

ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18



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

June 2018

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Preface

We are glad to present the Annual Report for the financial year 2017-18. The CESS is a social science research institute in the network of institutions of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. It is funded by the Government of Telangana and the ICSSR. The Centre undertakes research on socio-economic development of Telangana State from national and international perspective. It organizes its research through networks of social science researchers/institutions in India and abroad. It conducts M.Phil/Ph.D Programmes in collaboration with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad and Telangana University, Nizamabad. This ensures establishing strong inter- linkages between research and teaching. A number of young scholars also get trained in research as interns in the Centre.

Preparation of Human Development Reports and Development Reports of Telangana state on a periodic basis is the hallmark of the research at the Centre. Generation of new knowledge for analytical perspectives and for public policy through field based studies is central to the research persuasions of the Centre. We have accumulated expertise on longitudinal panel studies, time series and cross-sectoral studies. CESS has been conducting Inter-disciplinary research for a comprehensive and indepth understanding of economic and social dynamics of the society, economy and polity. The Centre disseminates its research through its publications like monographs, working papers, policy briefs, research briefs, fact sheets and newsletters. It creates enabling research environment by organising seminars/conferences/workshops/brainstorming sessions at various levels (state/national/international) to stimulate new ideas among the scholars for pursuing research of high standards.

The Annual Report provides a detailed account of the activities undertaken at CESS during the academic year 2017-18. In addition to the Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, we have received research sponsorship from several national and international organisations like the National Stock Exchange, Chhattisgarh State Finance Commission, UNICEF, ISEAL Alliance, UK, Ford Foundation, Indo-US Science and Technology Forum etc. Several of our faculty members have participated in national and international seminars, and published research papers in national and international journals. Such publications enhance the academic visibility of the Centre nationally and globally.

We are thankful to Prof. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, Prof. V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, other members of the Board and Executive Council, our faculty and staff for extending full cooperation to the Centre in this period.

S. Galab

Director

10 July 2018
Hyderabad.

Executive Summary

The faculty at CESS has undertaken 65 research studies during the year 2017-18. They are located in Telangana State, Andhra Pradesh, several other states in India, and international spaces. Studies in Telangana State constitute around 50 per cent of the total studies. They address the contemporary concerns in the domain of agriculture, industry, environment, urban spaces, social sector, social inclusion and public policy. As high as 85 per cent per cent of the studies are related to those other than production sectors. The fact that the composition of the studies has been more in favour of broad issues relating to social sector development and inclusion of vulnerable groups into development process reflects the growing attention paid by the policy makers, researchers and development sector professionals to the social sector. Some of the studies under social inclusion have taken into cognizance of emerging inequalities within Scheduled communities for undertaking sub-caste wise studies to address the concerns relating inequalities among them. The studies examining issues in social sector as well as production sectors like agriculture have been located in the efficacy of the service delivery of the related institutions. CESS has been retaining its position of high quality research institute that makes significant contribution to the policy making especially in Telangana state.

In the year under review, 28 research studies have been completed and 19 new studies have been initiated. Some of the studies (18) have been continuing from the previous year(s). Our faculty have published on book, 22 research papers in academic journals and edited volumes, 8 working papers, one research monograph, 4 fact sheets and one research report. Significant academic events have been held at CESS which included lectures by distinguished scholars, state/national level conferences/seminars, brainstorming sessions for dissemination of the Centre's research works etc. We feel that the year under review has been an eventful one for all of us at CESS, and wish to make the current year even more eventful one.

About CESS

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) was established as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Act in the year 1980. Appreciating its role in promotion of research and training, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) recognized it as a national institute in the year 1986 and included CESS in its network of institutions for annual grant. The Centre has been receiving maintenance and project-specific grants from the State Government and the ICSSR.

The Centre is situated in the heart of Hyderabad, about 3 k.m. from old Begumpet airport. It is housed in a 5-acre campus in the premises of the Nizamiah Observatory at Begumpet. The main building has an administrative wing, faculty rooms, seminar rooms, lecture halls, a cartographic laboratory and computer and data-processing unit. There are also separate buildings for the library, guesthouse and the auditorium with an additional seminar hall. All the seminar and lecture halls are equipped with LCD projectors to facilitate audio-visual presentation. There is a canteen, which offers simple meals at moderate prices.

The Centre's research revolves around the economic and social problems of Telangana State, Andhra Pradesh and other states as well as the Indian economy, polity and society. The broad research areas in which the Centre has developed expertise are: Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development, Social Development, Poverty Alleviation & Unemployment, Industrial Economics, Public Finance, Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods, Gender Studies, Dalit & Tribal Studies, Decentralised Governance, Child & Child Related Issues, Urbanisation and Regional Development.

The management of the Centre is vested in two bodies, viz., Board of Governors and Executive Council, both having a term of three years each. They meet twice a year. The Board is the final authority in all matters relating to the overall control and management of the Centre's activities and its functioning. The Director of the Centre is Ex-Officio Member Secretary for both the bodies and is responsible for all the matters concerning the development and functioning of the Centre.

Several eminent personalities and scholars nurtured this organization from its inception as Founder Members viz., Shri B.P.R. Vithal (Founder), Late Prof. G.Ram Reddy, Prof. C.H.Hanumantha Rao, Late Shri S.K. Rau, Late Dr. Waheeduddin Khan, Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, and Late Prof. Javeed Alam.

The Centre has been fortunate to have eminent social scientists as its Chairmen, Directors and Special Invitees apart from experienced Government and ICSSR nominees, co-opted members on the Board of Governors/Executive Council who helped develop the Centre to the present level through sharing their valuable guidance, advice and suggestions in the deliberations and decisions in various meetings held during their terms and later. They include Shri B.P.R. Vithal, Shri S.R. Rama Murthy, Prof. A.M. Khusro, Late Prof. G.Ram Reddy, Prof. C.H.Hanumantha Rao, and Prof. K.L. Krishna who served as Chairmen; Later Dr. Waheduddhin Khan,

Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Prof.N.Krishnaji,Prof.P.Venkataramaiah, Prof. S.Mahendra Dev, and Prof. Manoj Panda who served as Directors.

Shri T.L.Shankar, Dr.Y.Venugopal Reddy, Shri K.R.Venugopal, Shri B.N.Yugandhar, Shri K.M. Ahmed, Shri C.S.Rao, Dr.S.R.Hashim, Prof. T. C. A. Anant, and Prof. Mungekarserved as ICSSR nominees and co-opted members on the Board of Governors/Executive Council of the CESS in different periods of time since its inception. Their suggestions and interventions have immensely helped in the growth of CESS to this position.

At present the Chairman of the Centre is Prof. R. Radhakrishna and Director is Prof. S. Galab. They have written extensively on development economics, agriculture, poverty and public policy, food security and employment.

Board of Governors

Prof. R. Radhakrishna

Chairman, CESS
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Sri K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS

Principal Secretary to Government (PFS)
Finance Department
Government of Telangana
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Sri Ch. V. Sai Prasad, IA & AS

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Finance Department
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Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra

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Dr. C. Ravi

Professor
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Dr. K. Suri Babu

Faculty Representative
Associate Professor
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Prof. S. Galab

Director & Member-Secretary
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Executive Council

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Prof. S. Galab

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CESS at a Glance

Established	1980
Recognition by ICSSR as a National Institute	1986
Partnership with Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University for M.Phil/PhD Programme	1986
Partnership with Telangana University for PhD Programme	2016
Research Studies - New	19
Research Studies - Completed	28
Research Studies - Ongoing	18
Books (published, in press and proposed (2017-18))	1
Chapters in Edited Books	9
Journal Articles/Conference Volumes/Discussion Papers	13
Working Papers (2017-18)	8
Monographs (2017-18)	1
Fact Sheets	4
Research Reports	1
News Letters published so far	5
Papers presented by Faculty (as on 31 March, 2018)	30
Number of part-time M.Phil/Ph.D students (as on March 31, 2018)	53
Ph.D Degrees awarded to date	76
Ph.D theses under examination	1
M.Phil Degrees awarded to date	99
M.Phil theses under examination	1
Number of full-time Ph.D students as of now	35

FACULTY AND AREAS OF RESEARCH

S. Galab (Director), Ph.D (Economics), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
Areas of Interest: Agriculture, Rural Development, and Poverty

Gopinath Reddy, M., Professor, Ph.D(Political Science), ISEC, Bangalore and University of Mysore, Mysore
Decentralised Governance, Local Finances, Community Forestry and Tribal Development

Ramachandriah, C., Professor, Ph.D (Geography), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Urban transport, Cities and Information Technology, Land acquisition/pooling, Smart Cities

Revathi, E., Professor, Ph.D (Economics), Kakatiya University, Warangal
Agriculture; Gender studies with special attention to Land and Labour, Development Studies

Vijay Kumar, S., Professor, Ph.D (Anthropology), Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
Policy linked research studies, and Research Methods for Development

Babu, K.S., Associate Professor, Ph.D (Anthropology), University of Delhi
Health, Rural development and Tribal issues

Niranjan Rao, C., Associate Professor, Ph.D (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Industrial Economics; Economics of Technological Change; Economics of Intellectual Property Rights

Sreedevi, N., Associate Professor, Ph.D (Economics),
Public Finance and Monetary Policy

Jeena, T. S. Associate Professor, Ph.D (Economics), ISEC, Bangalore and University of Mysore, Mysore
Ecological Economics, Environment and Development Economics, Resource and Agricultural Economics

Alivelu, G., Associate Professor, Ph.D in Development Studies (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
Industrial Economics, Manufacturing Sector, Services (Railways), WASH, Women, Child and Nutrition

Suresh Reddy, B., Associate Professor, Ph.D in Development Studies (Sociology), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad

Dryland Agriculture, Soil fertility Management, Organic Farming and Participatory Research

Murali Prasad, M.R., (Librarian), Ph.D (Library and Information Science), Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
Information Literacy, Library Automation, Digital Library, Knowledge Management

Chandrasekhar, K., Associate Professor, Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad
Rural Credit, Agricultural Economics, Microfinance, Primary Education, Rural Development

Sreenivasulu, Y., Assistant Professor, Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad
Agrarian Economy, Rural Markets, Migration, Development of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

Krishna Rao, Ch., Assistant Professor, PhD (Sociology), University of Hyderabad
Sociology of Science and Technology, Sociology of Education, Indian Society and Agrarian Change

Srinivas Reddy, M., Assistant Professor, Ph.D (Rural Development), Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuram, Andhra Pradesh
Irrigation, Natural Resource Management, Agriculture and Rural Development

Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, Ph.D (Economics), CDS, Tiruvananthapuram and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Migration Studies, Economics of Labour & Labour Markets, MGNREGA & Issues of Unemployment, Development Economics, De-Notified Tribes and Tribal Economy

Aparna, P., Assistant Professor, Ph.D (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
Non-farm sector, Informal sector, Human Development, Education and Health

Vidya C.T., Assistant Professor, Ph.D (Economic), Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
International Trade in Services, issues in Service Sector, Macroeconomics

Prudhvikar Reddy, P., Associate Professor (Retd) Now Consultant, Ph.D (Agricultural Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
Agriculture, Poverty, Rural development, Education and Irrigation management

RESEARCH THEMES

An overview of the main research themes on which the studies have been conducted during 2017-2018 is presented in this section through summaries of select works. A detailed list of projects is available in the section on Research Studies.

Agriculture

The main objectives the study (“Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India. – Mid-line Study”) were - to examine the impact that becoming and being licensed under BCIs sustainability standard has on cotton farmers, and to evaluate the potential benefits that the producer units and producer companies will have if they are set up under the BCI project. The study was in the nature of impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level will be examined over a three-year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in 2018. The study will focus on changes in practice adoption at the farm level, economic changes at the farm and in the household, and changes in feelings of empowerment and control among the farmers themselves. The study has examined how participation and outcomes differ across farmers with different poverty profiles and starting level of assets. The work got delayed and the analysis is being done based on field work.

Industry

A study was taken up to analyse the trends and growth rates of the organised manufacturing sector in the state and across the districts of Telangana. As Telangana is a newly formed state, no specific time series is being prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana. The District domestic product (DDP) data for the ten Telangana districts of the erstwhile Andhra Pradeshis collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. DDP at market prices and constant prices with base year 2004-05 is taken as the study variable. The period covered in the study is from 1993-94 to 2010-11. Annual survey of Industries (ASI) is also used in the study to examine the broad trends in industrial profile and contribution of manufacturing sector. The years taken into consideration for the comparison using ASI data are 1993-94, 1999-200, 2005-06 and 2010-11. The district-wise analysis suggests Medak, Rangareddy are the two industrially developed districts which contribute around 70 per cent of the manufacturing NVA of the state in 2010-11. Hyderabad was earlier a manufacturing district but after it became a hub for service sector, it is on a decline. The correlation matrix of ranks of districts according to manufacturing DDP and overall DDP for the select four years shows that in the year 1993-94, the coefficient was 0.48 while it increased to 0.64 in the year 1999-2000 and 2005-06. It further increased to 0.76 in the year 2010-11. The stronger the correlation between manufacturing DDP and overall DDP, the more stable and sustained the overall growth will be.

An inter-state study was taken up to estimate the labour productivity and capital labour ratio of the organised manufacturing sector in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and few select states; to estimate total factor productivity of the organised manufacturing sector

in the selected states; and to compare the TFP growth pattern of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh's manufacturing with some select developed manufacturing states viz. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat vis-a-vis India.

Annual survey of Industries (ASI) is the prime source of data for organized manufacturing sector in India. The study covers the time-period from 1980-81 to 2012-13. Translog production function is used to measure the total factor productivity growth. Translog production function is superior to other forms of production function as it is quadratic in logarithms of the inputs and does not assume Hicks Neutrality, constant rate of technological change and also allows variable elasticity of substitution of the inputs. It is found that Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh achieved highest growth in manufacturing sector while TFP growth in these two states has been different. Gujarat and Telangana recorded positive TFP growth in the post reform period while Andhra Pradesh and other states recorded negative TFP growth. The inefficient use of capital is the main cause of increasing divergence between labour productivity growth and capital intensity growth and thus to a decelerating TFP growth in the states.

Education

Education sector was a major theme of research during 2017-18 at CESS. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana sponsored five studies that covered different themes that are mainly concerned with the school education. An evaluation study on the "Day School for the Children of Rohingya Refugees" at Balapur, Hyderabad was taken up with the main objective to assess the impact of day school for the refugee children in improving their local language skills, reading comprehension with regular classroom learning, to assess whether these children are sufficiently trained to get mainstreamed in the nearest schools appropriate to their age and to get overall perceptions of parents about the usefulness of the day school in mainstreaming their children to formal schools.

