

Annual Report

2018 - 2019



Centre for Economic and Social Studies

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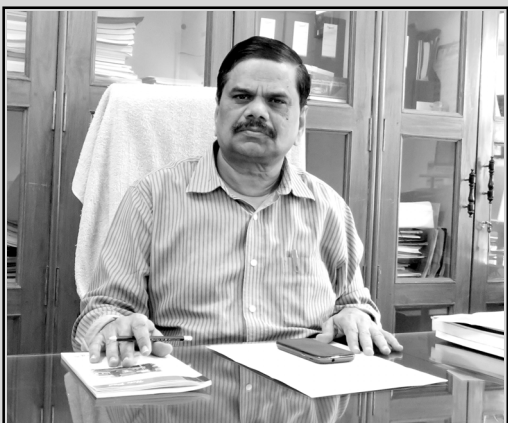
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Prof. S. Galab

Preface

I would be relinquishing office as Director w.e.f 31 March 2019. I would like to express my profound gratitude to members of the Board of Governors, Executive Council, CESS Faculty and Staff for extending full cooperation to me during my tenure. I would like to congratulate Prof. E. Revathi, my successor, and wish her all the best. I am sure she will take the Centre to newer heights in the field of Social Science research in India.

During the year 2018-19, our Centre's research studies focused on agriculture, environment, evaluation and policy studies, inclusive studies, women and children, WASH and economy and development. The Baseline Survey of Mission Bhagiratha, for which the field study was carried out during 2017 in 30 districts of Telangana covered 12000 households in both the rural and semi-urban areas. The survey was also carried out for the health centres, Anganwadi Centres and the educational institutions to assess the as-is situation of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene before the implementation of Mission Bhagiratha. Further, baseline survey of working children and adolescent

girls in Telangana was carried out by our faculty. Under Inclusive Studies, for the state of Telangana, research was carried out on Jogini System and its rehabilitation, Performance of Scheduled Tribe Students under Different Managements, ICDS to Scheduled Castes. During this year, Centre completed 28 research studies and 16 are ongoing. Three books authored by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS were released during the international seminar organised in his honour during 8-10 October, 2018. Our faculty published articles in various national and international journals, presented papers in national and international workshops/seminars/conferences. The centre also disseminated its research through publication of Working Papers and Monographs.

Our heartfelt thanks to Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, Prof. V. K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, distinguished members of the Board and Executive Council, our faculty and staff for extending utmost cooperation during the year 2018-19.

S. Galab
Director

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 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 premises. The campus is maintained beautifully with a landscaped garden.

Management of the Centre is vested in two bodies, viz., Board of Governors (BoG) and Executive Council (EC). Director of the Centre is the Member Secretary of the Board of Governors and is responsible for both bodies in all matters concerning the development and functioning of the Centre.

The Centre's research focuses on development issues to provide policy inputs for the State of Telangana and also the Government of India. The Centre locates the issues of the state from national and international perspectives. Along with multi-disciplinary research the CESS would also focus on inter-disciplinary research and trans-disciplinary research. Since research is the core activity at CESS, sustained efforts have been going on to strengthen the M.Phil and Ph.D programmes. The full time Ph.D programme focuses on providing training to the young researchers apart from providing opportunity to the CESS faculty to connect teaching with research in an effective manner.



Research is the primary activity of the Centre. In the formulation of the Centre's research perspectives, the question of problem-orientation and relevance has always been given due consideration. The Centre identifies research problems and gaps in information on the basis of the existing knowledge of the structure, trends and behavioural parameters. True to its name, CESS has developed expertise on several economic and social themes especially on agriculture and allied agriculture, industry, service sector, poverty studies, food security, employment and unemployment, district planning, resettlement and rehabilitation, public finance, state and local finances, social sector - health and education, solid waste management, environment and sustainable development goals, gender studies, urban studies, decentralized governance, WASH, child studies and social inclusion.

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 Honorary Professor, CESS	Chairman
Sri. B. P. R.Vithal, IAS (Retd.) Honorary Fellow, CESS	Founder Member
Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.) Honorary Fellow, CESS	Founder Member
Sri. K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS Principal Secretary, Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
Sri Ch. V. Sai Prasad, IA & AS Joint Secretary, Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana (Term ended on 15.10.2018)
Sri. R. Ravi Joint Secretary, Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana (From 16.10.2018 onwards)
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	Member
Prof. Atul Sharma Former Professor & Head of Indian Statistical Institute and Former Vice-Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	ICSSR Nominee (Term ended on 13.08.2018)
Prof. Panchanan Mohanty Professor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	ICSSR Nominee (From 11.01.2019 onwards)
Prof. Y.K. Alagh Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat	Member
Prof. S.R. Hashim Chairman, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi	Member
Prof. J. Mahender Reddy Vice-Chancellor ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad	Member
Prof. E. Revathi Professor, CESS	Member
Prof. C. Ravi Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative (Term ended on 31-05-2018)
Prof. C. Ramachandraiah Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative (From 01-06-2018 onwards)
Dr. K.S. Babu Associate Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Prof. S. Galab Director, CESS	Member Secretary

Executive Council

Prof. R. Radhakrishna	Chairman
Sri. B.P.R.Vithal, IAS (Retd.)	Member
Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao	Member
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra	
Member Secretary, ICSSR	Member
Sri. Ch. V. Sai Prasad	Treasurer (Term ended on 15-10-2018)
Sri. R. Ravi	From 16-10-.2018 onwards
Prof. C. Ramachandraiah	Faculty Representative
Prof. S. Galab	Member

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/Ph.D Programme	1986
Partnership with Telangana University for Ph.D Programme	2016
Research Studies - Completed	28
Research Studies - Ongoing	16
Books	4
Chapters in Edited Books	1
Journal Articles/Conference Volumes	9
Working Papers	2
Monographs	1
Fact Sheets	4
Research Reports	3
Ph.D Theses submitted (2018-19)	3
Ph.D Theses awarded (2018-19)	Nil
Ph.D Degrees awarded to date	76
M.Phil Theses submitted (2018-19)	4
M.Phil Theses awarded (2018-19)	Nil
M.Phil Degrees awarded to date	99
Full-time Ph.D students	41



Faculty Research Activities: An Overview

Sl.No.	Activities	Number
1	Books	4
2	Journal Articles/Chapters in Edited Volume	10
3	Working Papers	2
4	Monographs	1
5	Paper Presentations	18
6	Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Book Release Functions	30

Research Studies-Theme wise: An Overview

Sl.No	Sectors	Status		
		Completed	Ongoing	Total
1	Economy and Development	1	1	2
2	Agriculture	6	1	7
3	Women and Children	2	5	7
4	Social Sectors	3	2	5
5	WASH	1		1
6	Environment	1	2	3
7	Evaluation and Policy Studies	1	3	4
8	Inclusive Studies	13	2	15
	All Studies	28	16	44

Research Studies-Area wise: An Overview

Sl.No	Sectors	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Other States	National	International
1	Economy and Development		1			1
2	Agriculture	2	4	2		
3	Women and Children	6	2			
4	Social Sectors	4	1		1	
5	WASH	1				
6	Environment	1			2	
7	Evaluation and Policy Studies	3	1			1
8	Inclusive Studies	12	3			
	All Studies	29	12	2	3	2

Faculty and Areas of Research

S. Galab, Director and Professor
Ph.D (Economics), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Poverty

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

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

E. Revathi, Professor
Ph.D (Economics), Kakatiya University, Warangal
Agriculture, Gender Studies and Development Economics

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

K. S. Babu, Associate Professor
Ph.D (Anthropology), University of Delhi
Medical Tourism, Water and Sanitation and Tribal Issues

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

T. S. Jeena, Associate Professor
Ph.D (Economics), ISEC, Bangalore and University of Mysore, Mysore

Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural and Resource Economics

G. Alivelu, Associate Professor
Ph.D in Development Studies (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
Industry and Manufacturing Sector (Regional Disparities), Service Sector (Railways), Water & Sanitation, Sustainable Development Goals

B. Suresh Reddy, Associate Professor
Ph.D in Development Studies (Sociology), CESS and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
Dry land Agriculture, Ecological Agriculture and Marginalized Communities

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

K. Chandrasekhar, Associate Professor
Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad
Agricultural Economics, Banking and Credit Issues and Primary Education

P. Nagaraju, Associate Professor
Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad (On Deputation)
Energy Economics, Economics of Education

Y. Sreenivasulu, Assistant Professor
Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad
Rural Labor and Land Markets, Agrarian Economy, Migration and Development of Dalits (Schedule Caste)



Ch. Krishna Rao, Assistant Professor

Ph.D (Sociology), University of Hyderabad
*Sociology of Education, Science, Technology
and Society (STS)*

M. Srinivasa Reddy, Assistant Professor

Ph.D (Rural Development), Sri Krishnadevaraya
University, Anantapuram, Andhra Pradesh
*Participatory Natural Resource Management,
Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing, Social
Inclusion, Education*

Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor

Ph.D (Economics), CDS, Tiruvananthapuram and
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

*Migration Studies, Economics of Labour and
Labour Markets, Development Economics and Tribal
Economy*

P. Aparna, Assistant Professor

Ph.D (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open
University, Hyderabad
*Rural Livelihoods, Education, Agriculture and
Human Development*

C.T. Vidya, Assistant Professor

Ph.D (Economics), IIT, Madras
*Services Sector, International Trade &
Development (Technology, Financial & FDI),
Macroeconomics and Applied Econometrics*

Ph.D Programme

CESS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Telangana University, Nizamabad in 2016 to conduct a full-time research programme leading to Ph.D Degree in Development Studies 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) 6. Commerce and Business Management.

The full-time Programme was inaugurated on 17th October 2016 by Prof. Amit Bhaduri, Professor at Pavia University, Italy and Visiting Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi. During the academic year 2018-19, eleven students have been admitted into the Ph.D Programme. Altogether there are 41 students on the rolls.

Under the part-time Ph.D programme in collaboration with Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University three Ph.D theses have been submitted during the academic year 2018-19.

PART – I: RESEARCH STUDIES

1. RESEARCH STUDIES – PROJECT WISE

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

Sl. No.	Theme/Title	Sponsoring organisation	Project team	Status
2.1	Economy and Development			
2.1.1	Evaluation of Andhra Pradesh State Finances	Fifteenth Finance Commission New Delhi	N. Sreedevi R. Sudarsana Rao M. Gopinath Reddy G. Aivelu, S. Galab	Completed
2.12	Toolkit for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	German Development Institute (DIE) Germany	G. Aivelu Ana Carolina Bheiki, Carlos, Palesa	Ongoing
2.2	Agriculture			
2.2.1	Forced Tenancy as a Trajectory of Tenant Farmers' Suicides: The Case of Telangana State	ICSSR, New Delhi	Y. Sreenivasulu	Completed
2.2.2	Agrarian Crisis and Emergence of Non-Cultivating Peasant Households in Agrarian Structure: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States	ICSSR, New Delhi	Y. Sreenivasulu	Completed
2.2.3	Agriculture in Tribal Areas - A study of Seven States in India: Andhra Pradesh	ICSSR, New Delhi	Vijay Korra	Completed
2.2.4	Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India-End-line Study	ISEAL	B. Suresh Reddy	Completed
2.2.5	Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A study of Seven States in India – Maharashtra	ICSSR, New Delhi	P. Padmanabha Rao K.S. Babu, P. Aparna	Completed
2.2.6	Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A study of Seven States in India - Madhya Pradesh	ICSSR, New Delhi	B. Suresh Reddy	Completed
2.2.7	Assessing the Impact of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) in Andhra Pradesh: A Comprehensive Approach using Crop Cutting Experiments	Rythu Sadhikara Samstha Government of Andhra Pradesh	S. Galab P. Prudhvikar Reddy D. Sree Rama Raju C. Ravi, Rajani M. Srinivasa Reddy	Ongoing



2.3 Women and Children				
2.3.1	A Baseline Survey of Working Children and Adolescent Workers in the State of Telangana (2018) – Phase 1	Government of Telangana	K S Babu, C Ravi K. Chandrasekhar Sriparna Banerjee	Completed
2.3.2	Baseline survey under National Child Labour Project Scheme in Telangana (NCLPS)	Government of Telangana	K. S. Babu, K. Chandrasekhar	Completed
2.3.3	A Baseline Survey of Working Children and Adolescent Workers in the State of Telangana (2018) – Phase 2	Government of Telangana	K S Babu, C Ravi K. Chandrasekhar Sriparna Banerjee	Ongoing
2.3.4	Driving Factors of Child Marriages: A Rapid Study in Selected Districts of Telangana State	Plan India through Mahita	S. Galab, S. Vijay and P. Prudhvikar Reddy Usha, Sriparna	Ongoing
2.3.5	Baseline survey under National Child Labour Project Scheme in Telangana (NCLPS) - Phase 2	Government of Telangana	K. S. Babu K. Chandrasekhar	Ongoing
2.3.6	A Study on Secondary Education for Girls to address Child Marriages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states	Plan India through Mahita	S. Galab, S. Vijay P. Prudhvikar Reddy Usha	Ongoing
2.3.7	Driving Factors of Child Marriages A Rapid Study in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh State	Plan India through Mahita	S. Galab, S. Vijay P. Prudhvikar Reddy Usha, Sriparna	Ongoing
2.4 Social Sectors				
2.4.1	Out of School Children in the state of Telangana – An Assessment	Government of Telangana	P. Prudhvikar Reddy D. Sree Rama Raju V Nagi Reddy	Completed
2.4.2	Assessment of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan-supported Education Programme - Case of Madrass as in Telangana State	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Government of Telangana	P. Prudhvikar Reddy D. Sree Rama Raju V. Nagi Reddy	Completed
2.4.3	Classroom Observation Sub-study 2017-18: Evidence from India	Young Lives Oxford University	P. Prudhvikar Reddy Ana Grijalva Rhiannon Moore Caine Rolleston Renu Singh	Completed

2.4.4	Five Percent Sample Checking of U-DISE data 2017-18 in the State of Telangana	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Government of Telangana	P. Prudhvikar Reddy V Nagi Reddy D. Sree Rama Raju	Ongoing
2.4.5	Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities	ICSSR New Delhi	Sukumar Y. Sreenivasulu Shilpa	Ongoing
2.5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
2.5.1	Mission Bhagiratha – Baseline Survey, 2017	UNICEF and Government of Telangana	S..Galab, E. Revathi C. Ravi, G. Alivelu D. Sreerama Raju P. Aparna	Completed
2.6	Environment			
2.6.1	Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development- Bioenergy Project: Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation	Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF)	M. Gopinath Reddy B. Suresh Reddy	Completed
2.6.2	A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana State	Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University, U.K	B. Suresh Reddy	Ongoing
2.6.3	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet_India)	Belmont Forum (through the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India)	Jeena T Srinivasan Jyothis Sathyapalan	Ongoing
2.7	Evaluation and Policy Studies			
2.7.1	Impact Evaluation of Flagship Programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Government of Andhra Pradesh	K. Chandrasekhar	Completed
2.7.2	Preparation of Telangana State Gazetteer	Government of Telangana	E Revathi Bharath Bhushan Mamidi, G. Alivelu, C. Ramachandraiah, P. Aparna	Ongoing
2.7.3	Socio-Economic History of Telangana	Government of Telangana	E Revathi Adapa Satyanarayana G.R. Reddy, A.K. Goel Zareena Parveen A. Sudershan Reddy V.P. Sharma	Ongoing



