Associate Professor  
International and Border Programs  
(Garcia Annex, Room 246), MSC 3567  
New Mexico State University  
P.O.Box 30001, Las Cruces,  
NM 88003-8001

**Dr. Lakshmi N. Reddi, PhD**

Dean, College of Engineering  
MSC 3449, New Mexico State University  
P.O.Box 30001,  
Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001

**Prof. Vishwanath Pandit**

Vice Chancellor  
Sri Sathya Sai University  
Prasanthi Nilayam  
PUTTAPARTHI  
Andhra Pradesh

**Mr. Edwin Thomas**

Marketing Manager, EBSCO

**Ms. Ruth Kattumuri**

London School of Economics  
United Kingdom

## **Part II: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUAL FACULTY MEMBERS**

**Alivelu.G.**

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

Field visit to Warangal to conduct strategic interviews with the officials of the Women and Child Welfare Department during July, 2016 for the study on One Full Meal (OFM) in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Convened Meeting on data entry and validation of the data collected for the study OFM in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Attended meeting on finalizing the technical and financial proposal of the baseline survey of Mission Bhagiratha on 14 December, 2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad

Involved in the preparation of instruments for the baseline survey of Mission Bhagiratha. Convened the First Advisory Group Meeting of the Study on “Mission Bhagiratha” of Government of Telangana, entrusted by UNICEF, Hyderabad, held on 09-12-2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad

Convened the Second Advisory Committee Meeting of the Study on “Mission Bhagiratha” of Government of Telangana, entrusted by UNICEF, Hyderabad, held on 20-2-2017 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad

Presented the content of the tools of institutions to the Advisory Committee of the Study on “Mission Bhagiratha” of Government of Telangana, entrusted by UNICEF, Hyderabad, held on 20-2-2017 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad

Conducted the pilot study on the instruments prepared for the baseline survey of Mission Bhagiratha in Ibrahimpatnam on 1 March

Attended the debriefing session of the pilot study of the baseline survey of Mission Bhagiratha on 2 March in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad

### **Membership**

1. Life Member in Indian Economic Association

### **Administrative Responsibilities**

In the capacity of Registrar (Actg)

1. Organised and coordinated the recruitment process of Research Assistants, Assistant Professors for the SC/ST units of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
2. Organised and coordinated the recruitment of positions in SCPU (State Child Protection Unit) and SARA (State Adoption Resource Agency) for the department of Women and Child Welfare, Government of Telangana

3. Responsible for preparing the Annual Report, ICSSR Quarterly Report
4. Organised the public lectures, Dr Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture, CESS Foundation Day lecture
5. Convener – CAS committee
6. Convener – Newsletter, Dairy, Calendar
7. Convener – Faculty seminars
8. Member – Library committee
9. Member – Maintenance committee

### **Distinct Information**

1. Project Leader – One full meal in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
2. Team Leader - Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey, 2017
3. Registrar (Actg.)

### **Chandra Sekhar, K.**

#### **Resource Person/Convener**

1. Acted as convener for workshop on “Learning to do Community Based Research Perspectives, Opportunities & Ways forward” jointly organized by UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research & Social Responsibility in Higher Education and CESS, April 18, 2016.
2. Acted as Resource person for Orientation Program conducted at CESS on Research Process for PhD Scholars sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and took a session on Secondary Data and Data Analysis Sources of secondary data, Descriptive Statistics for Social Science Research, June 15, 2016.

#### **Teaching and guiding**

1. Classes for Ph.D Course: Total 42 classes for Ph.D course for the paper Elements of Statistics and Research Methodology during October 2016 to March 2017.
2. Presently guiding six Ph.D students and one M.Phil student.
3. Ph.D degree is awarded to Mr. Sri Hari Naidu, ICSSR fellowship holder, on his thesis on “Sovereign Debt Crisis: The Case of Emerging Economies” by University of Hyderabad, May 9, 2016.
4. M.Phil degree is awarded to one research scholar Ms. Mumtaz Begum on the thesis titled “The Prospects and Challenges of Islamic Banking in India”, May 19, 2016.

#### **Administrative responsibilities**

1. Presently serving as member of CESS Publication committee, Newsletter, Calendar and Diary committee

## **Membership in Professional Bodies**

### **Distinct Information**

1. Associated with Arogya Lakshmi One Full Meal (OFM) Programme Project sponsored by UNICEF and visited Khammam and Sircilla districts of Telangana to interact with district officials and also interacted with state level officials at Hyderabad, November 2016.
2. Acted as reviewer for "International Journal of Agriculture Sciences" for an article titled "Market Dependence of Agricultural Labourers for Consumption in Karnataka - An Empirical Study", October, 2016.
3. Acted as reviewer for "Journal of Social and Economic Studies" for an article titled "Money go rounds: A Case Study of Poor Muslim Women Managing Rotating Services and Credit Associations in Lucknow, India", December, 2016.
4. Acted as selection committee member for selecting Research Officer and Research Assistant positions for the project entitled "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Scenarios Networks (ScenNet)" project supported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India under the Belmont Forum, International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFAGCR), May 12, 2016.