Fifteen children from 5-8 years, 8-10 years and 10-14 age groups were drawn randomly for the sample. Similarly parents were also interviewed to get the perceptions about the benefit of the day school for mainstreaming their children into the formal schools. Distance to schools and transportation posed problems in mobilizing the children since they are spread in about ten refugee camps in about 0.5-2 km from the school. Medium of instruction i.e. English or Hindi is a setback for some of the children. The parents expressed that they are very much interested in joining their children in formal schools.

Another study on "Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) for Girl Children" in Kamareddy district of Telangana. The main objectives were whether students learn joyfully and in their own pace during this LEP/remedial teaching programme, and whether students are able to enhance their literacy and numerical skills. Total 50 students were interviewed and conducted tests for language proficiency and numerical skills i.e. for one fifth of the total students in the school's summer camp, drawing the sample by adopting systematic random sampling procedure.

It was found that students are encouraged to read books with biographies, stories etc during LEP programme which helps in inculcating and improving reading habits leading to comprehension. It is observed that students were practicing the numerical/ mathematics worksheets on their own. Discussions in mother tongue give more clear comprehension than discussing in other than mother tongue. Teachers and volunteers of the MVF Foundation facilitated in smooth progress of teaching-learning process and made learning easy for the students keeping in view of individual attention required for the students.

In the study on “5% sample checking of U-DISE data 2016-17” in Telangana state the main objective was to measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data for the year 2016-17 and suggest remedial measures for strengthening the U-DISE database in the state. The study adopted a two-stage sampling procedure for selection of schools. First, mandals representing north, south, east and west zones in the un-divided Karimnagar and Mahabubnagar districts were selected. A Mandal-wise list of all schools were categorized into two strata: government schools and private schools. The schools were further arranged as per their category - PS/UPS/HS/HSS and management wise namely zilla/mandal parishad, private un-aided and others (unrecognized schools including Madarsa schools etc. Stratified circular systematic sampling procedure is adopted to select the schools. Finally, 168 schools in Karimnagar district and 180 schools in Mahabubnagar district were selected for the study.

Some of the heads of the institutions are not aware of the importance of educational statistics in the 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. Overall, the response of the heads of the institutions to provide information was good, and about 82.8 per cent of the schools are keeping the records readily available.

A study on “Classroom Observation and Videography of the Classroom Process – A Sub-Study of Young Lives” was sponsored by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through Oxford University. The main research questions are: student learning between different types of schools, teacher motivation, attitude and practice impact on student learning, and impact of school size and number of teachers on school efficiency etc. The sample design covered four school types: State Government; Private Unaided; Private Aided; and Tribal/Social Welfare. Schools in these four categories make up 99 per cent of the total schools offering secondary education in the 20 Young Lives sites. In total, the sample included 212 schools. Within each school, the survey covered all Class 9 students present on the day of the survey visit, along with their maths and English teachers, and the head teacher. Student performance in maths and functional English was assessed using repeated measures, with linked cognitive tests administered at the beginning and end of Class 9. This survey design has generated rich evidence about school and class effectiveness, and the drivers of learning within schools that children within the 20 Young Lives sites in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana could access.

The main objective in the study on “Out-of-School Children in the State of Telangana” is to assess the “Out of School Children in the State of Telangana.” Taking into account the geographical coverage, social indicators, concentration of out of school children, Hyderabad, Jogulamba Gadwal, Komaram Bheem and Jayshankar Bhupalpalle districts were selected for the study. We may note that these four districts account for about 50 percent of the total out-of-school children in the age group 6-14 years in Telangana state. Three independent circular systematic sub-samples of 2 villages each will be selected in the four mandals. The study is still going on.

A Study has been taken up on Secondary Education for Girls to Address Child Marriages in Telangana and in Andhra Pradesh with support from Plan India through Mahita. One of the main objectives was to identify the key facilitating factors that promote/hinder participation of girls, from socially disadvantaged groups, in secondary education so that their age of marriage is delayed. The study also aims at examining the relationship between completion of secondary education and job readiness for girls from disadvantaged social groups that correlate with early marriage in these states. A mixed-methods approach was adopted to investigate the research questions. Study will cover two selected Mandals (one mandal with high incidence of child marriages and one mandal with high enrolment in secondary education) from nine districts in Telangana and five districts in Andhra Pradesh.

A study on SSA-supported Education Programme of Madrasas was conducted in Telangana State. The main objective is to examine whether all children in the age group of 6-14 years of Muslim community are enrolled in the schools and completing the eight years of elementary schooling. The study is taken up in 51 schools in the erstwhile Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts as these two districts have highest share of Muslim population within the districts.

A study of Scheduled Castes Secondary Students (in Non-Residential Schools, Government Residential and Government Social Welfare Schools) in Telangana State is going on to examine the socio-economic background of the students, the human and physical infrastructural facilities and the proficiency levels in Language skills and numerical abilities. The study employed multi-stage sampling method in selecting the districts, schools, and students.

The ICSSR-sponsored study on Education as a Site of Exclusion - A Study of Indian Universities is trying to analyse the educational opportunities for SC/ST students in higher education institutions- enrolment pattern, dropouts, completion rate etc., the attitude of non-SC/ST students towards SC/ST students, perceptions and misconceptions regarding the reservation of SC/ST students etc. The selected universities will be located in all the geographical regions of the country. A total of 1600 students (1280 [80% of Total] Scheduled Caste Schedule Tribes and 320 (20% upper caste students), 160 teachers (128 SC/ST teachers and 32 upper caste teachers) and 80 (64 SC/ST and 16 upper caste administrative officials) to be interviewed. The gender and class component would be crucial in deciding the samples

Inclusive Studies

An analysis of working and living conditions of sewerage workers, their socio-economic profiles and their awareness levels about social safety nets in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, Andhra Pradesh was taken up in this sector. There are about 223 workers engaged in sewage operations in Vijayawada city and nearly one-third of these workers belong to SC community (83). Contrary to normal expectation, a higher proportion of workers is from OBC (96) and a few from OC (36) communities as well. Most of them were distress migrants mainly from rural areas of Krishna district while a few migrated were manual scavengers from North Coastal Andhra. There has been occupational mobility and improvement in education level. A sizeable proportion of them are on contract or time scale without any social security. Low levels of education, lack of skills and limited opportunities restrict their mobility to other avocations while the hope of getting regularised in future makes them to continue in this profession. The salaries were stagnant and neither linked to years of service nor to inflation. The expansion of VMC limits, population growth and no recruitment forcing them to work for longer hours and contractual nature of service weakened their bargaining power. The mechanisation has not reduced the work load as the number of machines in working condition is much less than the demand and small size of the drainage pipes compel them to carry out the work manually in several places. The worksites are not safe as workers are not provided the recommended safety equipment and exposure to health hazards is still high.

The main objectives of this seven-state study on “Agriculture in Tribal Areas” are: 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; and to give direction for initiating appropriate investments in tribal areas for maximizing agriculture production without compromising the environmental sustainability.

A sample of 400 households each in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand states were selected. The sample was spread out in three districts in each state. In Chattisgarh state, more than 88 percent of sample tribal farmers are marginal and small farmers; almost all farmers depend on rainfall as main source of irrigation, and other sources like bore well, tube well and dug well are slowly on rise. Shifting cultivation is practically absent and all are engaged in permanent modern cultivation. Tribal farmers are approaching private money lenders like landlords for seeking loans. A vast majority of tribal farmers do not have bank accounts whether it is individual or joint or post office account. Hence, it can be inferred that financial inclusion is very poor. There are so many flagship and social security and welfare programmes like MGNREGS, Midday Meal, NRHM, NRLM, IAY, TSC, ICDS, OAP, ITDAs, pension schemes, etc. But, three-fourth of famers in Bastar are not beneficiaries in any of these programmes, except IAY and ICDS.

In Jharkhand state agriculture contributes only 1.72% to the GSDP. A large portion of GSDP comes from Mining and Central Public Sector Undertakings, which leads to

forest degradation & mining overburden. As per Planning Commission, thirty five lakhs families (nearly 50%) are below poverty line out of the total number of about 69 lakhs households. Jharkhand falls short of the national average in almost all the development indicators like HDI, Infrastructure, and economic indicators. It is observed that tribals have gained much less than the loss they have incurred in this development process.

This ICSSR-sponsored study related to “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)”. This was taken with the main objectives - 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; to analyze the reasons for social exclusion and assess the socio-economic and political status of different social groups; and to suggest suitable policy measures for initiating appropriate measures for effective participation of different social groups in PRIs. 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 - (develop 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. The work is under progress.

Public Policy

A study to examine the process, status, efficiency and trends of current grievance redressal process in National Stock Exchange (NSE), India has been going on. An attempt has also been made to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the investor protection in select global exchanges and NSE. Secondary data from SEBI, RBI, and NSE has been used for the study. The study adopted telephonic interview and online survey. The respondents were selected from the list of complainants who registered a case with NSE for the last three years. The study also conducted direct personal discussions with the investors, officials, legal officers working on grievances in stock exchanges. Multinomial logistic regression (MLR) technique was applied to capture the relationship between the investor efficiency and various determinants influencing the system. Analysis suggest that there has been a reduction in complaints registered against trading members, but the complaints against the listed companies have increased significantly during the same period. Singapore is found to be highly efficient in dealing with investor protection. The grievances redressal mechanism of NSE takes more than 180 days for resolution. The Investor Service Cell in NSE has been rated as ‘poor’ by the majority of the investors.

A study sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi has tried to analyse the Patterns of Trade, Specialization and Trade Value Formation in Services with a Comparative Study of India and China” has been going on in the Centre. One of the main objectives is to analyze whether production sharing through global value chain leads to trade value

creation and export competitiveness in services in India and China. The study is based on secondary data drawn from OECD database 2012 (Direction of Trade in Services), IMF Eurostat, UNESCO, UNSTAT of United Nations and WDI of World Bank. The most widely used measure of specialization of intra-industry trade is the Grubel-Lloyd (GL) index. To analyze the determining factors for India and China's intra industry trade in services, a bilateral trade equation needs to be empirically analyzed. Final analysis on Global Value Chain (GVCs) leading to trade value creation and export competitiveness in both the countries can be examined only upon the data availability of input-output table. Trade in value added (TIVA) database of OECD statistics will be used for the study.

A study sponsored by the Chhattisgarh State Finance Commission, Raipur was taken up with the main objective of assessing decentralization of Rural Local Bodies in Chhattisgarh state. The other objectives were to assess the need for sharing the cost of maintenance of assets between the State and the RLBs; to analyze the fund flow of the 14th Finance Commission to RLBs; to give recommendations for improving the financial position of RLBs; and to suggest principles to govern the distribution of finances between the State and RLBs. The data base of the study was generated through employing both the quantitative and the qualitative data. The primary data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and Focus Group Discussions, while the secondary data was collected from Government Departments, Zilla Panchayat Offices and other public organisations like State Institute of Rural Development, Raipur.

The study observes that in terms of devolution of functions (out of 29 in the 11th Schedule) Chhattisgarh ranks 7th, whereas in terms of devolution of functionaries the position of the state is 21 and regarding devolution of finances, state rank is 18 which does not augur well. It was further observed that financial assistance provided to the PRIs in the state in the form of Assigned Revenue, Revenue transfer from the state government and Grant-in-Aids has been helped to the PRIs in many ways to deliver goods and services in efficient and transparent manner. The GPs in the current period have been receiving funds from the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. However, there is no funds provision made for the JPs and the ZPs under the 14th FC. Considering this scenario, it is recommended by the Commission that the GPs should get 85%, the JPs 10% and ZP 5%. The PRIs located in the Scheduled Areas of the state and are part of implementation of the PESA Act have been faced various challenges as there is no special policy in place to devolve functions to the PRIs as per the provision of the PESA Act, 1996.

The study argues that a share of 10 percent from SoTR needs to be allocated to the local bodies. All the taxes related to Obligatory and Optional categories should be brought under Tax Category and all the Non-Taxes of these should be brought under Non-tax Category. The PRIs located in the PESA areas should get special financial assistance from the State and Central Government.

Agriculture

A study on "Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh" was conducted at

the instance of ISEAL Alliance, UK. The main objectives were - to examine the impact that becoming and being licensed under BCIs sustainability standard has on cotton farmers, and to evaluate the potential benefits that the producer units and producer companies will have if they are set up under the BCI project. The study was in the nature of impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level will be examined over a three-year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in 2018. The study will focus on changes in practice adoption at the farm level, economic changes at the farm and in the household, and changes in feelings of empowerment and control among the farmers themselves. The study will examine how participation and outcomes differ across farmers with different poverty profiles and starting level of assets. Analysis is being done based on field work.

Environment

A study sponsored by the National Geo-physical Research Institute, Hyderabad on "Groundwater Exploration and Management" in Yadadri District of Telangana State was pursued with the main objective of understanding the socio-economic benefits to the community in the villages where NGRI has taken up initiatives to manage ground water. The research study was conducted in three villages in Mandollagudem Gram Panchayat. 61 households were randomly selected for the study. The data analysis was basically done in two ways. One was comparing between the various size classes of large, medium and small farmers. The second way comparing the farmers who got benefitted with NGRI initiatives with those who did not benefit. In addition to household survey, focused group discussions (FGDs) were also conducted in the Gram Panchayat. Majority (75.4 percent) of the NGRI beneficiary farmers were having access to irrigation. On the contrary 65 percent of non-beneficiary farmers were cultivating under rain-fed conditions. For nearly 200 acres of land irrigation facility was restored due to NGRI initiative. Farmers with access to irrigation were growing vegetables and other horticultural crops. The study found that the average water level table in NGRI beneficiary farmers has risen to 85 feet in 2017 from 300 feet in 2014. This was primarily because of construction of percolation tank. The recharge of borewells not only helped them to reap good paddy grain and fodder yield but also helped them to manage the existing poultry units smoothly. As a results of this, the mean days of employment for men and women has increased by 26.3 and 33.8 days respectively. In addition to the above, other interventions like drilling of a borewell to solve acute drinking water problem, development of school infrastructure etc., have made life much easier for the people of the sample villages. With perspective community engagement, the initiatives by NGRI demonstrated that it was a sustainable model based on 'bottom-up' rather than 'top-down' planning.