2.7.4	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 in collaboration with University of Manitoba, Canada	Jeena T Srinivasan	Ongoing
2.8	Inclusive Studies			
2.8.1	Gulf Migration and Rural Transformation: A Study of Scheduled Castes in Telangana State	ICSSR, New Delhi	Vijay Korra	Completed
2.8.2	Performance of Scheduled Tribe Students in Scheduled Areas of Telangana: A Comparative study of Schools under Different managements	Government of Telangana	E. Revathi C.H. Balaramulu Nagaraju Patha Dr. S. Madhukar Mr. G. Thilothu Rao M. Bal Singh M. Lakshman	Completed
2.8.3	Performance of Scheduled Castes Students vis-à-vis others under Different Management Schools in Telangana	Government of Telangana	E. Revathi C.H. Balaramulu Sudhaveni Naresh Pradeep Kamble Harinath Silveru K. Bhasker	Completed
2.8.4	Prevalence of Jogini System and Rehabilitation of Joginis in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges	Government of Telangana	C.H. Balaramulu K. Bhasker	Completed
2.8.5	Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bhavans and Community Halls in the Empowerment of Scheduled Castes in Telangana: Issues and Challenges	Government of Telangana	Silveru Harinath	Completed
2.8.6	Implementation of Integrated Scheme of Book Banks (IBBS) for SC Students in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges	Government of Telangana	C.H. Balaramulu S. Madhukar	Completed
2.8.7	Implementation of Best Available Schools Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students in Telangana: Issues and Challenges	Government of Telangana	C.H. Balaramulu Sudhaveni Naresh Lakshman Rao	Completed

2.8.8	Integrated Child Development Services to Scheduled Castes in Telangana State: Implementation of Services at Anganwadi Centres	Government of Telangana	E. Revathi C.H. Balaramulu P. Anjaneyulu	Completed
2.8.9	Socio Economic Status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Telangana State	Government of Telangana	P. Anjaneyulu Pradeep Kamble P. Padmanabha Rao	Completed
2.8.10	Perceptions of Students, Teachers and Principals in Schools under Different Managements: A Study in Warangal District of Telangana	Government of Telangana	C.H. Balaramulu Silveru Harinath	Completed
2.8.11	Scheme for Relief and Welfare of the Fishermen Belonging to SCs: A Quick Assessment, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Sub Plan Project	Government of Andhra Pradesh	M. Srinivasa Reddy	Completed
2.8.12	Working and Living Conditions of Sewerage Workers in Vijayawada	Government of Andhra Pradesh	M. Srinivasa Reddy	Completed
2.8.13	Migration of Women Domestic Maid Workers to Gulf Countries: An Assessment with Special Reference to Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh	ICSSR, New Delhi	Y. Sreenivasulu	Completed
2.8.14	Evaluation of Micro- Small and Medium Enterprises in Telangana: with special reference to the Entrepreneurs of Scheduled Castes: Issues and Challenges	Government of Telangana	C.H. Balaramulu Pradeep Kamble Bal Singh	Ongoing
2.8.15	Analysis of Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund Budget	Government of Telangana	E. Revathi C.H. Balaramulu Pradeep Kamble K. Bhaskar	Ongoing



2. RESEARCH STUDIES – THEME WISE

The research studies carried out by the faculty focused on major research themes like Economy and Development, Agriculture, Women and Children, Social Sectors (Education), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Environment, Evaluation and Policy Studies and Inclusive Studies.

2.1 Economy and Development

In this theme two studies were carried out. The study on the evaluation of Andhra Pradesh (AP) state finances analysed the budget situation in AP and the measures to be taken by the government for revenue augmentation, the fiscal policy strategy to be adopted for controlling the revenue expenditure. The study also suggested ways and means to be followed by the state of Andhra Pradesh for fiscal consolidation. The second study in this theme would focus on generating a tool kit that would assist the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals by different sectors and actors in the developing countries.

Andhra Pradesh

2.1.1 Evaluation of Andhra Pradesh State Finances (Fifteenth Finance Commission's Study on Evaluation of State Finances)

The State of Andhra Pradesh started with an opening balance of Rs.-76 crores, the revenue account and overall budget being negative. Total receipts constituted 16.7 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of which the major segment was revenue receipts followed by capital receipts. The share of grants-in-aid is higher than the share in central taxes, similar was the proportion with respect to GSDP. This shows the financial dependency of the state particularly on grants-in-aid. Total expenditure was higher than the total receipts by 9.6 percentage points, revenue expenditure is also more than total

revenue by 21 percentage points. The major contributor to the total fiscal deficit is revenue deficit followed by capital expenditure and net lending. More than 50 percent of the outstanding debt is constituted by open market operations. The revenue expenditure/total expenditure declined in the last two years (2015-17) and provided scope for an increase in the capital expenditure. In other words, it has increased the allocative efficiency of the public expenditure during those years. Added to this, there was an increase in the total developmental revenue expenditure mainly because of an increase (decline) in social services (economic services) and largely due to attention given towards the social welfare programmes. Regarding Urban Local Bodies in the state, the proportion of non-tax revenue in the total revenue of Municipal Corporations was relatively more than that of Municipalities implying that more efforts are to be made by Municipalities to increase the non-tax revenues.

The strategy of the state government for revenue augmentation was to improve tax administration, focus on revenue buoyancy, minimise the transaction costs and rationalise the tax structure. The fiscal policy strategy to control revenue expenditure was by cutting administrative costs with the use of modern technology so as to enhance investment in productive capital assets and social sectors. The state government reduced its revenue deficit but not as per the set annual targets. This is mainly due to the adverse impact of state bifurcation on state finances.

In order to ensure sustainable progress towards fiscal consolidation, state needs to explore sources of both tax and non-tax revenues and ensure a pattern of expenditure with quality and efficiency that not only guarantees better growth but also improves public wellbeing by strengthening the administration of both revenue earning and spending departments.

As the impact of bifurcation is severe the state requires support from the central government in the improvement of fiscal situation.

Sponsor: Fifteenth Finance Commission, New Delhi

Project team: N. Sreedevi, R. Sudarsana Rao, M. Gopinath Reddy, G. Aivelu, S. Galab

Status: Completed

International

2.1.2 Toolkit for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Most SDGs are part of policy frameworks and policy implementation problems are well established in the literature. The objective of this study is to produce a toolkit that assists in the implementation of the SDGs by different actors. The methods include: develop an SDG implementation diagnostic tool based on the assessment of the most salient criteria identified for this purpose by surveying related literature. The SDGs intend to bridge development gaps and raise the standard of living in a sustainable way for people around the world. As such, the vast majority of their structure (17 goals, 169 targets) is already included in the works of different supranational initiatives, as well as national, subnational and local governments. That is, even though they may not be phrased as such, SDGs are part and parcel of diverse policy frameworks.

The literature on policy implementation, on the other hand, has documented extensively the most common issues regarding implementation failures and ways to lessening them. All around the world, there have been different initiatives, in the form of guidelines, oriented to the successful adoption (implementation) of the SDGs. The study aims to assist implementers by making recommendations based on the literature related to the implementation of SDGs and also aims to develop an SDG implementation scale based on the analysis of the available implementation

guidelines. The said SDG implementation scale will be based on the aggregate fulfilment of criteria identified as key in relevant areas. Each of the criteria will have a number of indicators. Based on the combination of answers there would be different levels of fulfilment, each one with a predefined set of the most salient recommendations.

Sponsor: German Development Institute (DIE), Germany

Team: G. Aivelu, Ana Carolina (Brazil), Bheiki (South Africa), Carlos (Mexico), Palesa (South Africa)

Status: Ongoing

2.2 Agriculture

A total of seven research studies have been undertaken by the faculty under this theme. The study on tenant farmer's suicides in Telangana State concluded that tenancy cultivation is the primary driving force of tenant suicides. Second study on agrarian crisis concluded that almost all the tenants in different study areas depended on informal agents for the purposes of credit, seeds, pesticides and machinery. In the study on tribal agriculture in AP, the suggestion was that there is a need for improving agricultural methods of the tribal households to enhance income from agriculture and other allied activities. In the study of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), it is observed that knowledge and adoption levels on BCI increased for tenant farmers. In the tribal households of Maharashtra, the results showed that scheduled area districts and ST households lagged in the agricultural transformation process. High productivity and utilisation of technology has not led to well-being of the tribal households. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, access to irrigation was the major problem, MGNREGA has not provided employment, and there was an increase in cost of cultivation. The Zero Based Natural Farming (ZBNF) study aims to assess the extent of adoption of ZBNF practices and to analyse how far the different components of ZBNF are adopted by farmers. This is an on-going study



wherein kharif and rabi scenarios will be surveyed.

Telangana

2.2.1 Forced Tenancy as a Trajectory of Tenant Farmers' Suicides: The Case of Telangana State

The main objectives of the study were - to understand the forced tenancy situation and problems faced by tenant farmers in Telangana State; to find out socio-economic background of the suicide tenant farmers in the study areas; to find out the relevant reasons for tenant farmers' suicides and support mechanism; and to assess the existing Government policies for tenant farmers.

The incidence of suicides among large and medium farmers was not found in sample households while suicides among marginal and small farmers who are mainly mixed tenants, were recorded highest in the study district- Nalgonda. It is also noted that the numbers of mixed tenants among the marginal and small farmers were very high in the sample households of victims in the district. It is important to note that the vertical / traditional tenancy could be the main factor for farmers' suicides in the sample households. In terms of lease, it was found that 75:25 tenancy contracts with fixed rent system were unfavourable to the farmers. Most of the owners-cum-tenant households in Nalgonda district were connected with this type of tenurial arrangement which is more exploitative in nature. Perhaps such tenancy contract was also an added reason for the farmers' suicides. Suicides of farmers were reported among all caste groups but most of the cases were among 'other backward classes' (OBCs). They constituted more than two-thirds of total suicide deaths under study. In terms of cropping pattern, it was noticed that cotton cultivation under rain-fed is widespread in Nalgonda district, while paddy cultivation was not very common in the district.

The growing importance of leasing-in land by agricultural labourers indicated a crisis, leading to

committing of suicides by them. The study aimed to throw light on the nature and existence of rural labour market and also the emerging trends in land lease markets in rural areas. As more and more land owners were willing to lease out their land for lucrative reasons and the labour force from rural labour market was willing to migrate due to uncertainties in the labour market, the land lease markets have emerged rapidly. The study also concluded on how the burden of land leasing for cultivation is affecting the farmers through a couple of case studies from Nalgonda district. Out of 39 reported suicide cases, 22 cases were reported among the mixed tenants followed by 12 cases of pure tenants. It is noted that 34 out of 39 tenants farmers committed suicides in Nalgonda and Kanagal mandals in the district. It is also noticed that the tenants were more among suicide farmers and tenancy cultivation is the primary driving force of their suicides.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Y. Sreenivasulu

Status: Completed

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

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

The main objectives of the study were - to understand the nature of agrarian structures in irrigated and unirrigated areas in two states; to find out the reasons for increasing non-cultivating peasant households in agrarian sector; and to assess the impact of non-cultivating peasant households on rural markets, investments and growth. Agrarian structures, including the market institutions, have a tendency to undergo changes and transform themselves, and these changes are associated with the level of development of the region and/or sub region. This is more so when the total economy is not well integrated within itself. Possibly, it is common to note the existence of the regions, namely

Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra, which can be seen as an illustration of non-integrated regions. However, taking the levels of development, these two states were grouped into five agro-climatic regions. In the scale of development, South Coastal Andhra comprising the districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore occupies the top place, with a high index of output per hectare. Next in importance comes the region of North Coastal Andhra comprising of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts which occupies second place in the state. Rayalaseema has the third place, comprising of Y.S.R. Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts. In Telangana state, North Telangana, comprising the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, occupies the top place, with a high index of output per hectare in the state. South Telangana comprising the districts of Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda occupies next place. From each region one district is selected. From each district we have selected two different villages for the study. Ten villages have been surveyed in total - four villages from Telangana state and six villages from Andhra Pradesh.

It was observed that marginalisation of agriculture (marginal and small size category) was dominant, in terms of number and area owned, in canal irrigated areas where agriculture is prosperous. In drought-affected and tube well irrigated areas there existed the domination of semi-medium and medium size category of farmers in agrarian structure. It is important to note that the left-agriculture households living in urban areas and in villages were considerably high in canal and tank irrigated areas. It is clear that left agriculture households and tenancy households particularly pure tenant households were high in canal and tank irrigated areas. Self-cultivators were high in drought and tube well irrigated areas. Mixed tenants were high in drought-affected and tube well irrigated areas. Most of the left agriculture households belonged to upper caste and some were

from backward communities. They belonged to semi-medium and medium size of land holding households. It was found that left agriculture households were not willing to sell their lands expecting better prices (speculative purpose) and they are getting fixed rental income. The left agriculture households have got subsidised seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and crop loan, but these were not accessible to the actual cultivator (tenant). It is clear that all tenants in different study areas have depended on informal agents such as money lenders, commission agents, local input traders, etc., for credit, seeds, pesticides and machinery. There was no evidence of investments on irrigation, machinery, land development by left agriculture households in the study villages.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Y. Sreenivasulu

Status: Completed

Andhra Pradesh

2.2.3 Agriculture in Tribal Areas - A study of Seven States in India: Andhra Pradesh

The main objectives of the study were - to analyze the status 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 contribution of agriculture to the overall well-being of tribal communities; and to give direction for initiating appropriate investments in the tribal areas for maximizing agriculture production without compromising the environmental sustainability.

In order to accomplish the stated objectives, this study relied both on the secondary and primary data. The secondary data was collected from Census of India, 2011 and Agriculture Census, 2015. The primary data



was collected through canvassing a household survey and focused group discussions on randomly selected sample households from Koya, Konda Reddi, Bagata, Savara and Jatapu - the major and diversified tribal groups in the state. The survey was carried out in the months of February, March and April 2015 in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh. The respondent households were drawn from an agriculture background and who are cultivating their land. The total number of sample villages was 20. Thus, a total of 398 households were surveyed.