### **Galab, S.**

#### **Journal Articles/ Chapters in Edited Books**

"Growth recovery and faltering through early adolescence: Determinants and implications for cognitive development" published in Social Science & Medicine, Volume 179, early online edition March 2017– co-author

#### **Participation in Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

Visited Anantapur and Kurnool Districts for Public hearing on the work of Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh on 1 & 2 April, 2016.

Participated and delivered the Welcome Address at the National Consultation on "Rising Rate of Caesarean Section in India in Hyderabad" held during 12-13 April, 2016 at Taj Deccan Hotel, Hyderabad, organized by CESS-DCS Unit.

Participated in the Workshop on "Learning to do Community Based Research Perspectives, Opportunities and Ways Forward" (An event under the 'Festival of Learning'), on 18-04-2016, organized by UNESCO, PRIA & CESS at CESS Auditorium.

Participated in the one day Workshop on "Telangana Economy" (sponsored by the UGC), organized by the Department of Economics, Osmania University at ICSSR-SRC Hall, University Library, Osmania University, Hyderabad held on 30-04-2016. Prof. S. Galab, was



one of the Panel Speakers and delivered the Key Note Address on “Human Development Index of Telangana”

Attended Young Lives Project Stakeholders Meeting on “Young Lives School Survey” held on 02-05-2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building.

Attended Young Lives Project Monthly Meeting on “Young Lives Research Dissemination CIFF” Workshop held on 03-05-2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building.

Participated in the “Thematic Roundtable Consultation for Strategic Planning” held on 12-05-2016 at Marigold Hotel, Begumpet, Hyderabad, organized by UNICEF HFO and CESS in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Attended Brainstorming Session on the research agenda for conducting studies on Telangana State held on 06-06-2016 in the Seminar Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Attended MPhil / PhD Syllabus Review Committee Meetings held on 10-06-2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building.

Attended and Chaired Release of the book on “Feminizing the Labour Relations” authored by Dr.M. Vanamala, book released by Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor, CESS, Hyderabad held on 22-06-2016 at CESS Auditorium.

Attended and delivered Welcome Address in the Consultation on “Functioning of Grassroots Service Providers for Better Health and Nutrition Outcomes for Rural Communities” held on 29-06-2016 at Hotel Marigold, Begumpet, Hyderabad, organized by CESS, Hyderabad.

Attended the Selection Committee Meeting as an External Expert for recruitment on the post of Director (Monitoring & Evaluation), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad held on 08-07-2016 at MANAGE, Hyderabad.

Attended Drafting Committee Meetings of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held during 11 to 20 July, 2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Participated and delivered Key Note Address as Chief Guest on the topic “Doubling Farmers’ Incomes in India – Issues and Challenges : A Case of two Telugu Speaking States” held on 12-07-2016 at NABARD Regional Office, RTC Cross Roads, Hyderabad on the occasion of their “Foundation Day”.

Field visits to Ongole (Prakasam) and Nellore Districts to collect data for the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh during 20 to 23 July, 2016.

Field visits to East & West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh to collect data for the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh during 25 to 27 July, 2016.

Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Agriculture Investment, Credit Flow & Farmers Indebtedness” of the Commission on Agriculture held on 29-07-2016 in the First Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Attended Drafting Committee Meetings of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held during 9 to 11 August, 2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Participated and gave Invited Lecture-11 on “Pulses in India: Opportunities and Constraints” in the Session-VII on the theme “Marketing and Commodity Trading of Pulses” in the two-day National Seminar on “Pulses-2016: Innovative Approaches for Sustainability in Production and Promotion of Utilization” held on 22-10-2016, organized by Research & Innovative Programmes Cell, University College for Women, Koti, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Participated and gave a presentation on the topic “Doubling Farmers Income: Issues and Challenges” at the National Workshop on “Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 held on 03-11-2016, jointly organized by NIRD&PR and MANAGE at MANAGE, Hyderabad.

Attended Release of Report of the Commission on “Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh” by Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor, CESS, Presided by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, Commission on Agriculture, held on 15-01-2016 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Attended First Advisory Group Meeting of the Study on “Mission Bhagiratha” of Government of Telangana, entrusted by UNICEF, Hyderabad, held on 09-12-2016 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Participated in the 99<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) held during 27 to 29 December, 2016 organized at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. Andhra Pradesh.

Participated in the two days “Brainstorming Session on Farmer’s Situation in rain-fed areas with special emphasis on pulses-based cropping systems” jointly organized by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), CESS, Hyderabad and others, held during 30-31 December, 2016 at MANAGE, Hyderabad.