A major study of "Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation" sponsored by: Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) had its main objectives as - to analyze and develop certification protocols and sustainability standards; assess energy requirements and emissions and perform economic analyses; supply chain management analysis; and socio-economic analysis based on the findings of baseline survey. The socio-economic features, age group, literacy level,

livestock population, market distance, farming experience, social participation, caste composition, landholding, net income and borrowings, awareness on biofuels cultivation, use of jowar crop for biofuel production and its impact on food and fodder are some of the important issues discussed so as to get insight into the issues of jowar crop cultivation for biofuel production.

One of the major objectives of the project was to utilize the existing wastelands in Madhya Pradesh to cultivate high biomass producing jowar and bajra varieties. The fertility level of these soils is very low to support the cultivation of high biomass producing varieties which are generally input-intensive. Gross cropping area of various crops in Madhya Pradesh indicate that jowar and bajra occupy 2.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. However, among the sampled households, Jowar (around 35%) accounts for the largest share of crop that is being cultivated followed by Bajra (11.5%). This is due to the fodder requirement in the region because of its strong milk economy.

Traditional and high-yielding varieties of jowar were doing well in the year 2012-13, as compared with hybrid jowar. Baseline survey findings clearly indicated that the high biomass jowar and bajra varieties being promoted in the Indo-US JCERDC-SALBS project should be more fetching than the existing cultivars of these staple food crops; they should also have a comparative advantage simultaneously with other crops such as the soya bean, wheat and mustard. Farmers' perception regarding biofuels and their cultivation was also assessed in the present study. Nearly 92 percent of the sampled households did not have any awareness about the biofuels and more so about the production of biofuels from agricultural crops such as jowar and bajra. As the probing got deeper, it was observed that 38.44 per cent of the households agreed that diversion of jowar and bajra for biofuel cultivation will result in shortage of food grains, 51.96% felt that it will affect fodder security of their animals.

Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University, U.K sponsored a study on carbon sequestration through farmers' soil fertility management practices in Telangana state. Examining the climate change adaptation and mitigation in drylands in India is also a component of the study. The study is being carried out in Sangareddy district using data from various sources including household survey and focused group discussions.

Urban Studies

An extensive study on urban housing rights advocacy was conducted with case studies in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. Ford Foundation, New Delhi sponsored this three-year study. This project work was largely conducted through the Hyderabad Urban Lab (HUL). The study aimed to be built around creation of reliable and publicly accessible databases in the following areas of relevance to housing rights: revenue and planning related databases with a particular focus on land, infrastructure and services; documenting the histories of litigation on housing rights by NGOs, and track and analyze the trajectories of housing rights litigation in courts at different levels. The study covered the period between 1980 and 2010 in the three selected cities.

A platform was designed to allow housing rights advocates to develop people's maps of slums and squatter settlements, infrastructure and service provisioning (e.g. solid waste management, water, health services and schools) and open spaces in the city. An intensive research on selected sites in each of the cities was launched to gather quantitative and qualitative socioeconomic data at the household level to identify the nature of housing insecurity. Three sets of outputs have been created through the study. (i) an extensive syllabus and teaching resource pool; (ii) a narrative documentation of the legal issues involved in creation of housing claims; and (iii) spatialized datasets on housing and poverty in digital forms.

(The study was interrupted when the Ford Foundation stopped further release of funds after the first instalment. When the funds were released ultimately (after a gap of more than a year), the study's objectives were significantly altered in the changed context of timelines, attrition in project staff etc.).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

A massive study on Mission Bhagiratha was taken up with two main objectives: capturing and analyzing the status of water services and other related services prior to Mission Bhagiratha; and assessing the impact of piped water connection in the premises on human development, economic growth and conservation of the natural resources like water. A sample of 12,000 households spread across 1500 villages and urban wards, representing 10 per cent of the total villages and wards, from all the 30 (newly formed) districts in Telangana, except Hyderabad, are selected. Provision of reliable water supply through piped water connection in the premises should be the bottom line of the water services. Providing water services in all dimensions is a must to encourage people for paying reasonable water tariff in the rural and urban areas. Interventions to bring behavioural changes in people is a huge challenge in harnessing potential benefits of water services through their linkages with the other related services (sanitation and hygiene). Reducing inequalities in water services among socio-economic groups and spatial groups should be the top concern. Stepping up in the functioning of Village Panchayats and Nagarapalikas is central to reduce the inequalities in water services across socio-economic groups and spatial groups. The Mission Bhagiratha has greater potential in improving the employment (income), health and schooling of the households, especially the marginalized social groups.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

S. Galab

Guest of Honour and delivered Guest Lecture on the occasion of the release of the study of M.V. Foundation entitled “. . . and they never lived happily ever after voices of Married Girls in Telangana,” 14 December 2017 at CESS, Hyderabad.

Resource Person and spoke on “Research and Teaching Interface” in a Brainstorming Session on “Status and Vision of Higher Education in Telangana”, organized by Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE), 22 December 2017, Hyderabad.

Delivered the inaugural address on “Socio-economic Impact of Mission Bhagiratha Preliminary findings from Baseline Survey” in a State Level Workshop on Mission Bhagiratha, organized by Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI), Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) and Rural Water Supply Department, Government of Telangana, 23 January 2017.

Delivered Keynote Address on “Development Model of Telangana – Human Development Perspective” in a National Seminar on “Development of Telangana Economy: An Alternative Model in Indian Context”, Department of Economics, University Arts & Science College Kakatiya University, Warangal, 23 February 2018.

Participated in the First Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association organized by CESS at Hyderabad on 8-9 April 2017.

Participated in a Brainstorming Session on the issues relating to the development of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh, organized by CESS in Commerce Department, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, 10 April 2017.

Participated in the Release of the *‘Human Development Report 2017 – Telangana State’* by Chief Guest Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh, Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat, Former Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation, Science, Technology and Power, Former Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, Chaired by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, on 21st April, 2017 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad. Prof. S.R. Hashim and Prof. Maria Saleth spoke about the HDR Report 2017 – Telangana State.

Participated in a two-day National Workshop on “Status of Implementing Model Marketing Act and Way Forward” at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, jointly organized with CCS, National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Hyderabad, held during 25-26 May, 2017.

Participated in a Brainstorming Session on “Tribal Development in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges” at CESS, Hyderabad, 21 June, 2017.

Participated in a Colloquium on “Setting Agenda for Children in Southern States” at CESS, Hyderabad, 3 August 2018.

Participated in a Round Table Discussion on “Universal Basic Income - A Concept proposed by Planning Commission vis-a-vis other subsidy scheme covering both forms i.e. namely cash and kind” at CESS, Hyderabad, 7 August 2017.

Participated in a workshop on Dissemination of Prof. R. Radhakrishna Commission Recommendations on Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh and Book Release “Farmers Voice” by Chief Guest Sri Ganta Srinivasa Rao, Hon’ble Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Andhra Pradesh, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 19 August, 2017.

Participated in the Workshop with select intellectuals at Dr. Marri Channa Reddy HRD Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad, held on 28th August, 2017 for evolving methodology and criteria for conducting comprehensive scientific study on “Backward Classes in the State”, Government of Telangana.

Participated in a two-day Panel Discussion on “Developmental Issues of Andhra Pradesh Tribes” at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 20-21 October 2017.

Participated in the 31st National Conference on Agricultural Marketing organized by Nabakrushna Chaudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Hyderabad at NCDS, Bhubaneswar, 23-25 November 2017.

Participated in the 18th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), jointly organized by CESS, IASSI and ANU at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, 3-5 December 2017.

Resource Person and spoke on “Research and Teaching Interface” in a Brainstorming Session on “Status and Vision of Higher Education in Telangana”, organized by Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE), Hyderabad in collaboration with RUSA and CESS, Hyderabad, 22 December 2017.

Participated in the Centenary Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) held during 27-30 December, 2017 at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

Delivered the inaugural address on “Socio-economic Impact of Mission Bhagiratha- Preliminary findings from Baseline Survey” in a State Level Workshop organized by Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI), Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) and Rural Water Supply Department, Government of Telangana, 23 January 2018.

Participated in Seminar on “State Credit” organized by NABARD Telangana Regional Office, Hyderabad, 30 January 2018.

Delivered a keynote address on the topic “Development Model of Telangana – Human Development Perspective” in a two-day National Seminar on “Development of Telangana Economy: An Alternative Model in Indian Context”, organized by the Department of Economics, University Arts & Science College (Kakatiya University), Warangal, 23 February 2018.

Gopinath Reddy, M.

Delivered a lecture on “Participatory Forest Management in AP: A Review of Policies and Impact” at Hyderabad Central University, 31 May 2017.

Delivered a lecture at ICSSR Capacity Building Program at IPE, Hyderabad, 17 November 2017.

Delivered a lecture on “Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Method” at Sikkim University, 5 December 2017.

Paper presented on “Status of Devolution of 3 Fs: A Case of Panchayati Raj Institution in India” in a National Conference on “Twenty Five Years of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment: Progress and Future Directions” organised by the Government of Maharashtra, 2-3 November 2017.

Paper presented on “Decentralized Governance Process in Telangana State and its Implications for Development”, in a National Seminar on “Decentralised Governance and Planning in India”, National Law School of India University, Bangalore, 2 December 2017.

Paper presented on “Drivers and Barriers in Cultivating Biofuel Crops for the Production of Ethanol in India: A Review”, in the “The IRES - 333rd International Conferences on Economics and Social Sciences (ICESS)”, Sydney, Australia, 4-5 February 2018.

Delivered a lecture on “Participatory Forest Management in AP: A Review of Policies and Impact”, at University of Hyderabad, 31 May 2017.

Participated in a one-day Brainstorming Session on “Tribal Development in Telangana: Issues and Challenges”, at CESS, Hyderabad, 21 June 2017.

Participated in a two-day Panel Discussion/Brainstorming Session on “Developmental Issues of AP Tribals”, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 20-21 October 2017.

Delivered a lecture at ICSSR Capacity Building Program at Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), 17 November 2017.

Delivered a lecture on “Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Method”, at Sikkim University, 5 December 2017.

Paper Presented on “Status of Devolution of 3 Fs: A Case of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India” in the National Conference on “Twenty Five Years of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: Progress and Future Directions” organised by the Government of Maharashtra, 2-3 November 2017.

Participated in a one-day Brainstorming Session on “Scheduled Castes Development in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges”, at CESS, Hyderabad, 29 November 2017.

Paper Presented on “Decentralized Governance Process in Telangana State and its Implications for Development”, in a National Seminar on “Decentralised Governance and Planning in India”, at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, 2 December 2017.

Participated in an Orientation Programme on “Writing a Literature Review”, Council For Social Development, Hyderabad, 20-24 December 2017.

Paper presented at the “The IRES - 333rd International Conferences on Economics and Social Sciences (ICESS)”. Paper was titled “Drivers and Barriers in Cultivating

Biofuel Crops for the Production of Ethanol in India: A Review”, Sydney, Australia, 4-5 February 2018.

Participated in a one-day Round Table Discussion on “Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution and its Implications for Economic Development and Social Justice”, at CMDR, Dharwad, 23 March 2018.

Participated in a National Conference on “Twenty Five years of Panchyati Raj”, KILA, Thiruvananthapuram, 24-25 April 2018.

Resource Person in the National Seminar on “25 Years of Panchayati Raj Institutions Reforms in India (Post-73rd Constitutional Amendment Act): Experiments, Experiences and Challenges,” Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati, 20 August 2017.

Resource Person in the “IASSH Workshop for Research Scholars” at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad, 13th November, 2017.

Ravi. C.

Statistical Expert to the project on “Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey, 2017.”

Ramachandraiah, C.

Paper presented on “Inter-referencing as a coercive power –Singapore’s role and business plan in Amaravati greenfield city (India)” in the Annual Conference of the Association of American Geographers, Boston, United States, 5-9 April 2017.

Made a presentation on “Amaravati - A Speculative City and the Myth of Voluntary Land Pooling,” at the India China Institute, The New School, New York, 12 April 2017.

Made a presentation on “Urban Transport, Air Quality and Human Health,” on the occasion of the World Environment Day at the Genetics Institute and Hospital for Genetic Diseases, Hyderabad, 5 June 2017.

Participated in an International workshop on “Mobility Concerns and Employment Accessibility Needs of Low Income Women in the Context of Their Everyday Lives and Caring Responsibilities,” 19-20 August 2017, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The workshop was hosted by the University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka in collaboration with the University of Leeds, UK.

Delivered a lecture on “Green Crimes” for participants in the Social Sciences Refresher Programme, University of Hyderabad, 6 June 2017.

Participated in the all-India conference on “Arbitration: Past, Present and Future,” organised by the National Arbitration Council, 20-22 July 2017, Goa.

Made a presentation on “Urban Mobility and the Metro in Hyderabad: What it has Done and What it will Not”, in a National Consultation on “Impact of Metro Rail on a City: Pune Metro Case”, Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, 7 -8 December 2017.

Revathi, E.

Presented a paper on “Agricultural Transformation and Farmers Well-being in Telangana,” in the First Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA), Hyderabad, 8-9 April 2017

Presented Paper on “Small holder agriculture, women farmers and sustainability: Scenario in Telangana,” in a workshop on Playing Development Roles: The Political ecology of performance in South Asian Agricultural Development, Karl Jaspers Centre, Heidelberg University, Germany, 23-25 April 2017.

Presented leads from Human Development Report for Telangana in the IASSI Annual Conference, Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, 2-5 December 2017.

Vijay Kumar, S.

Participated in the National Conference on Nutrition Boosts for Improved Maternal Outcomes: Strengthening the Coverage and Quality of the One Full Meal Scheme in Telangan, organized by UNICEF India and Women Development and Child Welfare Department, Telangana, Hyderabad, 5-6 December 2017.

Alivelu, G.

Presented paper titled “Productivity, Employment and Wages in Organised Manufacturing Sector – A Comparative Study of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and India,” (jointly with Priyadarsh Joshi) 8th National Seminar on Industrial Statistics, CSO, Kolkata, 15 December 2017.

Presented paper titled “Productivity Growth in Organised Manufacturing Sector – Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Few Select States in India,” 100th Annual Conference of the Indian Economics Association (IEA), Special session on Andhra Pradesh Economy, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, 27-30 December 2017.

Presented a Faculty Seminar on “Performance and Productivity of Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana,” 2 January 2018, CESS, Hyderabad.