To put it briefly, agriculture in the study areas is still in the traditional form with minimal entrants of modern technology. There is a need for improving agricultural methods in order to enhance income from agriculture, livestock, NTFP and fishing. Such measures should also ensure the sustainability of tribal economy where agriculture is the core. Tribal households are burdened with outstanding loans and live sub-standard life. Keeping all these factors in mind the government's intervention is the need of the hour. Interventions must aim at strengthening of agriculture and allied sector as well as improving living standards of poor tribals in the state. Unless tribal agriculture is made vibrant and viable tribal living standards and perennial problems like chronic poverty, malnutrition and unemployment is not going to be improved or/and fixed. Bearing these facts in mind, this study recommends the policy recommendations in order to improve the agricultural scenario and raising income levels from cultivation in tribal areas of the state.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Vijay Korra

Status: Completed

Andhra Pradesh

2.2.4 Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers

in Kurnool district, India - End-line Study

This is a three-year study of the early impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) on smallholder cotton producers in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, India. The project is being implemented by a non-governmental organisation (NGO). The study included a baseline assessment (July and September 2015), an interim monitoring (August to November 2017) and a final evaluation (August to November 2018). 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 is in the nature of impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level are examined over a three-year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in 2018.

The study employed theory-based evaluation and a Randomized Control Trial approach, the latter being feasible due to the willingness of the implementing partner to rollout their programme using a randomization strategy developed by the evaluation team. A cluster-RCT approach was used with the attribution of impacts of the BCI intervention package analysed by comparison of pre and post situation of intervention farmers and pre and post comparisons between intervention and non-intervention groups. The level of BCI project exposure to the farmers was also assessed. Matched pair randomisation was used based on statistical data (village/cluster wise) from various sources. Observational approaches were employed following the lines of comparison of the experimental design to generate lessons on how and why change has occurred, with methods including a household survey, focus group discussions, household case study panel and key informant interviews. We analysed the data comparing between treatment (LG members) and control households, as

well as distinguishing relative impacts for spread effect farmers (non-LG farmers) in the treatment clusters. We have used an evidence-based rating scale, with change assessed at four levels to communicate the overall findings. The study focused 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. As a result of the project inputs and activities, knowledge and adoption levels on Better Cotton practices have significantly increased for treatment farmers. According to the questionnaire survey, treatment farmers did experience a slightly lower increase in the costs of production compared with control groups, as well as slightly better yields (not statistically significant) and slightly higher profits from cotton. The study highlighted, among others, the need for engaging wider civil society, media and donors in promoting sustainable cotton, engaging in livelihood diversification programmes and producer support.

Sponsor: ISEAL, UK

Project team: B. Suresh Reddy

Status: Completed

Other States

2.2.5 Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A study of Seven States in India – Maharashtra

The main objectives of the study were i) to examine the factors influencing the transition of subsistence based agriculture to modern settled agriculture ii) to examine the economic viability of agriculture in tribal areas and iii) to examine the contribution of agriculture to the overall wellbeing of tribal communities. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. Selection of the districts for field survey was made on the basis of performance of

agriculture and the proportion of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the district. Thane, Chandrapur and Nandurbar districts were selected for the primary survey. Talukas were purposively selected from scheduled areas. A total of 16 villages were selected from these three districts. Household schedules were canvassed among 30 farmers per village from fully covered taluka and 20 farmers per village from partly covered taluka. From fully covered villages 240 farmers and 160 from partly covered villages were selected. Thus, a total of 400 farmers (large, medium and small) are selected for the study.

The results show that scheduled area districts and ST households were lagging behind in the process of agricultural transformation. The huge income gap between ST and all other households also reveal the same. The area under irrigation and the size of land holding determine the type of cropping system. There was not much difference in net returns from cultivation between fully covered Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) villages and partially covered TSP villages of the study area. However, net returns and benefit-cost ratio differ across crops and cropping system. The results also showed that returns may not increase if more crops are growing simultaneously. Further, utilisation of modern technology and sale of produce in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) was not much. High productivity and utilisation of technology has not resulted in better well-being. The high Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is due to poor education, health and living conditions.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: P. Padmanabha Rao, K.S. Babu and P. Aparna

Status: Completed

2.2.6 Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A study of Seven States in India - Madhya Pradesh

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.

The district/part of district coming under scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh which are inhabited by tribes such as Bhils, Gonds, Baigas, Kol were selected for the study. These include 1) Jhabua (87% of STs and is dominated by Bhil tribe) Mandla (57.9% of STs and is dominated by Gonds) and Sidhi (29.89% of STs and Kusumi block of the district where Baigas and Gonds are predominant. In each block four villages were selected. A total sample of 400 households from 20 villages was selected for the study. In addition to this focused group discussions were also conducted.

The study found that there were multiple agricultural challenges in tribal areas and low crop productivity being one of these problems. The area under millets has reduced considerably and soybean has become a new addition to the cropping pattern. Access to irrigation was a major problem in all the study villages. The reasons for low yields are lesser and untimely rains, declining soil fertility, failure of high yielding seeds in low input system of agriculture. The cost of cultivation has also increased. Accessing Credit through Kisan Credit Card was a problem due to lack of title deeds in the name of progeny who were cultivating the land. Empirical evidence clearly revealed that MGNREGA does not provide employment for 100 days as intended. Added to this measurement of work done by households MGNREGA was manipulated depriving the money

to hard working tribals. Most of the time payment was delayed and one has to make several trips to post office to access the MGNREGA amount. During recent times, due to less rains the crops did not reach maturity stage and hence people are sowing lesser area and prefer to go to labour work/migration seeking it as important livelihood option. Even now, majority of the tribal households do not have enough food to eat and they have to struggle every day to access food.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: B. Suresh Reddy

Status: Completed

Andhra Pradesh

2.2.7 Assessing the Impact of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) in Andhra Pradesh: A comprehensive Approach using Crop Cutting Experiments

The main objectives of the study are - to assess the extent of adoption of ZBNF practices, to analyse how far the different components of ZBNF practices are adopted by farmers, to identify the constraints those have hindered farmers in adopting ZBNF practices, to estimate improvements in the yields of crops, to assess cost effectiveness of crops, to analyse the levels and composition of input use that facilitate improvement in farm incomes of farmers, and to examine how far the collective institutions like women SHGs and farmer groups have enabled farmers for accessing inputs of ZBNF and selling of crop outputs for right price.

The study will cover all 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. For Kharif study, 10 villages from each district will be selected randomly. From each village, 10 ZBNF seed-to-seed farmers and equal number of control farmers (non ZBNF) would be selected randomly. For rabi, 10 villages from each district will be selected randomly. From each village, 5 ZBNF seed-to-seed farmers and 5 non-ZBNF farmers will be selected randomly. Thus,

a total of 2600 farmers (1300 ZBNF farmers and 1300 Non-ZBNF) would be selected for Kharif season. A total of 650 sample farmers (ZBNF) and 650 control farmers (Non-ZBNF) will be selected for Rabi season in 2018-19. Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) are used to assess the changes in output. As farm practices and processes and changes therein are part of the impacts, hence are captured by visiting the sample farmers 3 to 4 times in a season i.e. kharif and rabi. Thus, a very intensive impact assessment would be adopted to arrive at comprehensive and robust results through exploiting and expanding the potential of the interventions instead of limiting the impact assessment to a fixed set of interventions. Efforts will also be made to generate panel data. Appropriate statistical techniques such as multiple regression, logit/probit analysis, factor analysis, etc., will be used depending on the context and data.

Thus, costs and returns are estimated adapting the tools of the farm management studies. Crop cutting experiments are done following the methodology suggested by NSSO and adopted by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sponsor: Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi

Project Team: S. Galab, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, D. Sree Rama Raju, C. Ravi, Rajani, M. Srinivasa Reddy

Status: Ongoing

2.3 Women and Children

Seven studies have been taken up under this theme. Baseline survey of working children and adolescent workers reported that nearly 77 percent of adolescent workers are involved in agricultural activities in Telangana. The income that the child and adolescent workers earn is very meagre though it is supplementing the family income to some extent. The study on baseline survey of National Child Labour Project in Telangana identified the children and adolescent workers working in hazardous

occupations. The study on driving factors of child marriages in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh summarised that factors like economic insecurity, illiteracy of parents, migration, more number of girl children in the family are resulting in child marriages.

Telangana

2.3.1 A Baseline Survey of Working Children and Adolescent Workers in the State of Telangana (2018) – Phase 1

The main objectives of the study were - 1) to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target areas (village/mandals) from all the ten districts and 2) to assist the nodal department to formulate an effective implementation strategy for the National Child Labour Project Scheme. Data collection was undertaken in 10 identified districts (Bhadradi, Kamareddy, Mahabubabad, Mancheri, Peddapalli, Rajanna, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Vikarabad and Yadadri) of Telangana. The Department of Labour has provided the list of mandals with the highly concentrated areas of out-of-school children (OSC). Field surveys were conducted in these areas using smart phones preloaded with survey instruments.

Child labour exists in various forms in the State and can be seen in age groups of children (6-14 years) as well as adolescents (15-18 years). In this study, 35752 households were contacted for survey and details of about 59439 children (in the age group of 6 to 18 years) were collected. The total number of out of school children in the age group of 6-18 years was 8429 for all the districts combined, of which females constituted 46.21 percent, while males constituted 53.79 percent of the total out of school children (OSC). The survey has also collected information on children who were working while attending school (1134 children). It was observed that 56.26 percent of them were girls working while attending schools and 43.74 percent boys were doing work while attending schools. These girls and boys were mostly



engaged in family enterprises and helping their parents before or after school hours. The total number of identified child labour/ adolescent workers (6-18 years) was 5962. The total number of out of school children in the age group of 6-18 years was 8429. It is evident from the study that among adolescent workers, 76.7 percent were engaged in agricultural activities and 23.3 percent were engaged in non-agricultural activities in all the districts combined. The average monthly earning of 10 children in the age group of 6-8 years was Rs.3150 and children of 9 to 14 years was Rs.2980, as reported by 512 children. This income is quite meagre in the present day when prices of all essential commodities have soared up. However, it does supplement the family income, albeit only marginally. There is a need for an effective implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) based on the revamped NCLPS in which involvement of government officials at the local level, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) is imperative.

Sponsor: Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department, Government of Telangana

Project Team: K S Babu, C Ravi, K. Chandrasekhar and Sriparna Banerjee

Status: Completed

Telangana

2.3.2 Baseline survey under National Child Labour Project Scheme in Telangana (NCLPS)

Main objectives of the study were - to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target area (village/ mandals) from selected 10 districts, and to assist nodal departments to formulate district wise effective implementation strategy for National Child Labour Projects Scheme. The areas of child labour concentration were identified with the help of opinion leaders such as Sarpanch, Panchayat member, Head master or teacher, ANM/ASHA,

Anganwadi Teacher etc. The particulars were captured through a user friendly mobile application.

Sponsor: Labour Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: K. S. Babu, K. Chandrasekhar

Status: Completed

Telangana

2.3.3 A Baseline Survey of Working Children and Adolescent Workers in the State of Telangana (2018) – Phase 2

The main objectives of the study were 1) to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target areas (village/ mandals) from all the ten districts and 2) to assist the nodal department to formulate an effective implementation strategy for the National Child Labour Project Scheme. Data collection for second phase was undertaken in 10 identified districts (Gadwal Jogulamba, Jagityal, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Komaram Bheem Asifabad, Medchal Malkajgiri, Nagarkurnool, Suryapet, Wanaparthi and Warangal Rural) of Telangana. The Labour Department has provided the list of mandals with the highly concentrated areas of out of school children (OSC). In these mandals all the villages and habitations will be covered in the baseline survey.

The present study was conducted through the use of smart phones for eliciting information digitally on various aspects of child labour and adolescent workers. The target group for the survey included child workers in the age group of 6-14 years and adolescent workers in the age group of 15-18 years engaged in hazardous occupations / processes. Software of the child/adolescent worker schedule was loaded on to the smart phones of the investigators to enable them to collect information digitally using their smart phones. Field work is completed. Data cleaning and data analysis is in progress.

Sponsor: Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department, Government of Telangana

Project Team: K S Babu, C Ravi, K. Chandrasekhar and Sriparna Banerjee

Status: Ongoing

2.3.4 Driving Factors of Child Marriages: A Rapid Study in Selected Districts of Telangana State

The main objectives of the study are - (1) to identify the influencers or factors of child marriage within families and communities and assess the impact of such marriages on child brides (2) to explore the challenges in enforcing the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (3) to draw positive role models from Administration, CSOs, religious leaders, elected representatives, communities, media and youth networks to address child marriage issues and (4) to provide recommendations for advocacy and policy implications. The sample is drawn from Adilabad, Sangareddy, Hyderabad, Vikarabad, Mahabubnagar, Gadwal, Yadadri, Warangal Rural, and Khammam districts where child marriages are predominantly recorded in Telangana State. Using Key Respondent interview schedule, information has been collected from 315 selected informants at Village, Mandal and District level. Besides, 36 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with selected stakeholders.

It is found that, by and large, 25 key driving factors are influencing child marriages in Telangana State - preference of consanguineous marriages, considering biological maturity of girl as the right age of marriage, economic insecurity, illiteracy of parents, migration, inaccessible secondary schools where proper sanitation facilities are not available, having more number of girl children etc. To some extent, the social and electronic media are also the driving factors behind child marriages. The key challenges in enforcing the law are the absence of reliable data on child marriages, marriage registrations, and lack of coordination between different departments. Legal experts are of the opinion that law alone cannot do much in stopping child marriages, where this system is having strong roots in the local customs.

Access to secondary education is crucial to increase self-confidence of girls and delaying the age of marriage. Informational campaigns should initiate conversations among caste/community leaders, religious leaders and parents on the social expectations of marriage, highlighting the negative consequences of child marriage as well as alternatives. The public education campaigns are more crucial to generate proper awareness among the stakeholders at different levels. It is also important to regularly update the data and monitor programs and policies designed to prevent child marriage. Minimum-age marriage laws and mechanisms for their enforcement have to be strengthened against child marriages.

Sponsor: Plan India through Mahita, Hyderabad

Project team: S. Galab, S. Vijay and P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Usha, Sriparna

Status: Ongoing

Telangana

2.3.5 Baseline survey under National Child Labour Project Scheme in Telangana (NCLPS) – Phase 2

The main objectives of the study are - to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target area (village/ mandals) from selected 10 districts; and to assist nodal departments to formulate district wise effective implementation strategy for National Child Labour Projects Scheme. In all the selected villages, provided by the labour department in each district, complete listing has been carried out. The areas of child labour concentration are identified with the help of opinion leaders such as Sarpanch, Panchayat member, Head master or teacher, ANM/ASHA, Anganwadi Teacher etc. The particulars are captured through a user friendly mobile application. Data analysis is going on.