Participated in the Round Table Discussion on “Reorganization of Telangana State – Opportunities and Challenges for Children” held on 11-01-2017 in the Seminar Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Participated in one-day Methodology workshop and two-days International Conference on “Scenarios and Models in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services” organized by CESS in

collaboration with the Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ, The Indian Society of Ecological Economics and the Centre for Ecology, Economics and Environment, Bangalore held during 14-16 February, 2017 in CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Participated in “Telangana State Level Consultation on Child Marriages” organized by the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Telangana with national Commission for Protection of Child Rights in collaboration with Young Lives, CESS and Save the Children, held on 14-02-2017 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Attended the Second Advisory Group Meeting of the study “Mission Bhagiratha – Bringing Equity through Access to piped, adequate, clean and safe drinking water within the premises”, held on 20-02-2017 in the First Floor Seminar Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Attended as a Member the Board of Studies Meeting of Waltair School of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, held on 27-02-2017 at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Attended as an Expert Member for the selection of ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowships as ICSSR Nominee for the year 2016-17 held on 18-03-2017 at Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

Life Member, Indian Economic Association (IEA)

Life Member, Andhra Pradesh Economic Association (APEA)

Member, Telangana Economic Association (TEA)

Member, Advisory Board of Telangana Minority Commission of Enquiry, Government of Telangana.

Member, Board of Studies in Economics (PG), Waltair School of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam from 22-04-2016 to 21-04-2019.

Member, Regional Advisory Group (RAG) of NABARD, Telangana Regional Office, Hyderabad

Member, Regional Advisory Group (RAG) of NABARD, Andhra Pradesh Regional Office, Hyderabad

Member, Academic Advisory Committee, India Consensus: Rajasthan Priorities and Andhra Pradesh Priorities, on behalf of the Copenhagen Consensus Center, USA, Inc.

### **Distinct Information**

#### **Overall Coordinator for the following**

- Human Development Report 2017 Telangana State
- Human Development Report, Andhra Pradesh

- Tribal Agriculture in 7 states
- Baseline Survey of Mission Bhagiratha
- Sustainable Development Goals – Prelude Work
- Young Lives India – A Longitudinal Study on Childhood Poverty
- Social Inclusion Units, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

**Gopinath Reddy,M.**

### **Books**

1. Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, (Co-author with K.S. Babu, S. Galab, P. Usha), Academic Foundation, New Delhi, (Forthcoming).

### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. “Decentralised Governance and Devolution of Funds to the Panchayats in India-A Critical Analysis of Two States”, *Studies in Indian Politics*, 5(1) 1–13, 2017.
2. “Water and Sanitation: The Role of Decentralised Institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States”, (with K.S.Babu), *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, Volume XIII, Number 2, pg-175-184, July-December 2017.
3. “Improving or Worsening Livelihoods? Coal Mining and its effects on Adivasi Communities in Jharkhand State”, *Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions*, Edited by Kailash Sarap, Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2016.
4. “Functioning of Rural Local Governments in India: A Critical Appraisal of Devolution Status and Accountability Systems”, Dr. Beatriz Cuadrado-Ballesteros (Eds), *Local Governments in the Digital Era: Looking for Accountability*, Nova Science Publishers, Hauppauge, NY, 2017.
5. “Policy Impact: Evidence from States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana”, (co-author S Galab), Sukhadeo Thorat and Samar Verma, (eds)*Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, Section IV, pg. 341-397, 2017.
6. “Impact of Affirmative Action on Subaltern Castes: Evidence from the Recent Data”, T. Brahmanandam (ed.)Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2017.
7. “Reduction in GHG Emissions through Sustainable Production of Biofuels: Is it a Viable Option? A Review of Experience, (co-authors Suresh Reddy and P. Steven Raj), R.K.Mishra, P.S.Janaki Krishna and Ch.Lakshmi Kumari (eds), *Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Global Perspective*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017.
8. “Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty: Coal Mining in Chhattisgarh”, (co-author Prajna Paramita Mishra), R.K.Mishra, P.S.Janaki Krishna and Ch.Lakshmi

Kumari (eds), *Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Global Perspective*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017.

### **Working Papers/ Monographs**

1. “Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States”, CESS Monograph 44, April, 2017.

### **Reports**

1. “Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States, Submitted to ICSSR, New Delhi, August, 2016.
2. “Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States”, Brought out as Policy Brief No. 2, October, 2016.

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Paper Presented at National Seminar on “Dalit Situation in India after Economic Reforms” Organised by CMDR, Dharwad, April 21-22, 2016.
2. Paper Presented on “Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Biofuels”, (with B. Suresh Reddy) at PMC Meeting, IUSSTF (Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development-Bioenergy Project), New Delhi, September 15, 2016.
3. Paper Presented on “Improving or Worsening Livelihoods? Coal Mining and its effects in Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh States”, at CESS, as part of Faculty Seminar Series, September 28, 2016.
4. Paper Presented at National seminar on “Issues and Challenges of Tribal Agriculture and Forest Right Act (2006) in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States” (with B. Suresh Reddy) at NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, October 14-15, 2016.
5. Paper presented at the National Seminar on “An Initial Assessment of Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan (TSP) Act, 2013 in Telangana and AP” (with P. Trinadh Rao) at S.R.Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, November 18-19, 2016.
6. Paper Presented at the National Seminar on “Working of Panchayats in PESA Areas of Odisha-A Study of Two Districts” (with Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra) at S.R.Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, November 18-19, 2016.
7. Paper Presented at Two Day International Seminar on “Development Politics and Governance in Andhra Pradesh”, at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Nagarbhavi, Bengaluru, Karnataka State, December 27-28, 2016.
8. Paper Presented at National Seminar on “The Experience of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Implementation in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States”, at The Anthropological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre (WRC), Udaipur, January 18-20, 2017.