Presented results on two draft chapters on Status of Water and Human Development in Telangana State, and Spatial, Socio and Gender Inequities of Mission Bhagiratha 2017– Baseline Survey to the UNICEF, Hyderabad Field Office on 1 September 2017.

Participated in a state level workshop on “Strategies for Effective Community Participation in Achieving Sustainable Water Quality and O & M in Mission Bhagiratha, organized by Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI), Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) and Rural Water Supply Department, Government of Telangana, 23 January 2018.

Jeena, T. S.

Participated in a workshop on “Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition,” Department of Fisheries, Thailand in collaboration with Marine Biodiversity Research Group, Bangkok, 28-31 August 2017.

Presented paper on “Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,” at INCOIS, Hyderabad, organized by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, 11-12 January 2018.

Participated in the Ninth INSEE Biennial Conference at KILA, Thrissur, Kerala, 8-10 November 2017.

Delivered an invited lecture at the School of Economics, University of Hyderabad on 27th October 2017.

Chandra Sekhar, K.

Resource Person for the National Workshop for two sessions on Research Methodology Course for PhD Students and Faculty of Social Sciences, conducted at Government Degree College, Zaheerabad, Sangareddy district of Telangana on 13 September 2017.

Resource Person for the National Workshop for two sessions on Research Methodology Course for PhD Students and Faculty of Social Sciences and Management Department, conducted at Vignana Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad on 21 November 2017.

Delivered a guest lecture on “Telangana State government’s initiatives in providing educational facilities for the children of Rohingya refugees in Hyderabad city-A case study,” IIT- Hyderabad, 3 January 2018.

Krishna Rao, C.H.

Presented a paper entitled “Adoption of Tissue Culture Technology in Horticulture: A Study of Banana-Growing Farmers in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh” in a National Conference on Emerging Trends in Agribusiness Management in India, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, 9-10 March 2017.

Sreenivasulu, Y.

Presented a paper entitled “Dynamics of Agrarian Structure and Rural Labour Market: The Case of Telangana”, in the First Annual conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA), CESS, Hyderabad, 8-9 April 2017.

Presented a paper entitled “Irrigation Sources Its Relevance in Telangana” First Annual conference of Telangana Economic Association, (TEA), CESS, Hyderabad, 8-9 April 2017.

Suresh Reddy, B.

Presented a paper (jointly) on “Life Cycle Assessment of Second Generation Bioethanol from Sorghum and Pearl millet Feed Stocks in India” in the 102nd International Conference, Sydney, Australia, 4-5 February 2018.

Presented a paper (jointly) on “Drivers and Barriers in cultivating Biofuel crops for the production of Ethanol in India: A Review”, Proceedings of IRES International Conference, Sydney, Australia, 4-5 February 2018.

Presented a paper on “The Significance of Pastoralism for Sustainable Soil Health in India” in a seminar on Role of Livestock in Sustainable Agriculture, Ghaziabad, New Delhi, 7-8 November 2017.

Presented a poster on "Dynamics of Soil Fertility Management in Jharkhand: A comparative analysis with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh" for the IFPRI conference on "Green Revolution in Eastern India: Constraints, Opportunities and Way Forward" Pusa, New Delhi, 9-10 October 2017.

Presented a poster on “The Role of Diverse Traditional Soil Fertility Management Practices in Sustainable Soil Health: Empirical evidence from four Indian States” for the IFPRI conference on Sustainable Development Goals: Preparedness and Role of Indian Agriculture, NASC Complex, New Delhi, 11-12 May 2017.

Srinivasa Reddy, M.

Presented a paper on "Land-use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States at Sub Regional Level", 36th APEA Annual Conference, SVRM College, Nagaram, 29-30 March 2018.

Paper presented on “Institutional Arrangements to Enforce Minimum Support Price”, in the Policy Dialogue on Innovations in Ensuring Remunerative Prices to Farmers: Challenges and Strategies, organised by IFPRI, NAIS and ICAR, Pusa, New Delhi, 23 March 2018.

Paper presented on “Self-Exploitation of Tribals: The Case of Telangana,” 2nd Annual Conference, Telangana Economic Association, PG College, Khammam, Telangana, 10-11 December 2017.

Paper presented on “Land-use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State at Sub Regional Level”, 2nd Annual Conference, Telangana Economic Association, PG College, Khammam, Telangana, 10-11 December 2017.

Paper presented on “Land-use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of United Andhra Pradesh: A Sub Regional Analysis”, 100th Indian Economic Association (IEA) Annual Conference, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, 27-29 December 2017.

Presented a paper on “Status and Trends in Groundwater Depletion in United Andhra Pradesh,” in a National Seminar on Water Governance in India: Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Agriculture, Sardar Patel University, Anand, Gujarat, 16 -17 June 2017.

Participated in a two-day Panel Discussion on Developmental Issues of AP Tribals, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 20-21 October 2017.

Presented a paper on “Status of Pulses in Telangana Productivity Constraints and Way Forward,” in a national seminar on Revisiting Agricultural Extension Strategies for Enhancing Food and Nutritional Security, Sustainable Livelihoods and Resilience to

Climate Change - Towards Transforming Agriculture”, Prof. Jayasankar Telangana State Agriculture University, Hyderabad, 22-24 April 2017.

Aparna, P.

Presented a paper on “Scheduled Castes’ Human Development Report 2017-Telangana State” in the 18th IASSI Annual Conference, Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, 3-5 December 2017.

Vidya, C. T.

Presented a paper on “Is India moving-up in specialization through intra-industry trade?” in an international conference on International Trade, Specialization and Growth – David Ricardo and the Contemporary Perspectives, Centre for Studies in Social Studies (CSSSC) & Economics Department, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 28-29 December 2017.

Prudhvikar Reddy, P.

Presented a paper on “School Dropout: Patterns and Causes in Telangana State: The Case of Erstwhile Mahabubnagr District” (with V. Nagi Reddy and D. Sree Rama Raju) in 1st Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association, 8 April 2017, CESS, Hyderabad.

Presented a paper on “Status of Pulses in Telangana – Productivity Constraints and Way Forward” (with M. Srinivasa Reddy) in the National Conference on Revisiting Agricultural Extension Strategies for Enhancing Food and Nutritional Security, Sustainable Livelihoods and Resilience to Climate Change,” Prof. Jayasankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 23April 2017 (Published in E. Book with Serial No. 46).

Resource person for Research Scholars coming from all over India sponsored by All India Universities Association at S.K. University, Ananthapur. Delivered lectures on Review of Literature and Questionnaire Design with special reference to Young Lives Study.

Resource person at the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Government of Telangana on research studies to be undertaken, and prepare research designs for studies sponsored by SSA.

Participated in Annual Conference of IASSI conducted in Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur.

FACULTY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Galab, S.

Swacch India – Experience of Water and Sanitation Programmes in three Indian States of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (with K.S. Babu and M. Gopinath Reddy et al.), Academic Foundation, New Delhi in association with CESS, Hyderabad, 2017.

“Rehabilitation Strategies to Overcome Multiple Deprivations: Lessons Learnt from Singoor Project (with M. Gopinath Reddy), *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, Vol. XXVII, No.1, 2017.

Gopinath Reddy. M.

Swacch India – Experience of Water and Sanitation Programmes in three Indian States of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (with K.S. Babu and S. Galab et al.), Academic Foundation, New Delhi in association with CESS, Hyderabad, 2017.

“Rehabilitation Strategies to Overcome Multiple Deprivations: Lessons Learnt from Singoor Project (with S. Galab), *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, Vol. XXVII, No.1, 2017.

“Decentralised Governance: An Assessment of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Forest Rights Act (2006) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States”, in Niti Mehta and Anita Arya (eds.) *Role of Public Policy in Development Process: Emerging Socioeconomic Scenario in the Indian Economy*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2018.

“Development Versus Environment: A Case of Industrialization (Bauxite Mining) in Koraput Region of Odisha”, in C. M. Lakshmana (ed.) *Population, Development and Environment*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2018.

“Status of Devolution of the Funds, Functions and Functionaries in United Andhra Pradesh: Task Unfinished?,” in Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt, Tapas Kumar Dalapati (Eds.) *Two Decades of Panchayat Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2018.

“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).

“Life Cycle Assessment of Second Generation Bioethanol from Sorghum and Pearl Millet Feedstocks, (with B. Suresh Reddy), *CESS Working Paper No. 141*, January, 2018.

Ramachandriah, C.

“Smart city governance: Towards restructuring cities, and moving away from public domain?”, *IASSI Quarterly, Contributions to Indian Social Science*, Vol. 35, No. 3&4, 2016 (published in 2017).

“Vijayawada Metro will be a Financial Disaster,” Newspaper article in *Hans India*, Vijayawada edition, 16 June 2017.

“Amaravati – A Dangerous Model,” (in Telugu), *Human Rights Bulletin*, Annual Number, published by Human Rights Forum, 2017.

Revathi, E.

“Land Rights and Land Access to Women in Andhra Pradesh” in Prem Chowdhary(ed) *Understanding Women’s Land Rights: Gender Discrimination in Land Ownership (sub title) Land Reforms in India- Vol 13* (pp. 25-58), Sage, New Delhi, 2017.

Vijay Kumar, S.

“Time motion study using mixed methods to assess service delivery by frontline health workers from South India: methods, 2018,” *Human Resources for Health*, 16, 2018.

Jeena T. S.

A Report on the methodology workshop on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystems conducted on 14th February 2017 submitted to the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India.

Prudhvikar Reddy, P.

“Schooling and Learning Outcomes in Andhra Pradesh An Evidence from Young Lives: A Longitudinal Study” (with S. Galab) “IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science” Vol. 37 No.1, January-March, 2018.

“Status of School Attendance and Completion Rates in the Context of Universalisation of Education in India” (with VN Reddy and DSR Raju) *IASSI Quarterly*, Vol.36, Nos. 2 &3, 2017.

“Country Report: Young Lives School Survey, 2016-17: Evidence from India”, (with Rhiannon Moore, Obiageri Bridget Azubuike, Caine Rolleston, and Renu Singh) *Young Lives*, Oxford, 2017.

Srinivasa Reddy, M.

Water and Sustainable Livelihoods: Need for an Integrated Watershed Management (with V Ratna Reddy, T.Chiranjeevi and Sanjit Kumar Rout) in K. Srinivasa Raju and A. Vasani (ed.), “Sustainable Holistic Water Resources Management in a Changing Climate” M/s Jain Brothers, New Delhi, 2017.

“Relative Significance of Female Labour Force across Rural India in the Aftermath of MGNREGS,” (with C. S. Murthy) *Man & Development*, Vol. 39, No.1, pp.53-62, 2017.

Srinivasulu, Y.

“Extent and Nature of Tenancy Relations: An Investigation into Two Villages in West Godavari District” has published in Suman Chandra (ed) *Land Rights Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation*, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, 2017.

Suresh Reddy

"Emergence of Megacity: Impact on Poor – An Analysis Based on the Field Study in the PeriUrban Areas of Hyderabad" In *Displacement, Impoverishment And Exclusion Political Economy of Development in India*, Edited by Sujit Kumar Mishra and R Siva Prasad., Aakar Books, New Delhi, 2017.

"Prospects of Organic Farming" in Mohidus Samad Khan and Mohammad Shafiur Rehman (eds.) *Pesticide Residues in Foods: Sources, Management and Control*, Springer, New York, 2017.

"Reduction in GHG Emissions through Sustainable Production of Biofuels: Is it a Viable Option? A review of Experiences"(Jointly) in R.K.Mishra, Janaki Krishna and Lakshi Kumari (eds.) *Climate Change and Sustainable Development:Global Perspective*, Academic Foundation, 2017.

Vijay Korra

"Educational Status of De-notified Tribes: Empirical Evidence from Undivided Andhra Pradesh", Accepted for publication in the (Eds.) S.K. Thorat, Ghan Shyam Shah and Joseph Bara, Oxford University Press (OUP), New Delhi, 2017.

"Dynamics of Distress Seasonal Migration: A Study of a Drought Prone Mahabubnagar District in Telangana", in S. Irudaya Rajan and R.B. Bhagat (Eds.) *Climate Change, Vulnerability and Migration*, Rutledge, New York and London, 2017.

"Politics of Conflict and Migration" (with S. I. Rajan, and Rikil Chyrmang) in S. Irudaya Rajan (Ed.) *India Migrations Reader*, South Asia Edition, pp.141-147, Routledge, New York, 2017.

"Status of De-notified Tribes: Empirical Evidence from Undivided Andhra Pradesh", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 52, No. 36, 09 September, 2017.

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"Educational Status of de-notified Tribes: A Study of Telangana", CESS Working Paper No.139, September 2017, Hyderabad.

"Socio-economic and Educational Status of de-notified Tribes: A Study of Undivided Andhra Pradesh", CESS Working Paper No.138, April 2017, Hyderabad.

Vidya, C.T.

"Do Business Cycles, Investment-Specific Technology Shocks Matter for Stock Returns?," *Economic Modelling*, (Elsevier Publication), 70, 511-524,(2017).

CESS PUBLICATIONS

This section includes publication of Books, Working Papers (WPs) and Research Monographs by CESS faculty.

Publication Category	Author(s)	Title
Book	K.S. Babu, M. Gopinath Reddy, S. Galab et al.	Swacch India – Experience of Water and Sanitation Programmes in three Indian States of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017).
WP No.138	Vijay Korra	Socio-economic and Educational Status of de-notified Tribes: A Study of Undivided Andhra Pradesh
WP No.139	Vijay Korra	Educational Status of de-notified Tribes: A Study of Telangana
WP No.140	G. Alivelu	Productivity Growth in Organised Manufacturing in Telangana
WP No.141	Suresh Reddy and M. Gopinath Reddy	Life Cycle Assessment of Second Generation Bioethanol from Sorghum and Pearl Millet Feedstocks
Research Report	S. Galab, E. Revathi et al.	Human Development Report for Telangana State 2017
Fact Sheets	S. Galab et al.	Young Lives Fact Sheets (2017, 2018): Four Fact sheets for combined state: i.e. on Education and Learning; Health and Nutrition; Youth and Employment, Poverty and Sampling Design.