Sponsor: Labour Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: K. S. Babu, K. Chandrasekhar

Status: Ongoing



Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

2.3.6 A Study on Secondary Education for Girls to Address Child Marriages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states

This study is envisaged to provide an analysis on the participation of girls from vulnerable socio-economic groups in Secondary Education in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The study makes an attempt to examine the transition from elementary to secondary levels and subsequent dropout/ completion rates, learning outcomes (quality) etc., taking into consideration multiple levels – girls themselves, family, school, community and government (policies, programs/schemes) across urban/rural contexts. The study is intended to provide policy recommendations to the government for more effective and efficient implementation of secondary education policies and programs for girls thereby reduce early marriage of girls in these states.

Main objectives of the study are - to identify the key factors that promote the participation of girls from socially disadvantaged groups in secondary education thereby delaying their age of marriage; to identify the most critical barriers that hinder the participation of girls, from socially disadvantaged groups in secondary education which correlate with early marriage; to examine the policy and program initiatives and budgetary allocation for secondary education of girls; to examine the relationship between completion of secondary education and job readiness for decent employment for girls from disadvantaged social groups that correlate with early marriage; and to provide recommendations for strengthening the participation of girls in secondary education. In line with the above objectives, a rapid study was conducted (during January-February 2018) in selected districts.

The study focused on obtaining in-depth and qualitative information on the underlying social, cultural and economic factors that are influencing

girls' secondary schooling. Mixed-methods model is used to collect the information from key informants. This methodology is deemed most appropriate because of the variety of questions under investigation. Collecting 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.

Sponsor: Plan India through Mahita, UK

Project team: S. Galab, S. Vijay, P. Prudhvikar Reddy and Usha

Status: Ongoing

Andhra Pradesh

2.3.7 Driving Factors of Child Marriages: A Rapid Study in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh State

The main objectives of the study are (1) to identify the influencers or factors of child marriage within families and communities and assess the impact of such marriages on child brides (2) to explore the challenges in enforcing the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (3) to draw positive role models from Administration, CSOs, religious leaders, elected representatives, communities, media and youth networks to address child marriage issues and (4) to provide recommendations for advocacy and policy implications. The study has drawn its sample from Kurnool, Anantapur, Prakasam, Krishna, and Visakhapatnam districts in the state where child marriages are predominantly recorded. Using Key Respondent interview schedule, information has been collected from 175 selected informants at Village, Mandal and District level. Besides, 25 FGDs were conducted at village level with selected stakeholders

Preference of consanguineous marriages, considering biological maturity of girl as the right age of marriage, economic insecurity, illiteracy of parents, migration, inaccessible secondary schools where proper sanitation facilities are not available, having more number of girl children and to some extent social

and electronic media are the key driving factors behind child marriages. Formal schooling can help girls develop thinking and social skills, establish support networks, make informed decisions, and boost income-earning prospects. In this context, working with parents and community to pressure governments to make secondary schooling compulsory, integrate life skills and sexual-health topics into lesson plans etc., are needed. The public education campaigns are more crucial to generate proper awareness among the stakeholders at different levels.

Sponsor: Plan India through Mahita, Hyderabad

Project team: S. Galab, S. Vijay and P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Usha and Sriparna

Status: Ongoing

2.4 Education

There are five studies on education. Around 17 percent of the children aged between 6 to 16 years were out of school that included never enrolled and drop outs in the first quarter of 2018. With regard to Muslim community 1.5 percent of the children aged between 6-16 years have never enrolled and the dropout rate of these Muslim children is around 5 percent in Hyderabad. In the study on class-room observation, there was a positive correlation between Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) scores and teacher value added. Teachers with lower CLASS scores taught disadvantaged students while high score teachers taught advantaged students. In the ongoing study on Indian Universities, central and state universities would be studied to understand the educational opportunities for SC/ST students.

Telangana

2.4.1 Out of School Children (OSC) in the state of Telangana – An Assessment

Main objective of the study was to assess the state of “Out of School Children in the State of Telangana” in the age group 6-16 years. The study selected

Hyderabad, Jogulamba Gadwal, Komaram Bheem and Jayashankar Bhupalpalli districts. It may be noted that these four districts account for about 50 percent of the total out of school children in the age group 6-16 years in the state. Out of school are defined as those who never attended school and dropped out from schools. At first stage, four mandals were selected in each district by considering location and available auxiliary information on SC, ST and Muslim population at mandal level. After the selection of mandals, three systematic sub-samples of two villages each were selected after arranging the villages of each of these selected mandals one after other mandal. That is, circular systematic sampling is adapted to select six villages in the form of three circular systematic sub-samples of two villages each. After selection of villages, a listing survey was conducted to identify the households in which children aged 6-16 years are out of school.

Overall, 17.1 per cent of the 6-16 year-olds were out of school that included never enrolled and dropouts at the time of the survey i.e. first quarter of calendar year 2018. The figure varied across districts from 10.3 percent in Jayashankar Bhupalpalli to 21.5 percent in Jogulamba Gadwal district. There was a need to strictly implement the existing laws on prevention of child marriage, child labour, besides implementing provisions in the Right to Education (RTE) Act. It is time to consider innovative and some major ideas by announcing incentives and disincentives, for parents, children and for school management committees to curtail the number of out of school children. Putting conditions of eligibility for availing the social welfare schemes to those who were free from Out of School Children may also be worth trying and it may be started on a pilot basis.

Sponsor: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana

Project team: P. Prudhvikar Reddy, D. Sree Rama Raju and V Nagi Reddy

Status: Completed



Telangana

2.4.2 Assessment of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)-supported Education Programme - Case of Madrasas in Telangana State

The main objectives of the study are - to examine whether all children in the age group of 6-14 years of Muslim community are enrolled in schools and completing eight years of elementary schooling; and to assess the extent of gaps in terms of gender and whether Madrasas are attaining the universal retention; and to critically examine whether Madrasas are accessing SSA support and are following the guidelines stipulated by the Government of Telangana including the mainstreaming of children in to the regular schools.

The erstwhile Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts are selected for the study as these two districts have highest share of Muslim population. In all, we randomly selected 51 Madrasa schools for the study i.e. 30 schools in erstwhile Hyderabad district and 21 schools in erstwhile Nizamabad district. In addition, we also gathered information from neighbourhood schools, community leaders, and managerial personnel of the Madrasas and from education officers of SSA. The results in this study are based on collation of information from all these sources.

Never enrolled children in the age group 6-16 years in the Muslim community is insignificant hovering below 1.5 percent and similarly dropout rate in this age group is limited to around 5 percent that too in Hyderabad. More boys than girls joined in Madrasas, but in Hyderabad girls are also preferring Madrasas. 93 percent of children in Nizamabad and 57 percent in Hyderabad preferred regular schools. None of the Madrasas in Nizamabad is teaching sciences and social studies. The main reasons for not seeking support or discontinuation are: Madrasas felt that the Government response was not encouraging; not getting teachers' salaries on time and the amount of

wages received was insufficient; not happy with so many conditions laid down by the SSA; putting condition that Teachers must have B.Ed qualification; expecting normal school system in Madrasas and insistence by Education Officers to sign a bond paper stating that it was not a fake Madrasa. In addition to these, community leaders and management personnel of Madrasas observed that frequent inspections, provision to lodge criminal cases against errant Madrasas, mid-day meal in neighbourhood school, insisting two hours thirty minutes for formal subjects and the timetable suggested not suitable to Madrasas etc. Some of them observed that true Madrasas who have belief in the religion should not accept donations or assistance with conditions. Aadhar linking and furnishing bank details were other issues which bothered them, as observed by the community leaders. Confidence building measures need to be evolved, more specifically on the provision 'initiating criminal case' and linking of Aadhar.

Sponsor: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana

Project team: P. Prudhvikar Reddy, D. Sree Rama Raju and V. Nagi Reddy

Status: Completed

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

2.4.3 Classroom Observation Sub-study 2017-18: Evidence from India

During 2017-18, Young Lives undertook a classroom observation study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States with the aim of helping to unlock the 'black box' of the education production function and explore some of the classroom factors associated with differences in student learning outcomes. Building upon estimates of teacher 'value-added' generated from the Young Lives 2016-17 school effectiveness survey, the classroom observation study offers the opportunity to understand more about what is happening in the classroom, and how this is

associated with variation in student learning gain. Data collected through this sub-study can be used to address research questions such as: to what extent do teacher-student classroom interactions explain differences in student learning attainment in secondary classrooms?; what in terms of observed interactions in the classroom explains higher and lower effectiveness (value-added)?; what are the characteristics of classroom environments where students learn more?; and, how do teacher-student interactions vary between different types of schools, and between schools in different localities? The classroom observations were conducted using the CLASS-Secondary (Classroom Assessment Scoring System) tool.

There was a positive correlation between CLASS scores and teacher value added, particularly for English teachers. This is a finding of considerable interest, suggesting that CLASS can be predictive of teacher effectiveness in the Indian context. More disadvantaged students were taught by teachers with lower CLASS scores, while more advantaged children were taught by higher-score teachers. This finding aligns with other Young Lives research on educational equity, which suggested that disadvantaged children were 'sorted' into less effective schools. The classroom observation data added new evidence that some children in India were subject to a 'double disadvantage' in terms of home background and schooling quality; something which raised real concerns about the potential for equality of educational opportunities in this context. Results suggested that in most observed classrooms, students did not receive enough scaffolding and feedback to encourage them to solve problems independently in the classroom. Despite good discipline and time management, it appeared that classroom instructional activities were therefore failing to enhance critical thinking skills and provide a meaningful learning experience; something which is a real cause for concern.

Sponsor: Young Lives, Oxford University, UK

Project team: P. Prudhvikar Reddy (CESS), Ana Grijalva, Rhiannon Moore, Caine Rolleston (Oxford) and Renu Singh (Young Lives, New Delhi).

Status: Completed

Telangana

2.4.4 Five Percent Sample Checking of U-DISE data 2017-18 in the State of Telangana

The main objectives of the study are – to measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data for the year 2017-18 in the state of Telangana; to suggest suitable remedial measures for strengthening the U-DISE database in the state. The guidelines stipulated by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and suggestions of the State Project Director, Sarvashiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Telangana formed the basis for selecting the sample districts for random sample checking of U-DISE 2017-18 data in the state.

The state of Telangana now comprises 31 districts. 10 percent of the districts are selected for sample study. One high literate district, one medium literate district and one low literate district are selected and enough care is taken so that the selected three districts together represent the state. The selected sample schools are located both in rural and in urban areas, and they are under all types of managements (MPP/ZPP, State, Private Aided, Private Unaided, and unrecognized including Madarssa etc.). They also belong to different school categories such as Primary schools, Upper Primary schools, Secondary schools and Higher Secondary schools. Due consideration is given to schools located in SC, ST and minority areas. Field work has been completed and analysis as well as report writing is going on.

Sponsor: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Government of Telangana

Project team: P. Prudhvikar Reddy, V Nagi Reddy and D. Sree Rama Raju

Status: Ongoing



National

2.4.5 Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities

The main objectives of the study are - to look into the educational opportunities for SC/ST students in higher education institutions- enrolment pattern, dropouts, completion rate etc.; to analyse the extent to which non-SC/ST students hold negative attitudes towards SC/ST students in the higher educational institutes; to analyse the perceptions and misconceptions regarding the reservation of SC/ST students in education; to explore the experiences of discrimination based on Caste and Ethnicity by SC/ST students; and to document mechanisms that facilitate non-discriminatory practices in the educational institutions.

The study intends to cover higher educational institutions (Central and State Universities) in India. The selected universities are located in all the geographical regions of the country. The year of establishment is another criterion for selection which is expected to reveal the internal dynamics of exclusion. The state universities have been selected on the basis of their being located in the non-metropolitan regions which supposedly witnessed more caste oppression. A total of 1600 students have been selected. Of these, 1280 (80%) are Scheduled Caste and 320 (20%) are Schedule Tribes and 320 (20%) are forward caste students. 160 teachers have been selected with 128 SC/ST teachers and 32 forward caste teachers. 80 administrative officials (64 SC/ST and 16 forward caste) are also selected for interviews. The gender and class component would be crucial in deciding the samples.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Sukumar (University of Delhi), Y. Sreenivasulu (CESS) and Shilpa (Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi).

Status: Ongoing

2.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

A Baseline Survey of Mission Bhagiratha was studied under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) theme. This study surveyed 12000 households along with institutions like schools, anganwadi centres, health institutions in 30 districts of Telangana to assess the as-is situation of water, sanitation and hygiene before the implementation of Mission Bhagiratha. Large percentage of women and girls compared to men and boys fetch water in tribal concentrated districts and districts with lower rank in development status in rural areas. Casual labour fetching water and consequent loss of employment days were higher in villages. There was strong influence of water services in determining the sanitation and hygiene services across all the public institutions of education and health.

Telangana

2.5.1 Mission Bhagiratha - Baseline Survey, 2017

Telangana State launched the Water Grid Scheme named as "Mission Bhagiratha" (MB) to provide potable drinking water through piped water supply (PWS) to every household in their premises by 2018. Baseline survey was conducted with a view to assess the impact of MB and to capture and analyze the status of water services and other related services like sanitation and hygiene in the pre-project situation of MB in the rural and semi-urban areas of Telangana State.

The objective of the baseline survey was to (i) analyze the status of water and other related services (sanitation and hygiene) prior to the MB at the household, public institutions of education and health care as well as industries in Telangana State; and (ii) identify the constraints to realize the potential of MB and assessing the potential impact when the constraints are addressed. A sample of 12000 households spread across 1500 villages and semi-urban wards, from all the 30 districts, except Hyderabad, were selected for survey. The sample

villages were drawn from the villages in which the STs, SCs and OCs were concentrated. The sample wards covers the slums and non-slum wards from Nagar Palikas.

Higher dependency of households on Piped Water Supply (PWS) in the premises and purchased bottled water and lower dependency on groundwater is the pattern of water sources in semi-urban areas compared to rural areas. The dependency, though to lesser extent, on unsafe water, is pronounced among ST households, the poorest, the ST concentrated, fluoride-hit and drought prone districts and among the Nagar Palikas located in drought prone and fluoride-hit districts. Water scarcity during summer season was felt by rural households across all the districts especially by more in Khammam and Sangareddy districts. Higher percentage of women and girls compared to men and boys fetch water in tribal concentrated districts and districts with lower rank in development status in rural areas. Incidence of illness in general and diarrhoea in particular due to inadequacies in water services was much higher in semi-urban wards compared to the villages. It was very high among the young children of 0-3 years. Casual labour fetching water and consequent loss of employment days were higher in villages. School going children have missed schooling due to their involvement in fetching water and also missed schooling because of ill health caused by the deficits in water services. There was strong influence of water services in determining the sanitation and hygiene services across all the public institutions of education and health. The inequities in delivery of water services across public institutions like education and health could be rectified by addressing the deficits in infrastructure, inadequate flow of funds from concerned departments, and deficits in management practices.