9. Paper Presented at the Two Day International Seminar on “Obstacles to Cohesive Development: A Critical Reflections on Forests, People and Livelihoods Interface in the Context of Forest Right Act, 2006”, organized by A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, February 24-25, 2017.
10. Paper Presented at the International Seminar on “Indo-Nepal Relations: Post 2010 Developments on Economic and Political Front”, (Jointly with Suchitra Ropleker, ICSSR Doctoral Student) at “Centre for SAARC Studies”, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, March 30-31, 2017.

### **Resource Person**

1. Acted as a Speaker on Panel Discussion on “Inclusive Growth and Marginalised Groups in India”, at S.R.Sankaran Chair, NIRD, October 21, 2016.
2. Acted as a Resource Person at the workshop on “Interlocking of Markets in Tribal Areas and their Implications on Livelihoods of the Tribal Population”, at S.R.Sankaran Chair, NIRD, June 23-24, 2016.
3. Panel Chairperson on 'Financial Inclusion through SHGs and SHG Federations: Policy Initiatives and Financial Incentives by the Governments at the Centre and States', AGRASRI, Tirupati, August 20, 2016.
4. Delivered a lecture on “Forest Scenario vis-à-vis The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 & Its Assessment in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States”, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad, September 30, 2016.
5. Attended as an Advisory Committee Member for “The Centre for Regional Studies (CRS), Departmental Committee, School of Social Science, University of Hyderabad, January 25, 2017.
6. Attended 1<sup>st</sup> Advisory Committee Meeting at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, February 4, 2017.
7. Attended as a Panel Discussant on District Mineral Foundation (DMF), Organised by OXFAM and NCDS, Bhubaneswar, March 15, 2017.
8. Delivered a lecture on “Forest Scenario vis-à-vis The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006”, organized by A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, March 27, 2017.
9. CESS organized a brain-storming session on the issues relating to the development of Schedule Castes in Andhra Pradesh, in Seminar Hall, Commerce Dept., Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, April 10, 2017.
10. Attended Key Stakeholders Meeting of DCS at TSIPARD on the inclusion of concerns and priorities of children in GPDP, April 11, 2017.

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

### **M.Phil/Ph.D Programme**

Currently guiding ten PhD students and one M.Phil student.

### **Memberships in Professional Bodies**

1. Journal of Grassroots Governance, Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupathi, AP.
2. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, New Man & Society (Bi-annual Journal) Newman College, Thodupuzha, Kerala.
3. Journal of Independent Studies and Research – Management Social Sciences and Economics. The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Karachi.
4. Member, Departmental Committee, Centre for Regional Studies (CRS), University of Hyderabad.
5. 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).

### **Jeena T Srinivasan**

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Paper presented at Conference on “Engaging India and Canada: Perspectives on Sustainability” on "Closing the Value Gap: The Canadian and Indian Experiences in the Use of Economic Instruments for Water Demand Management' at The Theatre, India Habitat Centre in New Delhi and organized by the Shastri-Indo Canadian Institute, May 11-12, 2017.
2. “Groundwater irrigation and sustainable intensification of agricultural production systems: A study with special reference to spatial variability in groundwater availability at a river basin level in India” presented 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.
3. “Groundwater Use, Productivity and Market Participation in India: Implications for Reforms”(jointly) presented 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.

### **Teaching and Guiding**

1. Guiding one Ph.D. Student, Ms Bishakha Ghosh.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics
2. Member, International Society for Ecological Economics
3. Member, American Economic Association
4. Member, Telangana Economic Association
5. Member, International Network on Development Induced Displacement

### **Resource Persons in various meeting and Conferences**

1. Invited to participate in a meeting with Minister Counsellor for Public Affairs at the U.S. Embassy New Delhi, to discuss on the ways in which India and US can work together in diverse fields for mutual benefit based on Fulbright exchange experience held at the Secunderabad Club and coordinated by the US Consulate Hyderabad, December 9, 2016.
2. Invited participant and expert in the ACCUWa Dissemination Workshop the IDRC-funded project on "Adapting to Climate Change in Urbanizing Watersheds" organized by ATREEat India International Centre-Annexe, New Delhi, August 22-23, 2016.
3. Invited as a Resource Person for Mentoring Program for Fulbright Applicants for Preparing Research Proposals organized by USIEF at Hyderabad, April 29, 2016.