RESEARCH STUDIES

An overview of the studies funded by the State/National/International agencies

Sl.No.	Project title	Funding organisation
	Research Studies on Telangana	
1	A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana state	Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience and Coventry University, U.K
2	Forging New Tools and Collective Frames for Urban Housing Rights Advocacy	Ford Foundation, New Delhi
3	School Survey – Classroom Observation and Videography of the Classroom Process – A Sub-Study of Young Lives	Gates Foundation through Oxford University.
4	Special Surveys regarding present Status of SCs/STs in Telangana, especially in violence-prone areas	Crime Investigation Department, Government of Telangana
5	Secondary School Education in Selected Districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	MAHITA
6	Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Siddipet district, Telangana	UNICEF Field Office, Hyderabad
7	State Level Study on Child Trafficking and Role of Placement Agency	Women & Child Welfare Department, Government of Telangana
8	Prevalence of Child Marriages in Selected Districts of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	MAHITA
9	Exploring Financial Position of the Rural Local Bodies (PRIs) in Telangana State	State Finance Commission, Telangana
10	Study on Out-of-School Children in the State of Telangana	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana
11	A Study on Secondary Education for Girls to Address Child Marriages in Telangana and in Andhra Pradesh	Plan India through MAHITA
12	Assessment of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Supported Education Programme – Case of Madrasas in Telangana State	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana
13	Performance of Scheduled Castes Secondary Students in Telangana State: A Comparative Study of Government Non-Residential Schools, Government Residential and Government Social Welfare Schools	Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund (Sub-Plan) Research Unit, CESS, Hyderabad
14	Exploring Financial Position of the Rural Local Bodies (PRIs) in Telangana State	Telangana State Finance Commission, Government of Telangana
15	Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India	ICSSR, New Delhi
16	Exploring Social and Political Exclusion and Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in the Grassroots Political	ICSSR, New Delhi

	Institutions: A Study of Two Decades of Decentralised Rural Institutions in Three Indian States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha)	
17	Socio Economic Position of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Telangana State	Crime Investigation Department, Government of Telangana
18	Socio-Economic Impact Analysis of Ground Water Exploration and Management, Yadadri dist, Telangana	The National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI), Hyderabad
	Research Studies on Andhra Pradesh	
19	Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India. – Mid-line Study	ISEAL Alliance, UK
20	Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation	Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF)
21	Evaluation of State Finances: With Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh	Fifteenth Finance Commission, New Delhi
22	Mahila Sisu Sanjeevani Mission Pilot Project in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh	UNICEF Field Office, Hyderabad
23	Real Time Monitoring (RTM) of Key Performance Indicators in Andhra Pradesh	UNICEF Field Office, Hyderabad
24	Rural Local Bodies Finances, Service Delivery and Strategies for Strengthening PRIs in Chhattisgarh State	Chhattisgarh State Finance Commission, Raipur
25	Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India	ICSSR, New Delhi
26	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
27	A Decade of MGNREGA: Participatory Assessments and Way Forward	NIRD&PR, Hyderabad
	Research Studies on National Issues	
28	Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities	ICSSR, New Delhi
29	Study on One Decade of MGNREGA: A Participatory Assessment and Way Forward	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad.
30	Time and Motion Study on Methodology and Evolving Standard Methodology	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad.
31	Grievance Redressal process in the National Stock Exchange (NSE): An in-depth study	National Stock Exchange, Mumbai
	Research Studies on International	

	Issues	
32	Patterns of Trade, Specialization and Trade Value Formation in Services: A Comparative Study of India and China.	ICSSR, New Delhi
33	Dried fish matters: Mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and University of Manitoba, Canada
34	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet_India)	Belmont Forum (through the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India)

RESEARCH STUDIES

RESEARCH STUDIES (in detail)

Agriculture

“Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India. – Mid-line Study”, Sponsored by: ISEAL Alliance, UK. Project Cost: 3,900 Euros. Duration: 15 months (August 1st 2016 to Nov 31st 2017)

The main objectives the study were - to examine the impact that becoming and being licensed under BCIs sustainability standard has on cotton farmers, and to evaluate the potential benefits that the producer units and producer companies will have if they are set up under the BCI project. The study was in the nature of impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level will be examined over a three-year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in 2018. The study will focus on changes in practice adoption at the farm level, economic changes at the farm and in the household, and changes in feelings of empowerment and control among the farmers themselves. The study has examined how participation and outcomes differ across farmers with different poverty profiles and starting level of assets. The work got delayed and the analysis is being done based on field work.

“Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India”, Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs 30 lakhs; Project Start Date: April, 2013.

The main objectives of this seven-state study are: 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; and to give direction for initiating appropriate

investments in tribal areas for maximizing agriculture production without compromising the environmental sustainability.

A sample of 400 households each in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand states were selected. The sample was spread out in three districts in each state. In Chattisgarh state, more than 88 percent of sample tribal farmers are marginal and small farmers; almost all farmers depend on rainfall as main source of irrigation, and other sources like bore well, tube well and dug well are slowly on rise. Shifting cultivation is practically absent and all are engaged in permanent modern cultivation. Tribal farmers are approaching private money lenders like landlords for seeking loans. A vast majority of tribal farmers do not have bank accounts whether it is individual or joint or post office account. Hence, it can be inferred that financial inclusion is very poor. There are so many flagship and social security and welfare programmes like MGNREGS, Midday Meal, NRHM, NRLM, IAY, TSC, ICDS, OAP, ITDAs, pension schemes, etc. But, three-fourth of famers in Bastar are not beneficiaries in any of these programmes, except IAY and ICDS.

In Jharkhand state agriculture contributes only 1.72% to the GSDP. A large portion of GSDP comes from Mining and Central Public Sector Undertakings, which leads to forest degradation & mining overburden. As per Planning Commission, thirty five lakhs families (nearly 50%) are below poverty line out of the total number of about 69 lakhs households. Jharkhand falls short of the national average in almost all the development indicators like HDI, Infrastructure, and economic indicators. It is observed that tribals have gained much less than the loss they have incurred in this development process.

Industry

“Can Manufacturing become an engine of growth for Telangana?”, Sponsored by: CESS Plan Study (Industry Report), Duration: 1 year (June 2016 – June 2017)

This study was taken up to analyse the trends and growth rates of the organised manufacturing sector in the state and across the districts of Telangana. As Telangana is a newly formed state, no specific time series is being prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana. The District domestic product (DDP) data for the ten Telangana districts of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh is collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. DDP at market prices and constant prices with base year 2004-05 is taken as the study variable. The period covered in the study is from 1993-94 to 2010-11.

Annual survey of Industries (ASI) is also used in the study to examine the broad trends in industrial profile and contribution of manufacturing sector. The years taken into consideration for the comparison using ASI data are 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2005-06 and 2010-11.

The district-wise analysis suggests Medak, Rangareddy are the two industrially developed districts which contribute around 70 per cent of the manufacturing NVA of the state in 2010-11. Hyderabad was earlier a manufacturing district but after it became a hub for service sector, it is on a decline. The correlation matrix of ranks of

districts according to manufacturing DDP and overall DDP for the select four years shows that in the year 1993-94, the coefficient was 0.48 while it increased to 0.64 in the year 1999-2000 and 2005-06. It further increased to 0.76 in the year 2010-11. The stronger the correlation between manufacturing DDP and overall DDP, the more stable and sustained the overall growth will be.

“Productivity Growth in Manufacturing Sector – Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Few Select States in India”, Sponsored by: CESS Plan Study (Industry Report), Duration: 1 year (June 2016 – June 2017)

This inter-state study was taken up to estimate the labour productivity and capital labour ratio of the organised manufacturing sector in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and few select states; to estimate total factor productivity of the organised manufacturing sector in the selected states; and to compare the TFP growth pattern of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh’s manufacturing with some select developed manufacturing states viz. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat vis-a-vis India.

Annual survey of Industries (ASI) is the prime source of data for organized manufacturing sector in India. The study covers the time-period from 1980-81 to 2012-13. Translog production function is used to measure the total factor productivity growth. Translog production function is superior to other forms of production function as it is quadratic in logarithms of the inputs and does not assume Hicks Neutrality, constant rate of technological change and also allows variable elasticity of substitution of the inputs. It is found that Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh achieved highest growth in manufacturing sector while TFP growth in these two states has been different. Gujarat and Telangana recorded positive TFP growth in the post reform period while Andhra Pradesh and other states recorded negative TFP growth. The inefficient use of capital is the main cause of increasing divergence between labour productivity growth and capital intensity growth and thus to a decelerating TFP growth in the states.

Environment

“Socio-Economic Impact Analysis of Groundwater Exploration and Management (Jointly) - A study of Mandollagudem, Thoorpugudem and Singarayacheruvu villages of Choutuppal Mandal, Yadadri District of Telangana State”, Sponsored by: National Geo-physical Research Institute, Hyderabad. Project Cost: Rs. 3,00,000/-; Duration: 4 months (April-August 2017).

The main objective of understanding the socio-economic benefits to the community in the villages where NGRI has taken up initiatives to manage ground water. The research study was conducted in three villages (Mandollagudem, Thoorpugudem and Singarayacheruvu) in Mandollagudem Gram Panchayat. 61 households were randomly selected for the study. The data analysis was basically done in two ways. One was comparing between the various size classes of large, medium and small farmers. The second way comparing the farmers who got benefitted with NGRI initiatives with those who did not benefit. In addition to household survey, focused group discussions (FGDs) were also conducted in the Gram Panchayat. After listing

the 273 households 61 households were randomly selected from Mandollagudem gram panchayat. Similarly 20 households from Singarayacheruvu were randomly selected as check for comparing the benefits.

Majority (75.4 percent) of the NGRI beneficiary farmers were having access to irrigation. On the contrary 65 percent of non-beneficiary farmers were cultivating under rain-fed conditions. For nearly 200 acres of land irrigation facility was restored due to NGRI initiative. Farmers with access to irrigation were growing vegetables and other horticultural crops. The study found that the average water level table in NGRI beneficiary farmers has risen to 85 feet in 2017 from 300 feet in 2014. This was primarily because of construction of percolation tank. The recharge of borewells not only helped them to reap good paddy grain and fodder yield but also helped them to manage the existing poultry units smoothly. As a results of this, the mean days of employment for men and women has increased by 26.3 and 33.8 days respectively. In addition to the above, other interventions like drilling of a bore well to solve acute drinking water problem, development of school infrastructure etc., have made life much easier for the people of the sample villages. With perspective community engagement, the initiatives by NGRI demonstrated that it was a sustainable model based on 'bottom-up' rather than 'top-down' planning.

“Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation”, Sponsored by: Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF)-CESS; Project Cost: 52.00 lakhs; Duration: 5 years (November 2012 – November 2018)

The main tasks in this study were to analyze and develop certification protocols and sustainability standards; assess energy requirements and emissions and perform economic analyses; supply chain management analysis; and socio-economic analysis based on the findings of baseline survey. The socio-economic features, age group, literacy level, livestock population, market distance, farming experience, social participation, caste composition, landholding, net income and borrowings, awareness on biofuels cultivation, use of jowar crop for biofuel production and its impact on food and fodder are some of the important issues discussed so as to get insight into the issues of jowar crop cultivation for biofuel production.

One of the major objectives of the project was to utilize the existing wastelands in Madhya Pradesh to cultivate high biomass producing jowar and bajra varieties. The fertility level of these soils is very low to support the cultivation of high biomass producing varieties which are generally input-intensive. Gross cropping area of various crops in Madhya Pradesh indicate that jowar and bajra occupy 2.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. However, among the sampled households, Jowar (around 35%) accounts for the largest share of crop that is being cultivated followed by Bajra (11.5%). This is due to the fodder requirement in the region because of its strong milk economy.

Traditional and high-yielding varieties of jowar were doing well in the year 2012-13, as compared with hybrid jowar. During the years of lesser rainfall the hybrids do not perform well. Moreover, hybrid jowar attracts certain pests and diseases, thereby

affecting the yield and income. Baseline survey findings clearly indicated that the high biomass jowar and bajra varieties being promoted in the Indo-US JCERDC-SALBS project should be more fetching than the existing cultivars of these staple food crops; they should also have a comparative advantage simultaneously with other crops such as the soya bean, wheat and mustard. Otherwise the farmers might not be inclined to adopt these varieties for biofuels production.

Farmers' perception regarding biofuels and their cultivation was also assessed in the present study. Nearly 92 percent of the sampled households did not have any awareness about the biofuels and more so about the production of biofuels from agricultural crops such as jowar and bajra. As the probing got deeper, it was observed that 38.44 per cent of the households agreed that diversion of jowar and bajra for biofuel cultivation will result in shortage of food grains, 51.96% felt that it will affect fodder security of their animals.

Cradle to Grave approach of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) designed excel-based model was used to assess the renewability potential of the bioethanol feedstocks. Net Energy Ratio (NER), Net Energy Balance (NEB), Net Carbon Balance (NCB) and percent reduction in Carbon were some of the key parameters used for analysis and the results are evaluated based on the environmental impacts through the LCA at 5% blending. The study concludes that Sorghum feedstock is more energy intensive than pearl millet feedstock due to higher water requirement and yield. . It was also found that the first generation molasses and second generation rice straw have higher per cent carbon reduction potential in comparison to jowar and bajra.

“Dried fish matters: mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition”, Sponsored by: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada in collaboration with University of Manitoba, Canada; Duration: 7 years: March 2018 – March 2025.

The main objective of this project is to undertake a comprehensive study of the Indian Ocean dried fish economy with special reference to historical, social, cultural, economic, and policy variability. It is also aimed at conducting in-depth studies of the structure, operation, and dynamics of dried fish value chains in selected sites across South and Southeast Asia. The contribution of dried fish to the food and nutrition security of rural and rural populations is also expected to be explored. The study is expected to identify and promote priority policy recommendations and interventions to enhance the food and nutrition security, food safety, and sustainable and socially just livelihoods of marginalized populations in the region.

The study was formally approved in March 2018, by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. This is a multi-country led by the University of Manitoba with several partners across India and other countries. The countries included in the study are India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. CESS is leading the study in South India sub region. The project is in the initial stages of planning various activities for the first three years.

“A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana state. Sponsored by: Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR)”, Coventry University, U.K. Project Cost: Coventry University will bear the expenses of Principal investigator’s visit to U.K and the expenses required for field work. Duration: 11 months (February-December 2018).

This is a study on carbon sequestration through farmers’ soil fertility management practices in Telangana state. Examining the climate change adaptation and mitigation in drylands in India is also an objective of the study. The study is being carried out in Sangareddy district using data from various sources including household survey and focused group discussions. Field work is under progress and is in final stages.