Sponsor: UNICEF and Government of Telangana

Project team: S. Galab, E. Revathi, C. Ravi, G. Alivelu, D. Sreerama Raju and P. Aparna

Status: Completed

2.6 Environment

The next theme on Environment looked at carbon sequestration through farmers' soil fertility management and use of jowar crop for biofuel production and its impact on food and fodder which is socio-economic and ecological analysis of bio-fuels cultivation. The findings revealed that traditional and high-yielding varieties of jowar performed well in the region as compared to hybrid jowar. Biodiversity and ecosystem scenario aims to develop a network to support research within the context of "Future Earth".

Other States

2.6.1 Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development-Bioenergy Project: Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation

The main objectives of 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, 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 were 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 was very low to support the cultivation of high biomass producing varieties which were generally input-intensive. Gross cropping area of various crops in Madhya Pradesh indicates that jowar and bajra occupy 2.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. However, among the sample households, Jowar (around 35%) accounted 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 have been doing well in the region as compared to hybrid jowar. The high biomass jowar and bajra varieties being promoted in the Indo-US JCRDC-SALBS project should be more fetching than the existing cultivators of these staple food crops; they should also have a comparative advantage simultaneously with other crops such as the soya bean, wheat and mustard. Nearly 92 percent of the sample 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. About 38.44 per cent of the households agreed that diversion of jowar and bajra for biofuel cultivation would result in shortage of food grains, and 51.96 percent felt that it would affect fodder security of their animals.

Sponsor: Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), New Delhi

Project team: M. Gopinath Reddy, B. Suresh Reddy

Status: Completed

Telangana

2.6.2 A Study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana State

This study is 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. This study is being carried out in 12 villages in Sangareddy district with 600 farmers using data from various sources including household survey and focus group discussions. The field work of the study is in the final stages.

Sponsor: Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University, U.K

Project Team: B. Suresh Reddy

Status: Ongoing

National

2.6.3 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet_India)

The objectives of this project are to (a) develop a network to support research within the context of Future Earth (www.futureearth.info); (b) contribute to national and global assessment processes, especially IPBES (www.ipbes.net) by facilitating identification of experts, improving the availability and visibility of pertinent research and stimulating assessment relevant research (c) identify crucial issues that need to be addressed in the event of a research-oriented call for proposals by the Belmont Forum.

In the first year of the project compilation of secondary data and literature on Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem, specifically focusing on Marine Ecosystems have been completed. Since one of the objectives of the project has been to develop a network to support within the context of Future Earth, an international capacity building workshop was organized on 14 February 2017 followed by a two-day international conference on "Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" from 15-16 February 2017. In the following year after preparation of Bibliography of Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystems in the Indian Economic Zone has been completed. In addition to this two case studies pertaining to the above theme focusing on two different ecosystems have also been completed.

Sponsor: Belmont Forum (through the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Gol)

Project Team: Jeena T Srinivasan and Jyothis Sathyapalan (on lien)

Status: Ongoing

2.7 Evaluation and Policy Studies

The study on impact evaluation of flagship programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh evaluated programmes like Indira Awas Yojana, MGNREGS and National Social Assistance Programme. Two studies under Evaluation and Policy Studies are ongoing studies. In the study on Socio-economic History of Telangana, the period of merger of Telangana in the Indian union and the undivided state of AP are studied along with the medieval period of Kakatiya, Padmanayaka, Bahmani, Qutub Shahi and Asaf Jahi. The Telangana State Gazetteer would present wide-ranging information on different sectors of the State in a brief manner. The last study in this theme on dried fish matters is an ongoing study which aims to give a comprehensive idea on the dried fish economy of the Indian Ocean and also to assess the contribution of dried fish to the food and nutrition security of rural and urban populations.

Telangana, Andhra Pradesh

2.7.1 Impact Evaluation of Flagship Programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

The main objectives of the project are - to observe how the schemes are implemented in the State, to study whether the schemes cover the most important requirements of the people, to examine whether the projects undertaken by the authority are in sync with the plans for solving the problems of the local people, and to note the achievements and failures under the Programmes. While the secondary data was collected from the all concerned departments and other implementing agencies, primary data was collected through a detailed socio-economic survey of sample beneficiaries' households. It is found that an overwhelming number of respondents (95.3%) are satisfied with the MGNREGS works in the study villages. It is also, however, observed in the field that quite a number of the large farmers felt that due to the implementation of the MGNREGS agriculture is

facing lot of shortage of labour. This is a cause of concern and policy makers may take appropriate actions by linking MGNREGS works with agricultural works in the villages. Regarding National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), it is observed in the field that more than three fourth of SHGs (77.8%) in the study area indicated that they have undergone training programmes for capacity building.

Regarding Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a majority of respondents (88.1%) across the districts said that sanctioned amount was not sufficient and also it was not released on time, which leads to delay in completion of house construction. Respondents stated that actual cost of house after completion was much higher than the sanctioned amount. However, majority of the beneficiaries (35.6%) expressed that IAY houses have increased their social status, further 28.8 percent of the beneficiaries expressed that their respect in the society has increased in the society. With regard to sustainability structures under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) scheme it is reported that in about 67 percent villages there are sustainability structures such as production wells or artificial ground water recharge structures. Regarding National social Assistance Programme (NSAP) one third respondents said that they are not satisfied with the selection of the beneficiaries. Regarding Swachh Bharat Mission 55.6 percent of the residents in the sample villages said that they got the advice from ASHA workers, similarly in about 57 percent of the villages it is reported that ANMs are the sources of hygiene advice in the study area. In 71 primary schools in the study villages there are toilets but they are not in use. It is found that in most of the high schools and co-education schools toilets exist but they are not functioning or not being used.

Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Project team: K. Chandrasekhar

Status: Completed



Telangana

2.7.2 Socio-Economic History of Telangana

The scope of the study covers the 2nd millennium (1000 AD to 2014 AD). The socio economic history of the land and people of the Telangana State emerged as the 29th state of India is studied in all the historical epochs of Kakatiya, Padmanayaka, Bahmani, Qutub Shahi, and Asaf Jahi. The period of the merger in the Indian Union, and the undivided state of Andhra Pradesh are also studied. The detailed aspects covered are political changes, statecraft, taxation, administrative structures, socio-cultural trends and the economic scenario. The study period is classified into four sub periods:

Volume I: 1000 AD to 1687

Volume II: 1687 to 1853

Volume III: 1853 to 1956

Volume IV 1956 to 2014

Volume I covers the regimes of Kakatiya, Padmanayaka, Bahmani, and Qutub Shahi; volume II covers the Moghul interface and the consolidation of Asaf Jahi regime; volume III covers the reform period of Salarjung, Minister under the Asaf Jahi regime, the Nationalist movement, Andhra Mahasabha, Communist movement and the merger in the Indian Union and formation of state of Andhra Pradesh. Volume IV covers the period of Telangana as part of undivided Andhra Pradesh. Under the broad spectrum of socio-economic history the specific issues relevant to the period are studied in detail. The study sources its base material from State Archives, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Libraries of Archeological Survey of India and other institutions and relevant books. Historical narrative method is used for the study.

Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Telangana

Project Team: E Revathi (CESS), Gautam Pingle (Director TSC, MCRHRD), Adapa Satyanarayana (Retd,

Dept. of History, OU), G.R. Reddy (Advisor Finance, GoT), A.K. Goel (Retd, IAS), Zareena Parveen (Director, State Archives), A. Sudershan Reddy (Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics) and V.P. Sharma (Retd, MANAGE)

Status: Ongoing (Volume I completed)

Telangana

2.7.3 Preparation of Telangana State Gazetteer

Preparation of Telangana State Gazetteer is first of its kind initiated by the Government of Telangana after a gap of more than a century of the Imperial Gazetteer of India Provincial Series - Hyderabad State published in 1909. The proposed State Gazetteer aims to present comprehensive information of the varied aspects of the State in concise manner as a treasure house of information reflecting the current situation for use by varied sections of the society.

The Gazetteer presents a comprehensive picture of Telangana comprising brief background and historic context of the subject covering the status in Hyderabad State, undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state till 2014. The Gazetteer includes sectors specific to the Telangana State as a whole along with general features covering physical and natural factors, administration in the state and also a broad narrative of social, political, economic, and cultural life of the people. Structure of the gazetteer comprising 21 chapters follows the standard framework adopted by Imperial Gazetteers to the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers. It comprises description of habitat, history, people, culture, economy, resources, infrastructure, communications, administration, education, health, justice, development and social welfare, tourism, etc., along with additional chapters to provide an account of irrigation, energy, environment & forests, information technology, and local self- government in line with the changing times and priorities of government since independence.

Sponsor: General Administration Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: E Revathi, Bharath Bhushan Mamidi, C.Ramachandraiah, G. Alivelu and P. Aparna

Status: Ongoing

International

2.7.4 Dried fish matters: mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition

The main objectives are: to produce a comprehensive study of the Indian Ocean dried fish economy, with attention to historical, social, cultural, economic, and policy variability; to conduct fine-grained studies of the structure, operation, and dynamics of each segment of the dried fish value chain in selected sites across South and Southeast Asia; to assess the contribution of dried fish to the food and nutrition security of rural and rural populations, and; to identify and promote priority policy recommendations and development interventions to enhance the food and nutrition security, and socially just livelihoods of marginalized populations to relevant state agencies and civil society organizations.

This is a multi-country project led by the University of Manitoba with several partners across different countries - India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. The project conducted two international workshops – one in June 2018 at CESS, Hyderabad and another at Cox Bazar in Bangladesh with project partners from all countries where the project is implemented. The project has completed developing the methodological details for the first phase of the study, that is, the scoping phase of the study and is waiting for ethical clearance from the University of Manitoba as per the guidelines of SSHRC for carrying out field work and other project activities.

Sponsor: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada in collaboration with University of Manitoba, Canada

Project team: Jeena T Srinivasan

Status: Ongoing

2.8 Inclusive Studies

A number of studies were taken up in the area of Inclusive Studies under the SC/ST Research Unit sponsored by the Government of Telangana. Prof. E. Revathi and Prof. C.H. Balaramulu provided overall guidance for these studies. One study, however, was sponsored by the ICSSR on “Gulf Migration and Rural Transformation” in Telangana State which was taken up by Vijay Korra. Two studies were related to performance of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students vis-à-vis others in under different school managements in Telangana. Prevalence of Jogini system and issues of their rehabilitation is another study. Jogini/devadasi constitutes a vulnerable community left to live at the fringes of society in Telangana (also prevalent to some extent in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh). Traditionally, the women from marginalized communities were compelled to enter this system. They live in subhuman conditions performing an exploitative custom of sexual slavery.

A study on the role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bhavans and Community Halls in the empowerment of SCs looked at the crucial role played by the community spaces/bhavans/halls in articulating their legitimate rights. The SCs launched several movements for self-identity, self-respect, socio-economic, political and cultural rights, during the pre and post-Independence period. Aimed at mitigating the difficulty of non-availability of reference/textbooks to SC students who are pursuing professional/technical courses the Integrated Scheme of Book Banks (IBBs) was launched. Scholarship holders are eligible to avail one set of textbooks per semester/year free of cost. Implementation of these IBBs was the main objective of this study.

Another study looked at implementation of Integrated Child Development Services at Anganwadi



Centres which have been playing a crucial role in addressing issues relating to malnutrition and under-nutrition among the women and children. An analysis of socio economic status of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Telangana was a theme for another study. Evaluation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with special reference to the entrepreneurs of SCs was taken up in one study. A budget analysis of Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund was undertaken to see how the funds are spent.

The Andhra Pradesh government also sanctioned a Research Unit (as part of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) for a study on SCs in that state. While two studies were done under this Unit (by M. Srinivasa Reddy), a third study was undertaken by Y. Sreenivasulu on migration of women to Gulf countries. The ICSSR, New Delhi sponsored this study. A study was undertaken on the welfare of fishermen belonging to SC community. The study was intended to review the process of selection of beneficiaries, transaction costs incurred, problems of managing the scheme, benefits realized and suggestions for better management of the schemes. Another study was done on the working and living conditions of sewerage workers in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC). Among the sewage workers in this city, the OBC and OC workers outstripped those from SCs. A sizeable proportion of them are on contract or time scale without any social security. The mechanisation has also not reduced their work load as the number of machines in working condition is always much less than the demand. The smaller size of the drainage pipes make it inevitable for them to carry out the work manually in several places.

There is a significant trend of migration of workers to the Gulf countries from Andhra Pradesh. A study focussed on women domestic maid workers among the SCs. Gulf migration has helped the women migrants to achieve economic and social

advancement. A higher social standing was noticed among these SC women when compared to their position before migration. They could build new houses which also improved their status. The study was done in two districts - YSR Kadapa and East Godavari in the state.

Telangana

2.8.1 Gulf Migration and Rural Transformation: A Study of Telangana State(Scheduled Castes)

The main objectives of the study were - to investigate the factors behind the Gulf migration from the state of Telangana; to evaluate the socio-economic and occupational status of the gulf emigrant households vis-à-vis non-migrant households; to explore the employment, earning pattern as well as working and living conditions of the emigrants in the destination countries; to study the impact of remittances or income from the Gulf countries on the emigrant households in particular and rural transformation in general; and to examine the consequences of the gulf migration on family and social relationships in the origin place.

The study relied entirely on field survey data. In doing so, the study collected data from 10 rural districts of the Telangana state on the incidents of the gulf migration. Non-Gulf migration reported rural districts of the state were excluded. The study brought out clearly that nearly sixty per cent of the sample households belong to the gulf migrant households. Of the total population males are slightly outnumbered. A moderate proportion of households were headed by females and such households were dominated by the Gulf migrant households. Nirmal, Kamareddy and Nizamabad districts seemingly have more of the Gulf migrants than the rest of the districts. Most of the population is illiterates, married, young, working age groups, are casual workers in non-agricultural sector and earn a low level of income. As a result, the majority of the households witnessed Gulf migration primarily because of poor

socio-economic-infrastructure and living conditions of the households.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Vijay Korra

Status: Completed

Telangana

The following studies on social inclusion were undertaken by the SC/ST Research Unit under the guidance of E. Revathi and C.H. Balaramulu.