### **Distinct Information**

1. Organized a two day international conference on "Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" in collaboration with the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE), GIZ Germany, Indian Council of Social Science Research, and Centre for Economics, Environment and Society Bangalore as part of the project Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet\_India) and sponsored by Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, February 15-16, 2017.
2. External Examiner of PhD Thesis, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
3. Elected Executive Committee Member and Joint Secretary of the Indian the Society of Ecological Economics (2016-18)
4. Member, Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ninth INSEE Biennial Conference, 2017, Thrissur to be held during November 8-10, 2017.
5. Coordinator Sub-theme B Collective Action and Local Governance: Community, Institutions, Transaction Costs, Trust of the Ninth INSEE Biennial Conference, 2017, Thrissur to be held during November 8-10, 2017.
6. Reviewed articles for, Agricultural Water Management (Elsevier)



## **Jyothis Sathyapalan**

### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. Economic Value of Biodiversity Loss: A Study of By-Catch from Marine Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity India Initiative. MoEF and CC Government of Indian and GIZ India. pp. 52, 2016.

### **M. Phil / Ph. D Guided and Awarded (please mention the name of the candidate and topic of the research, date of award)**

1. Brajaraja Mishra PhD scholar for his thesis Economics of Ecosystem Services and Wellbeing: A Case Study of Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Odisha awarded doctoral degree in economics during February 2017.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Expert Member of the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) for the second phase of the scenarios and models assessment of IPBES, from 18th November 2016.
2. Member and Coordinator, Economic Viability of Small-scale Fisheries (Asia and Oceania Region): Global Partnership for Small-scale fisheries (TBTI), Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada ([www.toobigtoignore.net](http://www.toobigtoignore.net)), The Centre for Economic and Social Studies is collaborating with TBTI activities of the Memorial University of Newfoundland supported by the Social Sentience and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 2016.

### **Distinct Information**

1. Organized an International Conference on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in collaboration with GIZ Germany, ICSSR and INSEE New Delhi, February 15-16, 2017.
2. Lead Author: IPBES deliverable 2c-Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Inter-governmental Science Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, United Nations Campus, Bonn Germany, 2015-19.
3. Lead Author: IPBES deliverable 2b – Regional assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services for Asia and the Pacific. The Inter-governmental Science Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, United Nations Campus, Bonn Germany, 2015-18.
4. Review Editor: Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, (deliverable 3c) ([www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)), 2016
5. Contributed to Chapter 3 of the deliverable 3c of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Bonn, Germany, 2016.

**Niranjan Rao,C.**

**Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Indian Economic Association

**Prudhvikar Reddy, P.**

**Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. “Growth recovery and faltering through early adolescence: Determinants and implications for cognitive development”,*Social Science & Medicine*, Volume 179, March 2017.

**Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. 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 2016-17. It is a continuous process from the year 2015-16.
2. Organised, presented and actively participated in the Math Teachers interaction on “Secondary Education” held at CESS, October 22, 2016.
3. Organised and actively participated in the Young Lives Research Dissemination Workshop on “Reducing Early Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy: Pathways to Impact on Strengthening Adolescent Reproductive Health – A CIFF Supported Research-Policy Initiative” held at CESS, Hyderabad, May 3, 2016.
4. Organised and actively participated in the stakeholders meeting titled “The Secondary School Survey – A Sub-study from Young Lives”, May 2, 2016 at CESS.
5. Attended and actively participated in CIFF–YL workshop held in New Delhi, May 24, 2016.
6. Attended and actively participated in CIFF–YL workshop held in Jaipur, May 26, 2016.
7. On the invitation from the Commissioner of Education and State Project Director, SSA, Government of Telangana, participated in the state level workshop as Resource Person on sharing the key domains and factual information of “SHALA SIDDI” initiated by NUEPA, Government of India held at OUCIP, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, April 6, 2016.
8. Attended a workshop convened by SSA Telangana and presented the findings of research study funded by them “5% Sample check of DISE data of Telangana for the year 2015-16” at seminar hall of SSA, June 4, 2016.
9. Presented paper on “Status of School Attendance, Completion Rates and Factors Impacting the Completion Rates in the Context of Universalisation of Education in India” at 17<sup>th</sup> annual conference of IASSI held in Chandigarh, December 9-10, 2016.

10. Presented a paper on “Status of Pulses in Telangana” at workshop on Pulses organised by MANAGE, Hyderabad, December 31, 2016.
11. Organised and participated in the State level consultation on early/child marriages in Telangana at CESS, Hyderabad, March 14, 2016.
12. Organised and participated in the State level consultation on early/child marriages in Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada, March 16, 2016.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Life member in Andhra Pradesh Economic Association
2. Indian Society of Labour Economics
3. Telangana Economic Association

### **Resource Person in meetings**

1. As a resource person in the SSA, Telangana state and upon the request from Director, SSA, TS, examined research report “A Study on Effectiveness on Home Based Education in Inclusive Education Intervention Programme” submitted to the SSA.
2. As a resource person in the SSA, Telangana state and upon the request from Director, SSA, TS, examined research report “A Study on Implementation of WASH in Schools Programme” submitted to the SSA.

### **Distinct Information**

1. Toured districts along with members of Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh to elicit information from the farmers and officials. Farmers’ voices before the Commission notes have been put in order got edited and kept ready to bring out as a volume and now ready for printing.
2. Participated in the team meetings for the preparation of proposals, budget, questionnaires, and procurement of Investigators and planning for implementation.
3. Meeting with Sri. G. Kishan, IAS, Director, School Education Department, Telangana, MS. Sandhya Rani, Commissioner, School education, Government of Andhra Pradesh in connection with school survey of young lives to know their requirement and to seek their help in conducting the survey, 2016.