Education

An Evaluation Study on the Day School for the Children of Rohingya Refugees at Balapur, Hyderabad. Sponsore by: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana. Project Cost: Rs.30,250/- Duration: One Month.

This study was taken up with the main objective to assess the impact of day school for the refugee children in improving their local language skills, reading comprehension with regular classroom learning, to assess whether these children are sufficiently trained to get mainstreamed in the nearest schools appropriate to their age and to get overall perceptions of parents about the usefulness of the day school in mainstreaming their children to formal schools.

Many of these students were rag pickers and petty odd job workers before this school opened and now they are not. Since day school is providing three times meals to the children and also conducting recreational activities in the evenings such as providing play items, children showed interest in coming to the school. Fifteen children from 5-8 years, 8-10 years and 10-14 age groups were drawn randomly for the sample. Similarly parents were also interviewed to get the perceptions about the benefit of the day school for mainstreaming their children into the formal schools. parents were also interviewed to get the perceptions about the benefit of the day school for mainstreaming their children into the formal schools. Apart from children and parents, (Vidya) volunteers of Save the Children were also interviewed to know the practical issues while teaching the Rohingya children in the day school. Distance to schools and transportation posed problems in mobilizing the children since they are spread in about ten refugee camps in about 0.5-2 km from the school. Medium of instruction i.e. English or Hindi is a setback for some of the children. Reading comprehension, numerical skills with regular classroom learning found to be satisfactory for all the level-1,2 & 3 class children. The parents expressed that they are very much interested in joining their children in formal schools.

“An Evaluation Study on Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) for Girl Children in Kamareddy District of Telangana State”, Sponsored by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Government of Telangana. Project Cost: Rs.40,000/- .Duration: Two Months (June-July 2017).

The main objectives were whether students learn joyfully and in their own pace during this LEP/remedial teaching programme, and whether students are able to enhance their literacy and numerical skills. Total 50 students were interviewed and conducted tests for language proficiency and numerical skills i.e. for one fifth of the total students in the school’s summer camp, drawing the sample by adopting systematic random sampling procedure. Both MNS (Minimum Numerical Skills) and MLA (Minimum Learning Ability) tests were conducted appropriate to their age and class that students are studying to find out the improvement in language proficiency and numerical skills during the LEP camp.

It was found that students are encouraged to read books with biographies, stories etc during LEP programme which helps in inculcating and improving reading habits leading to comprehension. It was observed that students were practicing the numerical/ mathematics worksheets on their own. The students who are performing well in Mathematics are performing well in English as well as in Telugu also. Discussions in mother tongue give more clear comprehension than discussing in other than mother tongue. Teachers and volunteers of the MV Foundation facilitated in smooth progress of teaching-learning process and made learning easy for the students keeping in view of individual attention required for the students. The overall impression of the LEP programme conducted by MVF was found to be satisfactory and very much beneficial to the students in academic as well as co-curricular activities.

“Study on 5% sample checking of U-DISE data 2016-17 in Telangana”, Sponsored by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana. Project Cost: Rs. 5,00,000/-; Duration: 3 months (August-October 2017)

The main objective was to measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data for the year 2016-17 and suggest remedial measures for strengthening the U-DISE database in the state. The study adopted a two-stage sampling procedure for selection of schools. First, mandals representing north, south, east and west zones in the un-divided Karimnagar and Mahabubnagar districts were selected. A mandal-wise list of all schools were categorized into two strata: government schools and private schools. The schools were further arranged as per their category - PS/UPS/HS/HSS and management wise namely zilla/mandal parishad, private un-aided and others (unrecognized schools including Madarsa schools etc. Stratified circular systematic sampling procedure is adopted to select the schools. In all there are 4732 schools in the undivided Karimnagar district and 5188 schools in the undivided Mahabubnagar district. For the study, 168 schools in Karimnagar district and 180 schools in Mahabubnagar district were selected.

Some of the heads of the institutions are not aware of the importance of educational statistics in the nation building. There is considerable difference in the response of the heads of the educational institutions towards investigation between government and private institutions. About 81.6 per cent of the Principals/Head Teachers are able to provide the information pertaining to the enrolment details and details of pass percentage easily. It varies across the districts significantly i.e. only 70% of the heads in Mahabubnagar and 94% in Karimnagar district are able to provide these details and there is need to alert the officials in this regard. 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. Overall, the response of the heads of the institutions to provide information was good, and about 82.8 per cent of the schools are keeping the records readily available, partially available in case of 12.3 per cent of schools and not available in case of 4.9 per cent of schools. There are some schools in Mahabubnagar district (13) and 31 schools in Karimnagar district which do not have sufficient classrooms; and some are in dilapidated condition that deserve attention. Around half of the schools only have separate headmaster room in both the districts. About one third of the government schools do not have electricity facility. There are 94 schools which do not have boundary wall; 118 schools do not have playground and 21 schools with no drinking water facility. In all 180 schools have toilet facility and out of which some schools do not have separate toilets for boys and girls.

“School Survey – Classroom Observation and Videography of the Classroom Process – A Sub-Study of Young Lives”, Sponsored by: Gates Foundation funded the study through Oxford University.

The main research questions are: student learning between different types of schools, teacher motivation, attitude and practice impact on student learning, and impact of school size and number of teachers on school efficiency etc. The sample design covered four school types: State Government; Private Unaided; Private Aided; and Tribal/Social Welfare. Schools in these four categories make up 99 per cent of the total schools offering secondary education in the 20 Young Lives sites. In total, the sample included 212 schools. Within each school, the survey covered all Class 9 students present on the day of the survey visit, along with their maths and English teachers, and the head teacher. Student performance in maths and functional English was assessed using repeated measures, with linked cognitive tests administered at the beginning and end of Class 9. This survey design has generated rich evidence about school and class effectiveness, and the drivers of learning within schools that children within the 20 Young Lives sites in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana could access.

The survey was designed to allow analysis of what shapes children's learning and progression over a school year, and this report gives a descriptive report of some of the main areas of data. Secondary school study examined school effectiveness through three outcome measures: Class 9 students' performance in maths; functional English; and transferable skills. Student performance in maths and functional English was assessed using repeated measures, with linked cognitive tests administered at the beginning and end of Class 9; this allowed students' progress over the course of

one year of secondary schooling to be considered in relation to their background, individual, class, teacher and school factors. This survey design has generated rich evidence about school and class effectiveness, and the drivers of learning within schools that children within the 20 Young Lives sites in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana could access.

“Study on Out-of-School Children in the State of Telangana funded by SSA, Government of Telangana”, Sponsored by Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana. Project Cost: Rs.5,00,000/-. Duration: 6 months (December2017-May 2018)

The main objective of the study was to assess the “Out of School Children in the State of Telangana.” Taking into account the geographical coverage, social indicators, concentration of out of school children, Hyderabad, Jogulamba Gadwal, Komaram Bheem and Jayshankar Bhupalpalle districts were selected for the study. These four districts account for about 50 percent of the total out-of-school children in the age group 6-14 years in Telangana state. A three-stage sample selection of households was done in each of the above three districts i.e. selection of mandals; selection of villages within the selected mandals and selection of households where the children aged 6 to 14 years out of school that is never attended school and dropped out from schools. Three independent circular systematic sub-samples of 2 villages each will be selected in the four mandals. All villages with a population of less than 1200 will be completely listed. In case of large villages listing will be restricted to only a part of the village by resorting to hamlet-group formation. The study is still going on - report writing is in progress.

“A Study on Secondary Education for Girls to Address Child Marriages in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh”, Sponsored by: Plan India through Mahita. Project Cost: Rs. 10,00,000/-.

The study is take with the main objectives to identify the key facilitating factors that promote/hinder participation of girls from socially disadvantaged groups in secondary education so that their age of marriage is delayed; and identify the most critical barriers that hinder the participation of girls, from socially disadvantaged groups, in secondary education which correlate with early marriage The study also aims at examining the relationship between completion of secondary education and job readiness for girls from disadvantaged social groups that correlate with early marriage in these states. A mixed-methods approach was adopted to investigate the research questions. Study will cover two selected Mandals (one mandal with high incidence of child marriages and one mandal with high enrolment in secondary education) from nine districts in Telangana (Adilabad, Sangareddy, Hyderabad, Vikarabad, Mahabubnagar, Gadwal, Yadadri, Warangal and Khammam) and five districts in Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Prakasham and Anantapur). By capturing data from different contexts and different respondent groups, the research is designed to acquire a cumulative view and information that is as valid, reliable and objective as possible. Since it is broadly a qualitative study, two types of check lists for interviewing i.e one relating to positive side of secondary education vis-à-vis job opportunities for girls; and the other a negative side of girls’ secondary education vis-à-vis early marriages.

“Assessment of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Supported Education Programme – Case of Madrasas in Telangana State”, Sponsored by: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana. Project Cost: Rs.4,00,000/-. Duration: 6 months (1st November 2017 – April 2018).

The main objective is to examine whether all children in the age group of 6-14 years of Muslim community are enrolled in the schools and completing the eight years of elementary schooling. The objective is also to critically examine whether Madrasas are accessing SSA support and whether Madrasas are following the guidelines stipulated by the Government of Telangana for mainstreaming children into the regular schools.

The study is taken up in the erstwhile Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts as these two districts have highest share of Muslim population in the state. As per 2011 census, the percent of Muslim population in these districts are 43.45 and 15.35 respectively. A total of 51 schools were randomly selected for the study (30 in Hyderabad district and 21 in Nizamabad district). Apart from the Madrasa schools, information was also obtained from six neighbourhood government schools attached to the Madrasas in Nizamabad district. Fieldwork and data analysis has been completed. Report writing is in progress.

“Performance of Scheduled Castes Secondary Students in Telangana State: A Comparative Study of Government Non-Residential Schools, Government Residential and Government Social Welfare Schools”, Sponsored by: Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund (Sub-Plan) Research Unit (SCSDFRU), CESS, Hyderabad. Project Cost: 5 Lacks (Approximately) Duration: 6 months (January-June 2018).

This is a study of performance of Scheduled Castes Secondary Students (in Non-Residential Schools, Government Residential and Government Social Welfare Schools) in Telangana State. The study is going to examine the socio-economic background of the students, the human and physical infrastructural facilities in schools and the proficiency levels in language skills and numerical abilities. The study employed multi-stage sampling method in selecting the districts, schools, and students.

“Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities”, Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi. Project Cost: Rs. 2,00,000. Duration: 2 years (June 2017-May 2019)

This ICSSR-sponsored study tries to analyse the educational opportunities for SC/ST students in higher education institutions- enrolment pattern, dropouts, completion rate etc., the attitude of non-SC/ST students towards SC/ST students, perceptions and misconceptions regarding the reservation of SC/ST students, and analyse the experiences of discrimination based on caste and ethnicity by SC/ST students. The selected universities (Central and State) will be located in all the geographical regions of the country. Selection of universities will depend on the year of establishment which would reveal the internal dynamics of exclusion. The state universities located in non-metropolitan regions which supposedly witnessed more caste oppression. A total of 1600 students (1280 [80% of total] Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes and 320 (20% of total) upper caste students, 160 teachers (128 SC/ST teachers and 32 upper caste teachers) and 80 officials (64 SC/ST and 16 upper caste officials) to be interviewed. The gender and class component would be taken into consideration in deciding the final composition of the sample.

Inclusive Studies

“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)”; Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs 25 lakhs; Project Start Date: February, 2017.

This ICSSR-sponsored study was taken with the main objectives - 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; to analyze the reasons for social exclusion and assess the socio-economic and political status of different social groups; and to suggest suitable policy measures for initiating appropriate measures for effective participation of different social groups in PRIs. 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 - (develop 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. The work is under progress.

“Socio Economic Position of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Telangana State”, Sponsored by: Crime Investigation Department, Additional Director General of Police, Government of Telangana, Telangana State.; Project Cost: 50,00,000 lakhs; Duration: 6 months (March 2018 – September 2018).

The Crime Investigation Department (CID), Telangana State has sponsored a study to assess the socio-economic status of SC/STs specially in Naxalite-prone areas; and to assess the extent of violence committed against them in Telangana State. The study is expected to analyse the major reasons for atrocities against them and to suggest

remedial measures to lessen the violence and atrocities committed against them. The study would collect both secondary and primary data along with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key informants such as dalit leaders, tribal leaders, sarpanches drawn from SC/STs, grassroots functionaries and villages elders. The study has just begun.

“PLHIV Sensitive Social Protection – A Case Study on Conditional Cash Transfers under AASARA Pension Scheme in Telangana and NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme in Andhra Pradesh,” Sponsoring agency: UNICEF Hyderabad Office, Project Cost: Rs. 5,24,953.00, Duration of the Project: 10 Months(December 2016-October 2017

The key objective is to analyze the impact of government run Conditional Cash Transferscheme under AASARA Pensions in Telangana and NTR Bharosa Pension program for PLHIVs in Andhra Pradesh States.To study the coverage, relevance and effectiveness of Conditional Cash Transfers, study has used mixed methods including pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire with key informants and FGDs with frontline health functionaries.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 resistances, risk of transmission) and reduced cost effectiveness (increased costs and lower productivity). Lack of adherence to ART causes suboptimal viral suppression that may result in higher risk of developing drug resistance, transmission of such drug resistance and increasing treatment costs.

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 forced them into more vulnerability. Under such conditions, relevance of providing INR 1000 per month is an appropriate social protection support to PLHIVs.

Telangana State Aids Control Society has taken steps to include the PLHIVs who are vulnerable category into Aasara Pension Scheme where all eligible PLHIVs will get Rs. 1000.00 per month as pension. The conditionality applicable to get eligibility is adherence to ART care and treatment. To ensure effective coverage, DAPCUs have to take initiative to give proper sensitization to all eligible PLHIVs on the CCT procedures.. Simplifying the enrolment procedures and making the CST services PLHIV friendly will have a greater impact on treatment adherence.

Several studies on SCs in Telangana

Ever since the establishment of SDF (Sub-plan) Research Unit in 2016 in CESS by the Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Telangana, a number of studies have been going on in this sector. Some of them are -

- Telangana Scheduled Castes’ Human Development Report, 2017, (Baseline Report).
- Report on “Scheduled Castes Development in Telangana: Issues and Challenges”, 2018.
- Performance of scheduled caste students under different managements of schools.