2.8.2 Performance of Scheduled Tribe Students in Scheduled Areas of Telangana: A Comparative study of Schools under Different managements

Government of Telangana has introduced several reforms to bring inclusive education in the state. In addition to these, there are government and private schools to cater the educational needs of people. However, each management is adopting its own methods such as medium of instruction, residential and non-residential mode, school timings, service conditions of teachers, etc, to administer educational programmes in the state. An attempt is made to study the learning environment and the performance of Scheduled Tribe students vis-a-vis other students across school managements in the Scheduled Areas of Telangana. The main objectives are to examine the learning environment of schools; map the learning levels/proficiency skills of 8th class ST students vis-à-vis others and also among the tribal sub-groups in literacy (languages- Telugu and English) and numeracy (mathematics) and, identify determinant factors that cause variations in the performance of students across the managements. The study employed multi-stage method in selecting the districts, schools and students. Khammam, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar districts were selected based on literacy levels of the districts. 480 students of 8th class representing 24 schools from four managements- two schools from each management i.e Zilla Parishad High Schools (ZPHS), Ashram Schools

(AS), Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Schools (TTWREIS,) and Telangana Residential Schools (TREIS) were selected for the study. The performance of the students was examined in literacy and numeracy.

The availability and adequacy of infrastructural facilities, regularity of the students to the classes and access to the academic facilities, close rapport between the teachers and students and promoting students' participation in the classroom activities/ debate, etc are the determinant variables for promoting quality education among students across the school managements. These factors exist relatively more in TREIS and contributed for promoting learning abilities/ performance of the students compared to the students studying in TWRIES and Ashram schools in the State. However, major challenges of school managements are bringing awareness among the students and parents on the pros and cons of social media and its impact on the studies, evolving service conditions and its enforcement, up-gradation of skills of the teachers to teach in English medium, etc.

Sponsor: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: Nagaraju Patha, S. Madhukar, Mr. G. Thilothu Rao, M. Bal Singh and M. Lakshman

Status: Completed

2.8.3 Performance of Scheduled Castes Students vis-à-vis others under Different Management Schools in Telangana

The study examined examine the performance of 8th class SC students vis-à-vis other social groups in literacy (Telugu and English Languages) and numeracy (Mathematics) skills across three types of managements of schools. The main objectives are to examine the learning environment of the schools; map the learning levels/proficiency skills of 8th class SC student's vis-à-vis others in literacy (languages- Telugu and English) and numeracy (mathematics); and, identify determinant factors that



cause variations in the performance of students across the managements. Kariminagar, Warangal and Mahabubnagar districts were selected based on literacy levels of the districts for the study. A total of 360 students of 8th class (20 students from each school randomly selected) representing 18 schools from three management- two schools from each management i.e. Zilla Parishad High Schools (ZPHS), Telangana Social Welfare Residential Schools (TSWREIS,) and Telangana Residential Schools (TREIS) were selected. The performance of the students was examined in literacy and numeracy.

The data revealed that despite these measures there were variations in the literacy rates across the regions (rural and urban) and districts; among social groups; between boys and girls; enrolment of students under different school managements. There were variations in the availability, accessibility, adequacy of infrastructural facilities in terms of physical and academics across the managements such as human resource, nature of recruitment of teachers, qualifications, training etc. Among the schools ZPHS schools are lagging behind in providing the required facilities to students due to inadequate funds from government.

The performance of students is largely influenced by students' characteristics as regularity in attending schools and interaction with teachers, availability of academic and physical infrastructure, teacher support and ease of teaching in classroom, etc. In case of SC students, their regularity and interaction with teachers has shown larger influence on their performance. However, opening of more residential/ Gurukula schools in tune with KG to PG, free education or Common school system would address the problem of reducing inequalities

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

Project team: Sudhaveni Naresh, Pradeep Kamble, Harinath Siliveru and K. Bhasker

Status: Completed

2.8.4 Prevalence of Jogini System and Rehabilitation of Joginis in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges

Jogini/devadasi constitutes a vulnerable community left to live at the fringes of society in South Indian States, especially in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The literature on the subject indicates that women from marginalized communities are compelled to enter Jogini system and the conditions in which they live are inhuman. It is an exploitative custom of ritual sexual slavery (a local variation of the Devadasi system) of marrying young girls to a deity. The main objectives are to study the causes and intensity of Jogini system on the living conditions of Jogini families in Telangana and assess the impact of rehabilitation programmes on livelihood sustainability of Jogini women and their families. The present study is essentially ethnographic. Purposive sampling methodology was used for selecting districts (Mahabubnagar and Nizamabad) and sample respondents. A sample of 43 Jogini women was selected for the study. Personal interviews were held with the victims, by trained investigators with verbal and written skills in Telugu. The survey instruments were structured questionnaire for sample households, personal interviews, case studies, and focused group discussions.

Women belonging to the marginalised communities have been subjected to a collective abuse in the name of tradition for centuries in the region. They do not have basic skills, resources and necessities such as literacy, land, house, employment and income; are living under pathetic conditions; and compelled to continue the same life. They were not given option/freedom to choose the scheme/s of their choice. Rather they were given non-viable schemes such as milch animals and sewing machines which could not generate adequate employment and income to the household members. However, the land distribution schemes in Nizamabad district, to some extent are

giving self-confidence to beneficiaries to lead independent life. Hence, emphasis needs to be placed on the implementation of land/agriculture based programmes, which can generate adequate employment and income and have direct and positive impact on the life of Juginiwomen.

Sponsor: Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: K. Bhasker

Status: Completed

2.8.5 Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bhavans and Community Halls in the Empowerment of Scheduled Castes in Telangana: Issues and Challenges

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) launched several movements for self-identity, self-respect, socio-economic, political and cultural rights, during the pre and post-Independence period. In all these movements, community space/ bhavans/halls played a crucial role in articulating their legitimate rights. One of the activities of SCDD under SC-SDF is to create space and infrastructural facilities - assignment of land, construction of houses and construction of Ambedkar Bhavans/community halls, which would provide space for articulation on the issues and concerns for the development of SCs. The main objectives are to examine the distribution of Ambedkar Bhavans/community halls across the districts; utilization of Bhavans and the issues and activities undertaken; participation of SCs at grass-root level institutions and development process; and capture the aspirations of SC youth for their empowerment. Warangal Urban and Nalgonda districts are selected as their SC population is higher than the state average. Two mandals from each district and two villages from each mandal are selected for the study. The study adopted both historiography and empirical methods which involve both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected through a questionnaire, interview schedule and FGDs for making an in-depth analysis.

The study reveals that the sanction of Ambedkar Bhavans/community halls and budget allocations varied across districts. At the district level the Bhavans were used for various private and public activities. But in rural areas many community halls did not have proper infrastructural facilities and not useful even for celebrating birthdays or any kind of functions. Allocation of adequate land, architectural designs, symbolizing Dr. Ambedkar's ideology to inspire the younger generation; sanction of number of buildings based on the percentage of SC population across districts, mandals and villages or any other criteria; allocation and releasing of budget on time; managing Bhavans on Public Private Partnership (charging nominal price/cost to SCs etc are important); delegation of powers, funds, functionaries to PRIs; promoting participation of SCs, particularly women in Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat meetings and imparting training to the elected members on their role in the development of SC community and village at large are important for empowerment of SCs in the hinterland.

Sponsor: Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: Silveru Harinath

Status: Completed

2.8.6 Implementation of Integrated Scheme of Book Banks (IBBS) for SC Students in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges

Integrated Scheme of Book Banks is aimed at mitigating the difficulty of non-availability of reference/textbooks to Scheduled Caste (SCs) students, who are pursuing professional/technical courses. SC scholarship holders are eligible to avail one set of textbooks per semester/year at free of cost. The main objectives are to study the distribution of books to students; access the perception of students, librarian on the IBBS; and examine the utilization of IBBS and its impact on the educational progress of the Students. For the purpose of study 22 colleges/



institutions and 101 students representing four districts viz, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Warangal (Urban) and Mahabubnagar are selected. The study is designed to cover 10 percent or a minimum of 5 scholarship holders in each college, during the year 2017-18.

The IBBS is useful to all SC students pursuing professional courses, particularly medical and engineering students. Students are availing books at different intervals-beginning of the academic year and middle of the course. However, the concerns are: lack of infrastructure at library; inadequate supply of text books; supply of old version text books; supply of reference books not in tune with the demand; books issued for a limited period; text books are not relevant to the changed syllabus; supply of damaged books; non-cooperation of library staff; and discrimination in issuing books to the students, etc. The enhancement of budget (two fold increase to the present allocation), supply of books to the colleges before the commencement of academic year on the lines of school education; or introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for enabling the students to purchase the books; supply of foreign authors books for Medical and the Engineering students, creation of an online portal for IBBS with regular updates, supply Tablets/Computers to SC students for availing E-version of books are important for proper implementation of the scheme.

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

Project team: S. Madhukar

Status: Completed

2.8.7 Implementation of Best Available Schools Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students in Telangana: Issues and Challenges

The key objective of the Best Available School Scheme (BASS) is to provide 100 percent quality education to Scheduled Caste (SC) students particularly

vulnerable households in the reputed private schools within the district. Of the total private schools (93,245,657), Government has identified 280 schools as "Best Available Schools" in the State in 2018-19. However, there are variations in the identification of schools and enrolment of SC students across the districts and schools. The identification of schools is relatively more in the developed and urban districts than rural and tribal districts. The highest enrolment of SC students under BASS is in Karimnagar district (740 students) and the lowest enrolment is in Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri district (39 students).

The specific objectives of the study are to (i) study the process of identification of BASSs, and their accessibility to students (ii) examine the perception of SC students-beneficiaries on the availability and accessibility facilities and (iii) analyze the performance of SC students-beneficiaries. 21 schools encompassing Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Sangareddy and Khammam (based on number of schools identified under BASS) were selected for the study. Further, 200 students representing Class VIII, Class IX, and Class X students were selected by using purposive (class) and stratified random (students) sampling method. Performance of Class X students (SC) of 2017-18 batch, was analysed taking into account their annual examination marks for over six years, i.e., from 2012-13 to 2017-18. It includes marks awarded by their teachers and marks awarded by SSC board examination.

The major concerns in the implementation of BASS were to: identify more number of genuinely reputed Private schools in rural and tribal districts; select genuine students from vulnerable households; collect feedback from students on the availability and accessibility of facilities at schools; enhancement of budget/scholarship amount per student and release it on time; give special coaching to the slow learners particularly in English, Maths, Science and Hindi subjects. There was a variation in performance of

students (class 5th to class 10th) across the schools and districts. Of the ten BASs where the students appeared for board examination, the annual growth rate in marks was high in three schools, while it was negative growth rate in three schools. The concerns of BASS needs to be addressed by stakeholders- students, teachers, managements, parents, and SCDD- for improving the performance of students.

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

Project team: Sudhaveni Naresh and Lakshaman Rao
Status: Completed

2.8.8 Integrated Child Development Services to Scheduled Castes in Telangana State: Implementation of Services at Anganwadi Centres

There has been increasing recognition that Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) play crucial role in addressing issues relating to malnutrition and under-nutrition among the women and children. The studies highlighted that SC/ST children enrolled in AWCs are still suffering from malnourishment and stunting. The present study “Integrated Child Development Services to Scheduled Castes in Telangana State: Implementation of Services at Anganwadi Centres” makes an attempt to identify the issues and challenges in improving the nutritional and health status of mother and child. The main objectives are to examine the availability of infrastructure facilities at AWCs located in SC populated areas; assess the availability and accessibility of services to the target group members and their impact on the development of women and child; and assess the role of AWTs in providing services to the target group members and reducing malnutrition among children. Based on purposive-sampling, 42 AWCs and 582 beneficiaries representing four districts- Suryapet, Kamareddy, Mahabubnagar and Bhadrachalam were selected. The study was carried out during November and December 2018.

Despite considerable improvement in the nutritional status of women and children in the state, reduction

of IMR and MMR continues to be a challenge, across social groups. The target group members, by and large, is accessing services at AWCs and benefited from ICDS in the State. Nevertheless, they still face several problems in availing the services. The variation in the distribution of ICDS projects, inadequate and low quality infrastructural facilities; low qualified and committed functionaries; supply of low quality material; delay in release of budget; lack of regular monitoring and guidance by higher authorities; lack of community support to the functionaries, etc., are collectively and individually affecting the functioning of AWCs in the State.

Further, number of buildings with adequate space to accommodate different category of target group members; delivery of services to target group by the functionaries; creating awareness on caring and feeding behaviour to lactating mothers; right strategy to combat malnutrition; regularisation of services of AWC functionaries etc. would improve the health status of women and children. Construction of “permanent Anganwadi buildings” for organising six services need to be viewed as a long-term investment and an immediate measure to meet the needs of women and children.

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

Project team: Parupalli Anjaneyulu

Status: Completed

2.8.9 Socio Economic Status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Telangana State

The study of characteristics of human population is important for understanding the structure and development of a community. In this context, “Socio Economic Status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Telangana State” is examined. The main objectives are to capture the overview of the socio economic status of PVTGs; assess the socio economic status of four PVTGs; and suggest measures for improvement of their socio economic conditions in Telangana state. The data relating to



Kolams, Thotis, Chenchu and Kondareddi tribes in Scheduled Areas was collected through Samagra Kutumba Survey in August, 2014 and updated by the TCR&TI, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana, during September-November 2017. STSDF Research unit has processed the data and analysed the socio-economic conditions of PVTGS.

The socio-economic conditions of four PVTGs were deplorable. Majority of the PVTGs were illiterate, agriculture labour, landless and depended on wage labour for their livelihood. However, considerable percentage of PVTGs still practiced livestock rearing. A vast majority of PVTGS have own house, electric connection, depend on deep well hand pump for drinking water. Majority of them do not have LPG connections. People practice open defecation due to non-availability of toilets. An overwhelming percentage of PVTGs possessed Aadhar Card. Majority of them were bank account holders and possessed mobile-phones. It is pertinent to note that the pension scheme was not accessible to most of the PVTGs. The network among the women (SHGs) was also low. Livelihoods are dwindling especially in case of Chenchus inhabiting in Nallamala hills. Nevertheless, there are variations among the PVTGs. Thoti and Kolam relatively accessed more facilities/assets such as houses, LPG connections and electricity connections, compared to others. In order to address inequalities among tribals and non-tribals; and among tribal sub-groups there is need for exclusive financial allocations based on the level of development indicators of each social group. Land and livestock need to be promoted. For this the constraints in cultivation of agriculture lands need to be identified and addressed. Besides, land distribution programmes for women can be taken up along with creation of required land development and agricultural inputs for carrying out cultivation on sustainable basis.