### **Ramachandraiah, C.**

#### **Journal Articles/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. “Making of Amaravati - A Landscape of Speculation and Intimidation”, Review of Urban Affairs, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 51, No. 17, April 23, 2016.

#### **Participation in Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Presented a paper entitled “Urban mobility and metro projects in India: Contestations and politics in executing Hyderabad metro rail project” in the 14th World Conference on Transport Research (WCTRS), Shanghai, China, July 10-15, 2016.

2. Made a presentation on “Amaravati-A New Urban Utopia in the Making,” in the international conference on Utopian Urban Futures: Histories, imaginations, possibilities, University of Leeds, UK, June 27-28, 2016.
3. Participated in an international workshop on “Smart Urban Futures and Social Justice,” University of Leeds, UK, June 29-30, 2016.

#### **Membership in Professional Associations**

2. Association of American Geographers, Washington.
3. National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI), New Delhi.
4. Deccan Geographical Society (DGS), Pune.
5. Regional Science Association, India (Calcutta).

#### **Ravi, C.**

Contributed to

1. Human Development Report 2017 – Telangana State
2. Human Development in Andhra Pradesh
3. Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey, 2017 – Statistical Expert

#### **Revathi, E.**

#### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. Telangana Economy (in English) published by Telugu Akademi, 2016

#### **Working Papers/ Monographs**

1. Economics and Technology of Soybean cultivation in Central India (Joint) – Monograph, September 16, 2016.

#### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

2. Paper on ‘Agriculture transformation and farmers well-being in Telangana State’ presented at the International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural policies in India and China organised by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, September 16-17, 2016. W‘Growth experience of Telangana Economy (1956-2014)’ at Faculty Seminar, CESS, January 2, 2017.

#### **Teaching and guiding**

1. Teaching Development Theory for the PhD students
2. Supervising an MPhil student on research on ‘MGNREGA, Gender and Food Security: A study in Jharkhand’
3. Supervising an MPhil student on research on ‘Women workers in urban informal labour market: a study of women domestic workers in Hyderabad city’

4. Supervising a PhD student on ‘Socio-Economic Trajectory of Telangana Land and its People (1805 to 2014)’ (Joint)
5. Supervising a PhD student on ‘Agricultural Technology Adoption and Sustainable Intensification in Semi-Arid tropics: Evidence from Chickpea in Telangana and AP’
6. Supervising a PhD student on ‘Socio- Economic conditions and Social protection of Construction Workers- A Study of Hyderabad City’
7. Supervising a PhD student on ‘Farmers’ Producer Companies – A Study of Telangana State’ (Joint)
8. Supervising a PhD student on ‘Resources use Efficiency and Conservation of Natural Resources under System of Rice Intensification Technology’

#### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing , Indian Society of Labour Economics
2. Life Member Indian Economic Association

#### **Resource Persons in various meeting and Conferences**

1. Participated as resource person in one day session on ‘Doubling Farmers income by March 2022 in Telangana State’ organized by PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, March 28, 2017.
2. Lectured on ‘Telangana Economy in Perspective’ at MCRHRD, October 2016 and March 2017.

#### **Distinct Information**

1. Worked on developing course content for Development Theory paper for the regular PhD programme.
2. Dean for Division for Graduate Studies

#### **Sreenivasulu, Y.**

#### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s View on Agricultural Holdings and Collective Farming: The Case of Telangana State” (co-author Tajuddin Md), *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India*, G. Sridevi (ed.), Excel India Publishers, New Delhi, 2016.
2. “Examining Change in the Nature and Composition of land Lease Arrangements in India: An Exploratory Analysis” (co-author R. Vijay), *Land Rights in India*, Varsha Bhagat-Ganguly (ed.), Routledge, New York, NY-10017, 2016

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Paper titled “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s View on Agricultural Holdings and Collective Farming: The Case of Telangana State” (co-author Tajuddin Md) was presented in the national seminar on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India organized by School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, August 29-30, 2016.
2. Paper titled “Dynamics of Agrarian Structure and Rural Labour Market: The Case of Telangana” presented in the 1ST Annual conference of Telangana Economic Association held at CESS, Hyderabad, April 8-9, 2017.
3. Paper titled “Irrigation Sources Its Relevance in Telangana” (Joint Author), presented in the 1ST Annual conference of Telangana Economic Association held at CESS, Hyderabad, April 8-9, 2017.

### **Teaching and Guiding**

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

### **Srinivasa Reddy, M.**

#### **Books**

1. Groundwater Governance, Development, Degradation & Management: A Study of Andhra Pradesh, co-authored with Sanjit Kumar Rout and V Ratna Reddy, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2016.

#### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. “Relative Significance of Female Labour Force across Rural India in the Aftermath of MGNREGS”, (co-author C S Murty), *Man & Development*, Volume 39, No.1, pp.53-62, (2017).
2. “AP Land Licensed Cultivators Act in Retrospect and Prospect”, (co-author C S Murty), *Journal of Land and Rural Studies*, January, Vol.5, Issue 1, pp.1-11, (2017).
3. “Drought Impacts and Mitigation Measures: A Case of Andhra Pradesh”, *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue: The Economy of Andhra Pradesh, Theme-III, 165-192, (2016).