- Well-being in Telangana and gaps across social groups (SC vis-à-vis others) for 31 districts.
- Analysis of Action plans of Government Line Departments for rational budgeting of SC-SDF.
- Evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Distribution Scheme to scheduled caste women.
- Study on the Impact of Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas on Scheduled caste households.
- Study on Functioning of Arogyasri Health Scheme and its Impact on Health Status of Scheduled Castes.
- Study on Functioning of Integrated Child Development Scheme and its impact on health status of Scheduled Castes.

“Working and Living Conditions of Sewerage Workers of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC)”, Sponsored by: APSCC (Earlier Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan: SCSP); Project Cost: ; Duration: 6 months (October 2017- March 2018)

An analysis of working and living conditions of sewerage workers, their socio-economic profiles and their awareness levels about social safety nets in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, Andhra Pradesh was taken up in this study. There are about 223 workers engaged in sewage operations in Vijayawada city and nearly one-third of these workers belong to SC community (83). Contrary to normal expectation, a higher proportion of workers is from OBC (96) and a few from OC (36) communities as well. Most of them were distress migrants mainly from rural areas of Krishna district while a few migrated were manual scavengers from North Coastal Andhra. There has been occupational mobility and improvement in education level.

The SC workers were regrouped based on employment status, i.e. permanent, time scale and contract and circle wise. Sample of workers not exceeding 15 from each category was randomly chosen and in case the number was small, all of them were selected. A sizeable proportion of them are on contract or time scale without any social security. Low levels of education, lack of skills and limited opportunities restrict their mobility to other avocations while the hope of getting regularised in future makes them to continue in this profession. The salaries were stagnant and neither linked to years of service nor to inflation. The expansion of VMC limits, population growth and no recruitment forcing them to work for longer hours and contractual nature of service weakened their bargaining power. The mechanisation has not reduced the work load as the number of machines in working condition is much less than the demand and small size of the drainage pipes compel them to carry out the work manually in several places. The worksites are not safe as workers are not provided the recommended safety equipment and exposure to health hazards is still high. Almost 90 per cent of worker households were indebted mainly for unproductive purposes like health, education etc. Their access to institutional credit is limited and thereby lending from informal sources at exorbitant rates of interest. About 70 per cent feel financially insecure. The salaries of the contract and time scale employees should be raised and linked to inflation. The workers who are retired/sick/dependents of deceased (other than permanent workers) may be allotted “Pay and use toilets” under priority basis.

“Socio-Economic Conditions of Relli Caste (SC) in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, Andhra Pradesh” (Study conducted through the SC/ST Research Unit of CESS, located in ANU, Guntur, AP).

An extensive study was taken up with the main objectives of examining the demographic and social profile of Relli community (SC) in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts in Andhra Pradesh. Since this is a dalit community, the study was also intended to analyse their economic and living conditions, issues relating to scavenging and sewerage workers, assess the efficacy of government intervention programmes in promoting their welfare, to suggest policy measures to promote their socio-economic wellbeing.

The study is mainly based on primary data supplemented by secondary data. A well designed Questionnaire is prepared in tune with objectives for personal investigation. Initially the listing of households has been carried out in all the selected habitations spread over the districts. Of these, 20 per cent sample households have been chosen separately both in the rural and urban habitations by using random tables. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the sample habitations with Relli household members, community leaders, Self Help Group (SHG) members and other stakeholders to elicit information on several socio-economic aspects. Necessary secondary data and information have been collected from Census Reports, Sub-Plan Component, Social Welfare Department, Velugu Offices concerned at the Mandal and District level.

The socio-economic characteristics reveal that this community is under demographic and social transformation though the pace of transformation is slow. A positive shift in the occupational structure of household members from traditional to non-traditional occupations is discernible. The female work participation is more in the rural habitations (41 per cent) compared to urban habitations (29 per cent) and their proportion is more in both the traditional occupations. Analysis of asset structure, household income and expenditure pattern shows a rural-urban divide as reflected by the Annual Household Average/Median present asset value, income and expenditure. The asset structure and expenditure pattern of sample households both in the rural and urban habitations indicate that Rellis are tending towards modernity. More than 95 per cent of sample households are having Bank accounts. There is considerable increase in the percentage share of institutional borrowings, especially from SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in the rural habitations and from commercial banks. Still the percentage of non-institutional borrowings are much higher both in the rural and urban habitations. Though literacy levels of rellis are slightly higher than other SC sub-castes, their education level at higher levels is far less. Some of the Relli households are admitting their children in private convents paying high rates fees. A critical analysis of the living and working conditions of Scavengers and Sewerage workers reveals that they need more safeguards and training.

Public Policy

“Grievance Redressal process in the National Stock Exchange (NSE): an in-depth study”, Sponsored by National Stock Exchange, Mumbai. Project Cost: Rs. 15,56,500/-; Duration: 10 Months (1-05-2017 to 7-03-2018)

The main objectives of the study were - to examine the process, status and trends of current grievance redressal process in NSE, India; to compare the efficiency of the grievance redressal mechanism of select Stock Exchanges of the World such as the US, UK, Singapore, and China with NSE; and to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the investor protection in the select global exchanges and NSE. Secondary data from SEBI, RBI, and NSE has been used for the study.

The study adopted telephonic interview and online survey. Out of 1000 complainants list in the selected regions (Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Chennai) only 50 each complete response was selected for the study. The study adopted telephonic interview and online survey because of the time constraint. Apart from a telephonic survey, the study also conducted direct personal discussions with the investors, officials, legal officers working on grievances in stock exchanges. The respondents were selected from the list of complainants who registered a case with NSE for the last three years. The study also conducted direct personal discussions with the investors, officials, legal officers working on grievances in stock exchanges. Multinomial logistic regression (MLR) technique was applied to capture the relationship between the investor efficiency and various determinants influencing the system. Analysis suggest that there has been a reduction in complaints registered against trading members, but the complaints against the listed companies have increased significantly during the same period. The efficiency analysis suggests that Singapore is found to be highly efficient in dealing with investor protection among these countries, in terms of technology, the strength of investor protection and judicial independence. Whereas, India (NSE) ranks around 4th among these countries. The survey also shows the delay in resolving complaints in the grievances redressal mechanism of NSE and around total 42 investors claim that resolution takes more than 180 days. The Investor Service Cell in NSE has been rated as 'poor' by the majority of the investors.

“Rural Local Bodies Finances, Service Delivery and Strategies for Strengthening PRIs in Chhattisgarh State”, Sponsoring agency: Chhattisgarh State Finance Commission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh; Project Cost: Rs. 18, 20, 000. 00; Duration: Six Months (May-December 2017)

This study was taken up with the main objective of assessing decentralization of Rural Local Bodies in Chhattisgarh state. The other objectives were to assess the need for sharing the cost of maintenance of assets between the State and the RLBs; to analyze the fund flow of the 14th Finance Commission to RLBs; to give recommendations for improving the financial position of RLBs; and to suggest principles to govern the distribution of finances between the State and RLBs. The data base of the study was generated through employing both the quantitative and the qualitative data. The primary data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and Focus Group Discussions, while the secondary data was collected from Government Departments, Zilla Panchayat Offices and other public organisations like State Institute of Rural Development, Raipur.

The study observes that in terms of devolution of functions (out of 29 in the 11th Schedule) Chhattisgarh ranks 7th, whereas in terms of devolution of functionaries the position of the state is 21 and regarding devolution of finances, state rank is 18 which does not augur well.

It was further observed that financial assistance provided to the PRIs in the state in the form of Assigned Revenue, Revenue transfer from the state government and Grant-in-Aids has been helped to the PRIs in many ways to deliver goods and services in efficient and transparent manner. The GPs in the current period have been receiving funds from the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. However, there is no funds provision made for the JPs and the ZPs under the 14th FC. Considering this scenario, it is recommended by the Commission that the GPs should get 85%, the JPs 10% and ZP 5%. The PRIs located in the Scheduled Areas of the state and are part of implementation of the PESA Act have been faced various challenges as there is no special policy in place to devolve functions to the PRIs as per the provision of the PESA Act, 1996.

The study argues that the PRIs in the state should devolve more powers, adequate number of functionaries and funds from the state government for effective functioning. Further, a share of 10 percent from SoTR needs to be allocated to the local bodies. All the taxes related to Obligatory and Optional categories should be brought under Tax Category and all the Non-Taxes of these should be brought under Non-tax Category. The PRIs located in the PESA areas should get special financial assistance from the State and Central Government. The Third State Finance Commission of Chhattisgarh should take the issues of the funds, functions and functionaries seriously and recommend to the State Government for the implementation of devolution agenda in letter and spirit.

“Patterns of Trade, Specialization and Trade Value Formation in Services: A Comparative Study of India and China”, Sponsored by: ICSSR, New Delhi. Project Cost: Rs. 4,00,000. Duration: 12 months, extended by 4 months (May 2017- May 2018)

This ICSSR-sponsored study is taken up with the main 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 using intra-industry trade in services and its components, and to analyze the determinants of intra-industry trade in services for India and China. Another important component of the study is also to analyze whether production sharing through global value chain leads to trade value creation and export competitiveness in services in India and China.

The study is based on secondary data drawn from OECD database 2012 (Direction of Trade in Services), IMF Eurostat, UNESCO, UNSTAT of United Nations and WDI of World Bank. The most widely used measure of specialization of intra-industry trade is the Grubel-Lloyd (GL) index. To analyze the determining factors for India and China's intra industry trade in services, a bilateral trade equation needs to be empirically analyzed. It can be estimated using panel data or panel ARDL co-integration method. Final analysis on Global Value Chains (GVCs) leading to trade value creation and export competitiveness in both the countries can be examined only upon the data availability of input-output table. Trade in value added (TIVA) database of OECD statistics will be used for the study.

“A Decade of MGNREGA: Participatory Assessments and Way Forward”, Sponsored by: NIRD&PR, Hyderabad; Project Cost: 23,00,000 lakhs; Duration: 6 Months (December 2017 to June 2018).

The study is carried out in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to understand the status of implementation of MGNREGA and to understand the overall contribution of this scheme on strengthening the livelihoods of the poor and migrant households, and to understand whether MGNREGA has helped in arresting distress migration in these states. The primary data was collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussions, while the secondary data was collected from Government Departments, District Offices, and Zilla Panchayat Offices.

The study employed the multi stage sampling method while selecting the regions, districts, mandals/blocks, villages and respondents. 12 Mandals from 10 Districts of Andhra Pradesh and 20 Mandals/Blocks from 17 Districts of Odisha were selected for the study. With regard to the GPs and Villages, 12 GPs and 12 Villages from Andhra Pradesh and 20 GPs and 20 Villages from Odisha were selected for the study. The Districts, Mandals and GPs were selected considering various factors like (i) status of implementation of MGNREGA, (ii) Agro-Climatic Condition and (iii) Geographical location of the units in the states. A sample of 480 households in Andhra Pradesh and 800 households in Odisha were selected for the study. Field work completed in both the states and data entry and analysis is going on.

“Exploring Financial Position of the Rural Local Bodies (PRIs) in Telangana State”, Sponsored by: Telangana State Finance Commission (TSFC), Government of Telangana, Telangana State; Project Cost: 22,00,000 lakhs; Duration: 6 Months (March 2018 – August 2018).

The study’s main objectives are to examine the current financial position of the PRIs and status of own revenues; to assess the financial requirement of the PRIs; and to understand the status of taxes assigned to the PRIs and suggest mechanism for tax decentralisation. The study would employ multi stage sampling technique in selecting the Districts, Mandals, Villages, and respondents. The districts, two districts each from south and north Telangana and one district from Central Telangana (Ranga Reddy District) would be selected based on the levels of development- (developed and backward) and position of the district in tapping own revenues of the PRIs. In the second stage, two mandals from each district will be selected. The mandal will be selected which are representative of diverse regions in a district. One developed mandal and one backward mandal will be selected. In the third stage, two Panchayats from each mandal will be selected. In the fourth stage, 20 villages will be covered under the study from the five districts and 10 mandals. The study has just begun.

“Action Research on Decentralized Governance and setting up model Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) in Telangana State,” Sponsoring agency: UNICEF Hyderabad Office, Project Cost: Rs. 28,51,871/-, Duration: 10 Months (May 2017-March 2018)

The main objectives of the study are to analyze the status of GPDPs, including Gram Jyothi in the context of reorganization of districts in Telangana; to demonstrate preparation of a district level plans in realistic manner by adhering to guidelines; to

evolve indicators and processes for integrating SDGs into GPDP; and to evolve district level devolution index. Since the study is in the nature of action research, much focus was on qualitative methods, particularly a few PRA techniques, FGDs and one-on-one checklist based discussions with all category and levels of stakeholders.

The following products have emerged from this action research – GPDP plans for Lingareddypalli and Yeravalli gram panchayats in Siddhipet District; Note on computation of composite Devolution Index of GPs in Siddhipet District, and Guidelines for Common Review Mission.

“Time and Work Study in Gram Panchayats of Selected Districts in Telangana and Karnataka State,” Sponsoring agency: NIRD & PR, Hyderabad, Project Cost: Rs. 12,00,000.00, Duration: 6 Months (March-August 2018)

The main objectives of the study were to assess staff requirement at Gram Panchayat level for performing core functions effectively and efficiently; to map functions and responsibilities of GPs and related functionaries as per the state Act; to study the GP staffing pattern; and to examine the work as it is done through Time and Work analysis. The work has just started.

Urban Studies

“Forging New Tools and Collective Frames for Urban Housing Rights Advocacy”, Sponsored by Ford Foundation, New Delhi; Project Cost: US\$ 200,000.00; Duration: 3 years (November 2013 to October 2017 with a break of one year due to the issues relating to FCRA with the Government of India)

An extensive study on urban housing rights advocacy was conducted with case studies in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. Ford Foundation, New Delhi sponsored this three-year study. This project work was largely conducted through the Hyderabad Urban Lab (HUL). The study aimed to be built around creation of reliable and publicly accessible databases in the following areas of relevance to housing rights: revenue and planning related databases with a particular focus on land, infrastructure and services; documenting the histories of litigation on housing rights by NGOs, and track and analyze the trajectories of housing rights litigation in courts at different levels. The study covered the period between 1980 and 2010 in the three selected cities.