Sponsor: Scheduled Tribes Development Department (STDD), Government of Telangana

Project team: E. Revathi, P. Anjaneyulu, Pradeep Kamble and P. Padmanabha Rao

Status: Completed

2.8.10 Perceptions of Students, Teachers and Principals in Schools under Different Managements: A Study in Warangal District of Telangana

The long-term economic growth and sustainable development of the nation critically depends upon the quality of education system built on the premise of availability, accessibility, affordability, and equity. One of the major factors that determine the educational standards of students, especially Scheduled Castes (SCs) is the availability of human, physical and capital resources and nature of school management. The study is designed to capture the perceptions of stakeholders- students, teachers, headmasters and members of parents and village education committees under different managements and to suggest measures to improve the quality of education among SCs. The study examined perceptions of the respondents representing six schools covering three different management schools- Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools (ZPSS), Telangana Residential Educational Institution Society (TREIS) and Telangana Social Welfare Residential Schools (TSWRS).

The study was conducted in the erstwhile Warangal district of Telangana state. 120 students of 8th class (20 students from each school) are selected using serial sampling technique. While selecting the students due weight was given to the medium of instruction, different social groups, and gender-boys and girls. Further, teachers and headmasters perception was captured through FGDs. An open-ended structured questionnaire was used in order to capture the data.

The study points out that the medium of curriculum and quality education are playing a vital role in choosing schools by the parents and students. However, irregularity of students is the major problem

affecting the performance of students in all schools under the three managements. The performance of students is relatively better in TSWRS compared to the students pursuing in TREIS, and ZPSS in the State. Constant monitoring and guidance by higher authorities, coordination between the Principals and teachers, constant interaction between the teachers and students and participation by parents in school management are important for understanding the functioning of schools in the state.

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

Project team: Silveru Harinath

Status: Completed

2.8.11 Evaluation of Micro- Small and Medium Enterprises in Telangana: with special reference to the Entrepreneurs of Scheduled Castes: Issues and Challenges

India has largest number of young population in the world and providing required skills and employment opportunities to these youth is crucial to appropriate fruits of demographic dividend. Creation of jobs and self-employment outside the traditional agriculture sector is essential from the point of view of avoiding disaster of widespread unemployment. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is widely seen as an important policy option to create job, reduce poverty, and enhance economic growth. Although, MSME sector is viewed as crucial for inclusive development of the country, there is less representation of marginalized communities like SC and ST in MSME sector both at national level and in Telangana. Considering the lower representation of these communities, both the Central and the State governments have introduced various schemes to encourage and strengthen entrepreneurship among them.

In this context it is important to look into problems faced by SC entrepreneurs in the State. The present study will facilitate to design and strengthen the

strategies for SC entrepreneurs by giving insights into issues and challenges faced by SC entrepreneurs in Telangana State. The objectives of the study are to examine factors leading to entrepreneurship among the SC population, assess issues and challenges confronted by SC entrepreneurs, analyse incentives given by government for promotion of SC entrepreneurs, study factors responsible for sustenance and growth of SC enterprises.

This is a preliminary study based on the primary data and information on various aspects of SC entrepreneurs. Five districts have been selected namely Medchal, Ranga Reddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar. These districts together constitute more than 40 per cent of total, 60 per cent of manufacturing, and 40 per cent of service units registered by SC MSMEs in the state. From each district 30 MSME units belonging to SCs and 10 units belonging to other categories will be selected.

Sponsor: Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Telangana

Project team: Pradeep Kamble and Bal Singh

Status: Ongoing

2.8.12 Analysis of Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund Budget

There are wide differences between SCs and STs and other category in terms of their social and economic status. The Government of Telangana has created Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund (SCSDF) under Telangana State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation, and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2017. Under this Act, the State Government is committed to allocate 15.44 percent of total outlay of Pragathi Paddhu for development of SC population.

The SC population in the state is lagging behind in terms of different social and economic indicators as compared to general population and overcoming this gap is one of the main objectives of the SCSDF.



Against this backdrop, it is important to analyse strategy of the government, importance given to various sectors, variations in budgeted expenditure and actual expenditure, fund utilisation of various departments, importance of various schemes, and growth of SCSDF over the period.

The main objectives are to assess the strategy of the government for bridging the gap between SCs and general population, analyse trends in budgetary allocation and utilisation under SCSDF, examine performance of various departments in executing SCSDF, study whether district level gap in social and economic status of SC vis-à-vis general population has reflected in district level allocation. The study is preliminary based on the secondary data sources. Information will be collected mainly on scheme-wise, department-wise budget estimates, release and actual expenditure of SCSDF. For SCSDF data, Volume VII/2 of Budget Documents of Government of Telangana for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19 will be used. The study will also be using various volumes of Budget Documents concerning department wise details of SCSDF. Further, the study will also use data from Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts, Government of Telangana.

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

Project team: Pradeep Kamble and K. Bhaskar

Status: Ongoing

Andhra Pradesh

2.8.13 Scheme for Relief and Welfare of the Fishermen Belonging to SCs: A Quick Assessment

The newly formed state of AP has launched several schemes under SCs Component for the welfare of SCs. The purport of the study was to review the process of selection of beneficiaries, transaction costs incurred, problems of managing the scheme, benefits realized and suggestions for better management of the schemes. Based on the district-wise and scheme wise targets, one district from the North, Central,

South Coastal and Rayalaseema were selected. The target realization was not high in the study districts. Five schemes with better sample sizes were discussed in detail. Six schemes with small sample sizes were presented as cases. Data was collected using structured schedule and FGDs.

The coverage of beneficiaries was biased in favour of Mala and Madiga sub-castes and other sub-castes were hardly included. The causes have to be identified and selection process should be made more inclusive. The poor were allotted schemes with low unit costs such as nets and ice boxes. The costs for processing the application were about 10-20 percent of the unit costs and this is an indication of rent seeking behaviour of the delivery system and corruptive attitude of some of the local leaders. The officials, Fishermen Cooperative Societies (FCSs) and local leaders were the agencies helping the aspirants in building awareness about the state funded schemes and also in accessing the schemes. The beneficiaries, by and large, could get the scheme of their choice and were happy with the scheme. There were information inadequacies and problems in management of some of the schemes which need to be corrected. Except in few cases, the net benefits were positive and the incomes from the scheme became the major source of HH income for the beneficiaries. The schemes helped many in terms of improved social status and credit worthiness. Quiet a significant proportion of HHs crossed the poverty due to the schemes with high unit cost. In the case of schemes with low unit cost, it would be advisable to provide integrated schemes rather than in a piecemeal way. The relatively better off people were given schemes with high outlay and the support system was also more responsive to their needs. The impact was moderate as expected in the case of small schemes such as poverty reduction. The resource use efficiency may not be adequate to close the poverty gap of the beneficiaries considered for schemes with low unit cost. The functioning of eight FCSs was

examined and action points for better functioning were indicated and prominent among them are reduction in so called processing cost and curtail malpractices in beneficiary selection.

Sponsor: Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Project team: M. Srinivasa Reddy

Status: Completed

2.8.14 Working and Living Conditions of Sewerage Workers in Vijayawada

Sewerage workers are one of the vulnerable groups in urban Andhra Pradesh. The present study documented their conditions of work and living in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) based on sample survey of 98 workers and FGDs. The OBC and OC workers outnumber the SCs reflecting the unemployment situation of the unskilled in the state and 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 were not safe as workers were not provided the recommended safety equipment and exposure to health hazards is still high. The health care services presently provided were reported to be unsatisfactory resulting in high morbidity and low life expectancy. Many of them have not received any formal training on use of modern equipment and preventive and curative health

practices. The work induced health disorders and non-provision of safety equipment are the main reasons for pathetic working conditions. Some action-points to improve the working conditions: annual increments and linking wages to inflation, promoting of contract/ time scale workers to next level based on years of service, skill development/ training for horizontal and vertical mobility, improving work environment with provision of facilities and safety equipment, recruitment of staff and extension of effective health care services with periodic check-ups through Aarogyasricards to all the sewerage workers, irrespective of the employment status.

Based on self-perceptions 62 percent are financially insecure. Using state's income criterion of Rs1.5 lakh income/annum/HH for identification about 20 percent of the sewerage worker HHs were BPL in 2016-17. Almost 90 percent of worker HHs was indebted: health, education etc., their access to institutional credit is limited and thereby lending from informal sources at exorbitant interest rate. About 70 percent feel financially insecure. Indicators of living standards: housing, social capital, ration cards and Aarogyasri cards, Madiga workers were more deprived than Rellis among SCs. The most disadvantaged are contract workers. Most of them were leading medium/moderate living standards. The concerned agencies should initiate measures to promote awareness about schemes and create an enabling environment through increase in social capital.

Sponsor: Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Project team: M. Srinivasa Reddy

Status: Completed

2.8.15 Migration of Women Domestic Maid Workers to Gulf Countries: An Assessment with Special Reference to Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh

The main objectives of the study were - to understand the nature, causes of migration and challenges faced



by Dalit women migration in the host countries; to identify the impact of Dalit women migration outcomes on the household and the local economy; and to assess the nature of work and livelihood security from the perspective of the interventions, rights of women migrants and the state policy. Data was collected based on sample survey of migrant households (of current and migrants who returned), and strategic interviews with agencies and individuals involved in the migration process. Besides, detailed narratives of a few select migrants have been attempted to build profiles of typical female migrants as domestic workers. The domestic maid workers who migrated to Gulf countries have been purposively selected from different villages in Y.S.R. Kadapa and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. Collection of data was done at the household level from 120 intending women Domestic Service Workers (DSWs), and returnee women DSWs from Gulf countries. For this study, 20 SC (Scheduled Caste), 20 BC (Backward Caste) and 20 OC (Other/ Upper Caste) respondents have been selected purposively from each of these districts.

In the case of SCs and BCs the women did jobs like cooking and child care etc. While SCs have sourced funds from money lenders with high interest rate to manage the costs of migration, the upper caste (OC)

and BC women domestic workers have borrowed money from friends and relatives, in addition to moneylenders. It is found that most of women domestic migrant workers have not been harassed by employers. However, a few of them have faced harassment by the employers in different forms - verbal abuse, both verbal and physical abuse and sexual molestation. The study notes that the majority of women domestic workers were not allowed to go home in emergency by the employer. However, some of them were allowed to go home in this respect in two study districts with the cost of air tickets borne by the employers. It is interesting to observe that SC migrants have more disadvantage in this regard as they are not allowed in emergency. Across the communities the purpose, pattern of migration, etc., are almost the same. The female migrant housemaids are unskilled and uneducated. The income they earn through the Gulf work is much higher than they were earning before. Gulf migration has helped the women migrants to achieve economic and social advancement. The SCs have particularly secured higher social standing when compared to their social conditions before migration. By constructing new houses they have improved their status.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project team: Y. Sreenivasulu

Status: Completed

PART - II

FACULTY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

3. Publications

3.1 Books

R. Radhakrishna

Essays on Indian Economy. Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2019.

Essays on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2019.

Essays on Growth, Poverty and Wellbeing. Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2019.

C..H. Hanumantha Rao

My Journey from Marxism Leninism to Socialism-Some Reflections on Inclusive Growth, CESS and Navachetana, 2018.

3.2 Journal Articles

S. Galab

"Schooling and Learning Outcomes in Andhra Pradesh: An Evidence from Young Lives – A Longitudinal Study", in *IASSI Quarterly – Contributions to Indian Social Science*, Vol.37, Number 2, 2018, pp. 161-176.

E. Revathi

"Economic Efficiency of Chickpea farms in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana", *International Journal of farm Sciences*, 9(2): 43-51, March 2019 (Co-authored).

M. Srinivasa Reddy

"Institutional Arrangements to Enforce Minimum Support Prices: A Case of Paddy and Cotton in Andhra Pradesh", *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue: Accelerating Agricultural Growth, Article No. 41, December, pp.307-309, 2018.

"Tank Rehabilitation in India: Review of Experiences and Strategies", *Agricultural Water Management*, Vol. 209, 32-43, 2018.

"Status of School Education in the Pre-Telangana Andhra Pradesh: A Critical Analysis with Reference to Right to Education Act", *IASSI Quarterly*, Vol. 37 (2), 177-194, 2018.

"The Farm Loan Waiver: An Unavoidable Malady?" *Man & Development*, Vol.41 (2), 1-8, 2018.

C. T. Vidya

"Do business cycles, investment-specific technology shocks matter for stock returns?" *Economic Modelling*, Elsevier, (Elsevier Publication), 70, 2018, 511-524

"Intra-industry trade between India and Indonesia", *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking*, 2018, Bank of Indonesia Institute, ISSN: 14108046, Indonesia.

P. Prudhvikar Reddy

"Schooling and Learning outcomes in Andhra Pradesh: Evidence from Young Lives – A Longitudinal Study, *IASSI Quarterly*, 37(2), 2018 (Co-authored with S. Galab).

3.3 Chapters in Edited Volumes

M. Srinivasa Reddy

"Status and Trends in Groundwater Depletion in United Andhra Pradesh", In S. S. Kalamkar and Mrutyunjay Swain (eds) *Water Governance in India: Issues and Concerns*, Allied, New Delhi, 2018.

3.4 Working Papers

B. Suresh Reddy

"Agriculture in Tribal Areas (Scheduled Areas) of Madhya Pradesh: A Socio-Economic Analysis," CESS Working Paper No.143, June 2018.

"Patterns of Agricultural Transition in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh: A Macro and Micro analysis", CESS Working Paper No.142, May 2018.



3.5 Research Monographs

B. Suresh Reddy

"Biofuel Production through Jowar and Bajra Feed stock Cultivation: A Socio-Economic and Life Cycle Analysis", CESS Monograph 46, Sept 2018.

3.6 Reports

P. Prudhvikar Reddy

Reaching the last child: Evidence from Young Lives India; Country Report; by Renu Singh, S. Galab, P.Prudhvikar Reddy and Liza Binny, 2018.

Classroom Observation Sub-study, 2017-18, Evidence from India, by A. Grijalva, R.Moore, P.Prudhvikar Reddy, C. Rolleston, and Renu Singh, May 2018, Young lives.

3.7 Others

E. Revathi

"State of Youth in Employment and Education in Telangana" (Co-authored) in Conference Volume of Telangana Economic Association 3rd Annual Conference,

4. Paper Presentations

S. Galab

"Mission Bhagiratha Study" in the Session VII: Sustaining the Momentum for Water Safety in "Sustaining the Momentum – 5th Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Conclave, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana, held on 28th July, 2018, organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad.

E. Revathi

"Vulnerable Groups in development process in Telangana State: A Perspective" in the International Seminar on *Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges* organized in honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, 8-10 October, 2019, Hyderabad.