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Presented a paper on ‘Status of Pulses in Telangana: Productivity, Constraints and Way Forward’ at PJ Telangana State Agriculture University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, April 22-24, 2017.
2. Participated in Brainstorming session on Development Issues of SCs in AP Development Studies Bhavan (DSB), Guntur, April 10, 2017.

3. Presented a paper on ‘Long-Term Gains from Rythu Bazars to Small Farmers: The Case of Telangana’, at First Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA), CESS, Hyderabad, April 8-9, 2017.
4. Participated in Training Programme on “Financial Inclusion, Agricultural Credit and Crop Insurance”, MANAGE, Hyderabad, February 20-22, 2017.
5. Participated in the discussions on Seminar on Food Safety Standards in India: Status and Challenges, MANAGE Australia-India Council and ISAM, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, February 10, 2017.
6. Talked on ‘Opportunities and Constraints in Marketing of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh’, at Two day Workshop cum Policy Dialogue on "Farmers situation in rain-fed areas with special emphasis on pulses-based cropping systems", MANAGE, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, December 30-31, 2016.
7. Presented a paper on ‘Drought Impacts and Mitigation Measures: A Case of Andhra Pradesh’ at 99<sup>th</sup> Indian Economic Association (IEA) Annual Conference, S.V. University, Tirupati, December 27-29, 2016.
8. Paper on ‘Land use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of United Andhra Pradesh: A Sub-Regional Analysis’ at National Seminar on Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD& PR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, October 14-15, 2016.
9. National dialogue/ Brain storming session on E-market and National Agriculture Market (NAM), Indian Society Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) in collaboration IFPRI, Washington D.C./Delhi and CESS at CESS, Hyderabad, October 5-6, 2016.
10. Presented ‘Economics of Production and Marketing of Pulses A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana’ at Brainstorming Session on Pulses for Sustainable Agriculture and Human Health, IFPRI, New Delhi, July 13, 2016.
11. Presented ‘Marketing of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh: Opportunities and Constraints’ at Conference on Pulses for Sustainable Agriculture and Human Health, IFPRI, New Delhi, May 31-June 1, 2016.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Life Member, Telangana Economic Association (TEA)

### **Suri Babu, K.**

#### **Book**

1. Book on “Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh” with Prof S

Galab, Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy and P. Usha, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, (forthcoming).

### **Policy Brief**

1. Medical Tourism in Hyderabad, CESS Policy Brief No. 1, October 2016, co-authored with Ipsita Mohanty and P. Usha

### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Attended Regional Interactive workshop of National level Monitors (NLMs) held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, April 4-5, 2016.
2. Attended one day National Dissemination Meet on 'Mainstreaming Sex Workers for greater Social Inclusion', at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, July 13, 2016.

### **Suresh Reddy, B.**

#### **Books**

1. "Displacement, Impoverishment and Exclusion; Political Economy of Development in India", Aakar Books, New Delhi, (accepted 2015, under publication)

#### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. "Prospects of Organic Farming", *Pesticide Residue in Foods*, Mohidus Samd Khan and Mohammad Shafiur Rahman (eds), Springer International, New York.
2. "Dryland Agriculture– Issues and Challenges in Telangana State" *Telangana Economy*. Prof.E.Revathi and Prof. Kishan Rao (eds). Telugu Academy, Hyderabad, 2016.

#### **Working Papers/ Monographs**

1. "Economics and Technology of Soya bean cultivation in Central India" Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Monograph No.43, October 2016, (Co-author Prof. E.Revathi).

#### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Presented the study findings on " Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels" at the Project Monitoring Committee meeting at Indo-US Science and Technology Forum(IUSSTF), Full Bright House, Hailey Road, New Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2016.
2. Presented a paper on "Issues and Challenges of Tribal Agriculture and Forest Right Act (2006) in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States" in the "National Seminar on "Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation", organized by NIRD, Rajendranagar, October 14-15, 2016.
3. Presented study findings of Agriculture in Tribal Areas – A study of seven Indian states (Madhya Pradesh part), at CESS internal seminar of state coordinators, December 16, 2016.



4. Presented a paper on “Transition in Agriculture, Land Alienation and Forest Right Act implementation status in Scheduled Areas of Madhya Pradesh” in the National seminar “Government and Tribal Development: Approaches, Role and Reality” at WRC, Udaipur, Anthropological Survey of India, January 18-20, 2017.
5. Presented a paper on “Dynamics of Soil Fertility Management: An Empirical Analysis of M.P, U.P and Jharkhand” in the National Seminar on “Indian Soils: Science-Policy-Practice Interfaces for Sustainable Futures” organized by DST Centre for Policy Research IIT Delhi, RANetwork, WASSAN and Shiv Nadar University at IIT Delhi, February 26-28, 2017.
6. Presented a paper on “Process of Changes in Tribal Socio-Economic Life: A case of Scheduled Areas of Madhya Pradesh” in the National seminar on “Changing Scenario of Rural India and Governmental Programmes: Challenges, Opportunities and Possibilities” organized by MPISSR, Ujjain, M.P, March 15-16, 2017.

### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Steering Committee member of Millet Network of India [MINI]
2. Steering Committee member of project on Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security of Women, Health and Nutrition of Deccan Development Society.

### **Resource Persons in various meeting and Conferences**

1. Resource person for the World Soil Day conducted at DDS-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Medak district, December 5, 2016.

### **Distinct Information**

1. Member of Scientific organizing Committee and Local Organising Committee of International Conference on “Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services” organized by CESS, February 15-16, 2016.

### **Vidya, C.T**

#### **Journal Article/ Chapters in Edited Books**

1. Uncovering Miracles of India’s Trade in Services: An Analysis of Economic Drivers, World Economy Journal, Wiley Blackwell (under review)

#### **Working Papers/ Monographs**

1. Intra-Industry trade in services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, structure and policy dimensions (Working Paper series of SANEI, Nepal under review)
2. Trade in Services in South Asia: An Attempt to Quantify the Barriers and Policy Suggestions
3. Services Trade Restrictiveness Index for India: assessing the barriers

4. Structural change in Employment and GDP for Southern States of India: A shift share analysis

#### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Presented paper on “Intra- Industry Trade in services and Integration of South Asia: Measurement, Determinants and Implications for Policy” in the 14th Annual Conference on “Deeper Integration for Greater Prosperity in South Asia” organised by South Asian Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) and Global Development Network (GDN) held at Kathmandu, Nepal during 7-8 November 2016.
2. Presented paper on “Quantifying barriers to trade in services in South Asia” in the 14th Annual Conference on “Deeper Integration for Greater Prosperity in South Asia” organised by South Asian Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) and Global Development Network (GDN) held at Kathmandu, Nepal 7-8 November 2016.

#### **Teaching and Guiding**

1. Handled Econometrics course for PhD course CESS

#### **Vijay Kumar, S**

#### **Participation in Various Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops**

1. Participated in the workshop on Developing Annual Action Plan on Child Sexual Abuse, Organized by CID, Hyderabad.
2. Participated in the Seminar Organized by CID, Telangana, Hyderabad on “Prevention of On-line Child Sexual Abuse”.
3. Participated in the workshop on “Reorganization of Telangana State - Opportunities and Challenges for Children” organized by DCS-CESS in Hyderabad.

#### **Teaching**

1. Visiting Professor at Department of Anthropology, SV University, Tirupati – teaching (a) Research Methodology and Methods, (b) Management of Research in Development Anthropology for final year students.

#### **Membership in Professional Bodies**

1. Life Member in Indian Anthropological Society
2. Life Member in Gerontological Society of India
3. Life Member in Indian Social Security Association
4. EC Member in Indian Social Security Association

#### **Resource person**

1. Resource person in “Social Security Systems in Asia – International Workshop” organized by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad

2. Resource person in “National Training Program on Social Security for Unorganized Workers in Rural India” Organized by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad
3. Resource person in “International Training program on Social Audit of Rural Development Programs” Organized by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad in collaboration with CIRDAP Bangladesh.
4. Resource person in “National Training Program on Log-frame Approach in Development Programs” Organized by Centre for World Solidarity, Hyderabad.
5. Resource person in “National workshop on Strategies for Women and Child Survival” Organized jointly by UNICEF India and NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

### **Distinct Information**

1. Providing technical support to Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, Telangana in drafting “State Action Plan for Children” in line with National Action Plan for Children 2013.
2. Providing technical support to the Department of Labour in drafting Elimination and Prevention of Child Labour in Telangana – State Action Plan
3. Providing technical support to Karnataka State Nutrition Mission in drafting Karnataka State Nutrition Policy – Framework.

### **Radhakrishna, R. (Honorary Professor)**

#### **Journal Articles/Chapters in edited books**

1. “Assessment of Well-being in Multidimensional Perspective in Post-Reform India” (co-authors C. Ravi and B. Sambhi Reddy), *Perspectives on Economic Development and policy in India*, K. L. Krishna, Vishwanath Pandit, K. Sundaram and PamiDua (eds), pp. 39-79, Springer, Singapore, 2017.
2. “India’s Development in Post-Reform Period: Pathways for Inclusive Growth”, Presidential Address, 18th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, Acharya Nagaarjuna Unniversity, Guntur, December 3, 2017.
3. “Multidimensional Aspect of Child Poverty in India”, (Co-author C Ravi), *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2017.
4. “Well-being of Agricultural Households in Post Reform India”, (co-author Sree Rama Raju), C. Ramasamy and K. R. Ashok (eds), *Vicissitudes of Agriculture in the Fast Growing Indian Economy: Challenges, Strategies and the Way forward*, Academic Foundation on behalf of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, New Delhi, PP-151-174, 2016
5. “What Do We Learn about India from Happiness and Well-being Indicators?”, Vol. 35, Nos. 1&2, 2016.