A platform was designed to allow housing rights advocates to develop people’s maps of slums and squatter settlements, infrastructure and service provisioning (e.g. solid waste management, water, health services and schools) and open spaces in the city. An intensive research on selected sites in each of the cities was launched to gather quantitative and qualitative socioeconomic data at the household level to identify the nature of housing insecurity. Three sets of outputs have been created through the study. (i) an extensive syllabus and teaching resource pool; (ii) a narrative documentation of the legal issues involved in creation of housing claims; and (iii) spatialized datasets on housing and poverty in digital forms. The syllabus and teaching resources are openly available through a zotero library online. These could be publicly accessed and used. The document has been made available in both soft copy and print form. This material is being translated into both Telugu and Hindi. The digital datasets are maintained in online repositories.

(The study was interrupted when the Ford Foundation stopped further release of funds

after the first instalment. When the funds were released ultimately (after a gap of more than a year), the study's objectives were significantly altered in the changed context of timelines, attrition in project staff etc.)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

“Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey 2017”, Sponsored by UNICEF and Government of Telangana, Project Cost: Rs.2,58,25,985; Duration: 1 year (January 2017– December 2017)

This is a massive study taken up with two main objectives: capturing and analyzing the status of water services and other related services prior to Mission Bhagiratha; and assessing the impact of piped water connection in the premises on human development, economic growth and conservation of the natural resources like water. A sample of 12,000 households spread across 1500 villages and urban wards, representing 10 per cent of the total villages and wards, from all the 30 (newly formed) districts in Telangana, except Hyderabad, are selected. The sample households include households with piped water connection and without piped water connection in the household premises. The sample villages are drawn from the STs, SCs and other castes concentrated villages. Five different types of schedules are designed to collect data required.

Provision of reliable water supply through piped water connection in the premises should be the bottom line of the water services. Providing water services in all dimensions is a must to encourage people for paying reasonable water tariff in the rural and urban areas. Interventions to bring behavioural changes in people is a huge challenge in harnessing potential benefits of water services through their linkages with the other related services (sanitation and hygiene). Reducing inequalities in water services among socio-economic groups and spatial groups should be the top concern. Stepping up in the functioning of Village Panchayats and Nagarapalikas is central to reduce the inequalities in water services across socio-economic groups and spatial groups. The Mission Bhagiratha has greater potential in improving the employment (income), health and schooling of the households, especially the marginalized social groups.

Women and Children

Report on Rapid Assessment of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Roll-Out in the State of Andhra Pradesh; Sponsoring agency: Dept. of Women Development and Child Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and UNICEF HFO; Project Cost: INR 3,68, 500/-Duration of the Project: 7 months; Project Start Date: August, 2017, Tentative Date of Completion: February, 2018.

The main objectives of this study are to document the current status of District Child Protection Societies and District Child Protection Units in Andhra Pradesh; and to understand the key management issues like convergence, monitoring and review, human resources, fund flow and utilization.

For the study, all employees of District Child Protection Units, other child protection stakeholders, WD&CD and Juvenile Welfare employee in charge of ICPS at district level became the sample population. From the sample population, through purposive sampling, the respondents for the interviews were identified from the employee lists available with Women Development and Child Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh. In each district, data was obtained through semi-structured, key informant interviews. For covering various stakeholders associated with child protection, representatives were selected from various institutions like ChildLine, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board and Special Juvenile Police Unit. FGDs were conducted with the staffs of District Child Protection Unit reporting to Juvenile Welfare Department. An FGD checklist was prepared for conducting the FGDs to know the roles, knowledge level and challenges of the team reporting to DPO.

The study revealed that a large number of children are being kept in institutions made for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) children. While asking about the role of District Child Protection Unit's for follow-up on the individual care plan for the children in institutions, eight District Child Protection Officers said that they have not received any proper training for preparation of Individual Care Plan. The District Child Protection Units are organizing convergence meetings but those meetings are not systematic or sustainable in nature and cannot be a replacement for the quarterly meetings of District Child Protection Societies. The study revealed a poor financial planning and fund utilization in all the districts which is a very serious concern.

**“Study on Functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards in Telangana State”,
Sponsoring agency: UNICEF; Project Cost: earmarked from the approved budget (unspent money); Duration of the Project: 8 months; Project Start Date: September, 2017- April, 2018**

This study was taken up to understand the functioning of the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and the Juvenile Justice Systems thereof and whether they are in adherence to the Juvenile Justice Law. The other aims are to verify if the preliminary assessment is undertaken by the JJBs and to examine the number of cases referred to the children's court as prescribed by the Juvenile Justice Act; and to examine the experience of the Child in Conflict with Law (CCLs). The study has adopted a mixed method approach to the Juvenile Justice Boards and Juvenile Justice Systems in the state of Telangana. The qualitative approach was employed to gain an in-depth understanding of the Juvenile Justice Boards and Child in Conflict with Law, their background and their run in with the law. It aimed to identify the challenges faced by the CCLs and to understand their experience with the Juvenile Justice System from the time they are apprehended till their case is disposed.

Among the eight Principal Magistrates who were interviewed, none of them have had prior experience with cases related to children, with only one out of the eight receiving the kind of specialized training required prior to the appointment as JJB Magistrate. Among the 8 social workers, 6 of them had undergone training after taking the charge of Social Worker in JJB but two of them haven't undergone any training. Half of the Magistrates stated that follow-up counselling sessions are undertaken, while the other half stated that counselling sessions are not conducted at all. The sitting places for the

JJB are not at all 'child friendly' spaces. There are instances where children (CCL) have shared police brutality during apprehension.

“Summative Evaluation of Mahila Sisu Sanjeevani Mission – Pilot Project in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh”, Sponsoring agency: UNICEF Hyderabad Office, Cost: INR 11,05,578/-, Duration: 8 Months (March-October 2017)

The main objectives of the project is to assess the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and replicability of the pilot intervention by Mahila Sisu Sanjeevani Mission (NGO) in the selected Mandals of East Godavari District. The study used mixed methods including pretested semi-structured questionnaire with key informants and FGDs with key stakeholders involved in implementation as well as department officials.

Broadly, the MSSM pilot project performs well against the criteria of relevance and, reasonably quite well on effectiveness and much less on sustainability. In terms of overall approach, working through the community, government, corporates and local institutions, the analysis shows that MSSM had the right approaches, even if they ran into challenges in implementation and did not achieve the expected benefits in terms of sustainability. MSSM pilot project is an innovative example of a holistic, community-based and government-led approach to addressing the complex issues of community mobilization and convergence. The project was highly relevant, introduced innovative models for dealing with pre-schoolers in AWCs, was very effective at changing the attitudes and approaches of AWWs and other ICDS staff, and focused on child friendly ambience and infrastructure. However, the sustainability of these positive changes is not assured either at community level or at government level (particularly at ICDS level), and the changes in outcomes remain fairly small, reflecting the enormity and difficulty of the challenge.

“Nourishing Wombs – Delivering an integrated package of maternal nutrition interventions in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh”, Sponsoring agency: UNICEF India, Project Cost: Rs. 12,00,000/-, Duration: 10 Months(December 2016-October 2017).

The main objectives of the study were to evaluate on-ground implementation of maternal nutrition interventions of the scheme and recorded management information system (MIS) data; to seek stakeholder perspectives on what's working and what's not; and to explore the potential of this scheme in improving the nutritional profile of the enrolled women. The study adopted mixed methods – analyzing MIS data and key respondent interviews using semi-structured questionnaire with key informants and FGDs with front line health functionaries.

Not all vulnerable groups are covered by the scheme and great efforts are needed to include them. Maternal diet may have been enhanced but ground-level management is needed to improve benefits. One Full Meal scheme has potential to be a platform for integrating nutrition and health interventions to ensure positive maternal health outcomes. Potential of MIS is not fully utilized and should be explored.

**“Budget for Children (2014-15 to 2016-17) in the State of Andhra Pradesh”,
Sponsoring agency: UNICEF Hyderabad Office, Project Cost: Rs. 5,00,000/-,
Duration: 6 Months (October 2017-March 2018)**

The key objective of the project was to analyze the budgets from the Ministry of Women and Child Development (Government of India) by understanding government finances, policies and programs for children’s right to education, health, survival and protection. The sub-objectives were to analyse the share of child sectors (for education, health and nutrition, development and protection) in total state budgets, as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product and projected priority of child specific sectors in overall budget for children (BfC) every year; and to analyse the trends in fund allocations in child specific schemes across the four sectors to find out whether schemes and programmes specifically addressing needs of children have seen increase in allocation or abrupt reduction.

Government of Andhra Pradesh wants to come up with a separate Budget for Children Statement, disaggregating child related schemes/programs from different departments. Allocations and expenditures related schemes meant for children can be presented in the Budget for Children statement so that tracking of expenditure can be done. With the greater degree of autonomy or flexibility now available to the States in terms of setting their expenditure priorities, the state government should step up overall allocation of budgetary resources for the scheme and take effective measures towards monitoring and accountability ensuring timely disbursement of funds, and utilization.

It is desirable that Union Government increase its allocation for ICDS that will also lead to the State allocating higher matching share of fund for the scheme so that the allocated fund can be adequate to cover all beneficiaries targeted. Also measures to be taken to monitor utilization for effective implementation of the scheme. There is an urgent need to prioritise child protection enhancing budgetary provision for ICPS and measures to monitor utilization of allocated funds; and that the state facilitate to formulate State Child Protection Policy and State Plan of Action for Children, monitor and issue policy guidelines for smoother implementation of the revised ICPS.

Events Organised at Cess
(Important Seminars, Conferences, Training Programmes etc.)

Sl.No	Date(s)	Event
1	8-9 April 2017	First Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA)
2	10 April 2017	“Brainstorming Session’ on the issues relating to the development of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh (event held at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur)
3	21 April 2017	Release of the “Human Development Report 2017 – Telangana State”. Chief Guest: Prof. Y. K. Alagh, Other dignitaries were Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Prof. S.R. Hashim and Prof. Maria Saleth.
4	21 June 2017	Brainstorming Session on “Tribal Development in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges.” Prof. Virginius Xaxa, Chairperson, High Level Committee on Socio-Economic Status of Tribals in India-2002, Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Sri Benhur Mahesh Dutt Ekka, Principal Secretary to Government of Telangana, Tribal Welfare Department and Prof. P. Sambaiah were Guests of Honour.
5	7 July 2017	4 th CESS Foundation Day Lecture by Professor Deepak Nayyar on the topic “The State and the Market in Asian Economic Development”
6	3 August 2017	Colloquium on “Setting Agenda for Children in Southern States”
7	7 August 2017	Round Table Discussion on “Universal Basic Income - A Concept proposed by Planning Commission Vis-a-Vis other subsidy scheme covering both forms i.e. namely cash and kind”
8	19 August 2017	Dissemination of Prof. R. Radhakrishna Commission Recommendations on Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh and Book Release “Farmers Voice” by Chief Guest Sri Ganta Srinivasa Rao, Hon’ble Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Andhra Pradesh (event held at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam).
9	23 August 2017	Presentation on the study “Constructing Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh – at State and Regional Level” by Prof. M.R. Saluja.
10	3-5 December 2017	18 th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), jointly organized by CESS, IASSI and ANU at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur.
11	6 December 2017	Dr Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture on the topic “Inequality in the Indian Growth Regime” by Dr. Gerry Rodgers, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, Former Director, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva.
12	8 December 2017	Public Lecture on the topic “Governance in India” by Prof. Rahul Mukherji, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science, South Asia Institute, Hedelberg University,
13	2 January 2018	Faculty Seminar by Dr. G. Alivelu, Associate Professor, CESS on the topic “Performance and Productivity of

Graduate Studies

(i) Part-time M.Phil/PhD Programme

The Centre has been organising M.Phil and Ph.D Programmes 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 and so far 94 Scholars have been awarded M.Phil degree and 69 scholars the Ph.D degree. Now, the Centre (CESS) has evolved a unique research programme leading to Ph.D in Development Studies in collaboration with the Telangana University, Nizamabad. In the current academic year, two PhD theses and one M.Phil thesis were submitted.

(ii) Full-time PhD 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 time 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.

The Centre (CESS) offers Ph.D Programme in Development Studies 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). There are 25 seats in all the above six subjects put together.

Research Programme Committee

The Ph.D Programme offered in CESS shall be under the overall supervision and guidance of the 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 Subjects Experts. The Research Programme Committee (RPC) in all its practical purposes acts as Academic Council in academic matters of the Programme and whereas in administrative matters, it acts as Managing Committee. The RPC would review the Programme and would take decision from time to time to improve the quality of research and evolve the guidelines of the Programme.

Infrastructure

The Centre is situated in the heart of Hyderabad and is housed in a 5-acre campus given by Osmania University in the premises of the Nizamiah Observatory at Begumpet. Two historical structures of the observatory are preserved in the campus. The campus has a beautiful landscape with different varieties of neatly trimmed plants, grass as well as large neem trees. The main building has an administrative wing, faculty rooms, seminar rooms, lecture halls, computer and data-processing unit. There are separate buildings for Library, Auditorium with a Seminar hall, Visiting Faculty quarters, Director's bungalow, guesthouse and a canteen. The state-of-art auditorium was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on the occasion of the Centre's Silver Jubilee in January 2006. It houses most of our national and international conferences, seminars and workshops. There are altogether four conference halls with excellent acoustic and projection facilities for conducting parallel sessions. The Jamsetji Tata Trust has encouraged the Centre by sponsoring a Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR) and construction of an additional floor on the main building.

The campus guest house and residential facility for Visiting Fellows is provided to scholars and policy makers for short stay. The canteen caters simple meals to the campus community and guests at moderate prices.

Library

The Centre's library has attained the distinction of being one of the top libraries in in the field of Social Sciences in Telangana state. The library provides a pleasant environment and offers access to books, journals, newspapers, CD-ROMs, e-journals, e-databases and Government Reports to the users. The library is fully automated with KOHA - a Library Management Open Source Software - and also Institutional Repository with *Dspace* software. The Library also has a rich collection of World Bank publications as the only Depository Library of the World Bank in the state of Andhra Pradesh (undivided). Total collection of the library is nearly 50,000 volumes which include –Books, World Bank collections, Journals' back volumes, Working Papers, Monographs, Reports, and Reference volumes etc.

The Library subscribes to nearly 120 print journals, in addition to the online databases with access to JSTOR, EBSCO-EconLit Database, EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, IndiaStat, CMIE (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) Prowess Database (offline database), offline article database of print journals, etc. A library blog provides up to date information about books, journals database and other periodicals.

The Centre provides advance data processing facility to researchers. All faculty members, Research staff and administrative staff have individual computer systems with network facility. Advanced software for statistical analysis, econometric modeling and geographical information systems are also available.

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