K. S. Babu

"Education Challenges of First-Generation Learners in Andhra Pradesh" alongwith Prof Swarna S. Vepa in the Technical Session on 'Vulnerable Groups in the Development Process' during the International Seminar on the theme "Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges" organized during October 8-10, 2018 at CESS.

G. Alivelu

"Why clean water is important and how it can be made sustainable?," in the co-creative workshop, *Managing Global Governance, Alumni Day Workshop*, German Development Institute, 14-17 November 2018, Bonn, Germany.

"Digitisation and Growth of Industry" in the working group on *Opportunities and Risks of Digitisation – Perspectives in the National Discourse in India*, Managing Global Governance Alumni Meeting, India 2018, April, New Delhi.

B. Suresh Reddy

"Patterns of Agricultural Transition in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh: A Macro and Micro analysis " for the Sustainability Development Conference 2018, held at School of Environment and Natural Resources, University of Michigan, Nov 8-10th 2018.

Y. Sreenivasulu

"Agrarian Crisis and Emerging of Absentee Landowning Households in Agrarian Structure: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana", in the National Seminar on Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Suicide in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies, 7-8 February 2019, Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, Mysore.

M. Srinivasa Reddy

"Institutional Arrangements to Impose MSPs: A Case of Paddy and Cotton in United Andhra Pradesh," 37th IARNIW Annual Conference, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (SMVD) University, 7-8 March, 2019, Jammu, Katra.

“Asset Management by SC Fishermen in Andhra Pradesh: A Quick Assessment,” 19th IASSI Annual Conference, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD &PR), 11-13 January, 2019, Hyderabad.

“Institutional Arrangements to Enforce Minimum Support Prices: A Case of Paddy and Cotton in Andhra Pradesh,” Second Conference (101st Annual Conference), Indian Economic Association, Vellore Institute of Technology, 27-29 December, 2018, Vellore.

“Working and living conditions of sewerageworkers of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation,” International Seminar on *Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges* organized in Honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, 8-10 October, 2018, Hyderabad.

“Regional Disparities in the Development of Pre-Telangana Andhra Pradesh: Role of Irrigation in Rayalaseema,” National Seminar on *Emerging Trends in Indian Economy: Sectoral Problems and Policy Outcomes*, Department of Economics, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, 5-6 October, 2018.

“Serving the Tenant Cultivator,” Round Table Conference on Implementation and Impact of Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act-2011, *Andhra Pradesh Kavulu Rythu Sangam*, 3 October, 2018, Vijayawada.

“Regional Disparities in Andhra Pradesh: A Study with special reference to Rayalaseema Region,” 1st Annual Conference of Rayalaseema Economic Association, Department of Economics, Sri Venkateswara University, 1-2 June, 2018, Tirupati.

“Scheme for Relief and Welfare of the Fishermen Belonging to SCs: A Quick Assessment”, Workshop on *Scheduled Caste Sub-plan*, 16-17 May 2018, CESS, Hyderabad.

P. Aparna

“Status of Youth in Employment and Education in Telangana-SDG 8.6,” at 3rd *Telangana Economic*

Association Conference, 9-10 February 2019, Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad

P. Prudhvikar Reddy

“School Education and Learning Outcomes in the State of Telangana: An Evidence from Young Lives - a Longitudinal Study” (co-authored with S. Galab), Annual Conference of the *Telangana Economic Association*, 8-9 February 2019, Hyderabad.

“Universal Secondary Education in India and Telugu States: Prospects and Challenges” (co-authored with D. Sree Rama Raju and V. Nagi Reddy), July 2018, CSD, New Delhi.

5. *Participation in Seminars/Workshops, Delivering Lectures etc.*

S. Galab

Participated in the Launch of Young Lives Country Report “Reaching the Last Child: Evidence from Young Lives India” organized by Young Lives Project, CESS, held on 18-09-2019 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Participated in the 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) during 11-13 January, 2019, organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR) at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad in collaboration with CESS, Hyderabad.

Participated in the Three-day International Seminar on the theme “Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges” in honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, held during 8-10 October, 2018 at CESS, Auditorium and IPE Shamerpet Campus, Hyderabad.

Participated in the “Launch of Young Lives Round-5 Results of Telangana State – Poverty and Well-being of Children in Telangana – Some Preliminary Findings from Young Lives Longitudinal Panel Study” organized by CESS on 20th June, 2018 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Participated in AP Priorities Eminent Panel Launch Event on 17th June, 2018 at Taj Gateway, Vijayawada,



organized by India Consensus: A Tata Trust and Copenhagen Consensus Centre Partnership.

Participated in a Two-Day Workshop on “Dried Fish Matters Project” held on 13-14 June, 2018 organized by CESS at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Participated in a Two-Day Workshop on Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan Research Projects held on 16-17 May, 2018 in the First Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, organized by Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad.

Chaired a Panel Discussion Session on “Current Status of Agrarian Crisis in India” in a Two-Day Brainstorming Workshop on “Dimensions of Agrarian Distress” on 20 April, 2018 organized by MANAGE at MANAGE, Hyderabad.

C. Ramachandraiah

Participated in the *Year-end Workshop on Sustainable Mobility*, organised by SUMNet India, 2-4 July 2018, Bengaluru.

Delivered lectures on “Amaravati – A Speculative City, the Myth of Voluntary Land Pooling and International Collusions,” and “Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor – A Strategy for Land Grabbing,” in *Peoples Convention on Infrastructure Financing*, 21-23 June 2018, Mumbai.

Participated in National Convention on *Rejuvenation of Krishna River*, organised by India Water Council and Telangana Water Resources Development Corporation, 22 May 2018, Hyderabad.

Participated in the *Development Convention 2018* at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru during 24-25 April 2018.

Published a blog post entitled “Zero date’ for Amaravati begins through Singapore!” in www.downtoearth.org, 27 July 2018.

E. Revathi

Participated in Round table on “Farmers’ Collectives and Agri Startups” as member of RAG, 29 November 2019, NABARD, Hyderabad.

Made a presentation on “Mission Bhagiratha” organized by RWSS, Government of Telangana, 1 February 2019.

Chaired a Session on Special Lecture by S.L Shetty in the International Seminar on *Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges* organized in honour of Prof R Radhakrishna, 8-10 October 2019, Hyderabad.

Gave a faculty seminar on “Mission Bhagiratha: The Drinking water project of Telangana State: Pre project Assessment,” 2 January 2019, CESS.

T. S. Jeena

Participated in the Scoping Training Workshop under the project on “Dried Fish Matters (DFM): Mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition” project funded through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), 22-25 February 2019, Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh.

Organised the inception workshop of the project on “Dried Fish Matters Mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition,” 13-14 June 2018 at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

G. Alivelu

Was a Judge to evaluate the Student Study Project titled ‘Jignasa’ in Economics, at the instance of the Commissionerate of College Education, Government of Telangana, 4 February 2019, AV Degree & PG College, Hyderabad.

Coordinated International Seminar on ‘Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges’ organised in honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, during 8-10 October, 2018, CESS, Hyderabad.

K. Chandrasekhar

Conducted three orientation sessions for Post Graduate students from Maharashtra and Kerala as part of Walk with Scholar (WWS) programme of UGC in the month of February 2019.

Y. Sreenivasulu

"Rythu Bandhu: Institutional Response to Market Failure" in 3rd Telangana *Economic Association*, Annual Conference Volume, published by IEA and Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

M. Srinivasa Reddy

Attended One Week Workshop on 'Indian Economy and Society in 21st Century', Teaching Learning Centre (TLC), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching, Central University of Punjab, 5th March, 2019-29th March, 2019, Bathinda.

Chaired the Session, One-day Roundtable Workshop, "AgData Update: How can open data platforms

support entrepreneurship and Collaboration between the public and private sector in agriculture?" Drew DiPrinzio, (Fulbright Research Scholar), a-IDEA, NAARM TBI (Anchored by Telangana State Innovation Cell), 28 July, 2018, Hyderabad.

Rapporteur in the session on Enhancing Impact of Agricultural Development Programmes on Farmers Welfare, *MANAGE*, 2-6, July, 2018, Hyderabad.

Participated in the Training Programme on "Enhancing Impact of Agricultural Development Programmes on Farmers Welfare, *MANAGE*, Hyderabad, 2 - 6, July, 2018.

Participated/shared the Session on Symposium on 'Measuring Human Development at Local Level: Challenges and Way Forward,' Department of Rural Development and Social Work, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu, 30 April, 2018.

Session Rapporteur in the Workshop on "Dimensions of Agrarian Distress" (Jointly organized by: *MANAGE*, ICRISAT, CESS and TEA), 20-21, April, 2018, Hyderabad.

PART - III

EVENTS AND VISITORS

6. Events organized at CESS

1. Launch of Young Lives Country Report "Reaching the Last Child: Evidence from Young Lives India" 18 September 2018.
2. 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) during 11-13 January, 2019 organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR) in collaboration with CESS.
3. Lectures and Interactive Sessions for Ph.D Students and Scholars by Prof. Sudipto Mundle, Prof. Y. K. Alagh, Prof. K. L. Krishna, Prof. S. R. Hashim, Prof. Hans Berndt Schafer, Prof. Barabara Harriss White, Dr. Bhadri Narayan, Dr. Rukmani Gounder, Prof. V. N. Pandit in October and November, 2018.
4. Three-Day International Seminar on the theme "Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges" in honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, held during 8-10 October, 2018, organised by CESS in collaboration with Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE).
5. Two-Day workshop on Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub Plan Research Projects on 16-17 May 2018.
6. A brainstorming session on "Estimation of Financial Implication of Special Economic Status to Andhra Pradesh", 5 May, 2018.
7. A Lecture on "Capital Flows, Inflation Targeting and India's Recent Growth Experience" by Prof. Partha Sen, Professor (Retired), Delhi School of Economics (DSE), Delhi, 23 July 2018.
8. Launch of Young Lives Round-5 Results of Telangana State on "Poverty and Well-being of Children in Telangana – Some Preliminary Findings" from Young Lives Longitudinal Panel Study, 20 June 2018.
9. Two-Day Workshop on "Dried Fish Matters Project" 13-14 June 2018.
10. A workshop to work out on the modalities for preparing estimates of funds to be accrued to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the context of State Re-organization Act, 6 April 2018.

7. Visitors to CESS

Sri K. Taraka Rama Rao

Hon'ble Minister for IT, Industries,
MA&UD, NRI Affairs
Government of Telangana
Hyderabad – 500 022

Sri Etela Rajender

Hon'ble Minister for Finance
Government of Telangana
Hyderabad – 500 022

Dr. V. Praveen Rao

Vice Chancellor
Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State
Agricultural University (PJ TSAU)
Rajendranagar
Hyderabad – 500 030

Sri M. Jagadeeshwar, IAS

Principal Secretary to Government
Women, Children, Disabled & Senior
Citizens Department
Government of Telangana
Hyderabad – 500 022

Prof. Hans-Bernd Schaefer

Professor
Bucerius Law School
Hamburg, Germany

Prof. Barbara Harriss White

University of Oxford
Oxford, United Kingdom

Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan

Crawford School of Public Policy
Canberra, Australia

Prof. Chandrashekhar G. Ranade

Professor of Economics, Mathematics and
Management
University of Bridgeport & Stratford University
Washington DC, USA

Prof. T. Krishna Kumar

Rockville Analytics
Washington DC, USA

Dr. Y Venugopal Reddy

Former Governor - Reserve Bank of India
Plot # 13, Ashwini Layout
Road # 70, Jubilee Hills
Hyderabad - 500 110

Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh

Former Union Minister and
Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat
45 'Surdhara', Thaltej
Ahmedabad – 380 054

Dr. Saiyed Raza Hashim

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

Prof. Vishwanath Pandit

W4 A16, West Prashanthy
Puttaparthi – 515 134

Prof. Asha Kapoor Mehta

Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road
New Delhi - 110 002

Prof. Srinivasa Subramanian

Former Professor
Madras Institute of Development Studies
Gandhinagar, Adyar
Chennai - 600 020

Prof. Atul Sharma

Chairman
OKD Institute of Social Change and Development
Guwahati



Prof. M. Dinesh Kumar

Executive Director
Institute for Resource Analysis & Policy
202, Riviera, Dwarakapuri Colony
Hyderabad - 500 082

Prof. Meera Mehta

Professor Emeritus
CEPT University
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID)
4, Institutional Area Phase I
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110 070

Dr. Haseema Nouruz

Economist, Research Fellow
Statistics Canada, Ottawa
Ontario, Canada

Dr. Pankaj Kumar Sampat

Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)
Bella Vista
Hyderabad - 500 082

Prof. Amiya Kumar Bagchi

Emeritus Professor
Institute of Development Studies
Salt Lake Campus
27/D, DD Block, Sector I, Salt Lake
Kolkata – 700 064

Prof. K. L. Krishna

Chairman, Madras Institute of Development Studies
Gandhinagar, Adayar
Chennai - 600 020

Prof. Sheila Bhalla

Honorary Professor and
Member, Governing Board
Institute for Human Development
Plot No.84, Functional Industrial Estate
Patparganj, New Delhi - 110092

Dr. S L. Shetty

Founder Member, EPW Research Foundation
(EPWRF)
C-212, Akurli Industrial Estate
Akurli Road, Kandivli (East)
Mumbai – 400 101

Prof. R. Maria Saleth

Honorary Professor
Madras Institute of Development Studies
Gandhinagar, Adyar
Chennai - 600 020

Professor Shovan Ray

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
General A.K. Vaidya Marg
Filmcity Road, Goregaon (East)
Mumbai – 400 065

Prof. R.K. Mishra

Director
Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE)
Hyderabad - 500 007

Prof. R.Sudarsana Rao

Vice Chancellor
Vikrama Simhapuri University
Nellore
PSR Nellore District
Andhra Pradesh

Prof. Padma Raju

Former Vice Chancellor
Acharya NG Ranga Agriculture University
ANGRAU, Rajendranagar
Hyderabad - 500 030

Dr. T. Satyanarayana

Secretary
Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing
PJTSAU Campus, Rajendranagar
Hyderabad – 500 030

Prof. Sudipto Mundle

Emeritus Professor
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
(NIPFP)
18/2, Satsang Vihar Marg
Special Institutional Area (Near JNU)
New Delhi – 110 067, India

Prof. S. Mahendra Dev

Director (Vice-Chancellor)
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
General A.K. Vaidya Marg
Filmcity Road, Goregaon (East)
Mumbai – 400 065, Maharashtra

Prof. Amitabh Kundu

Distinguished Fellow
Research and Information System for Developing
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Core IV-B, Fourth Floor
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Prof. Srijit Mishra

Director
NKC Centre for Development Studies
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Prof. U. Sankar

Professor Emeritus
Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS)
Gandhinagar, Adayar
Chennai - 600 02

Prof. Rajiv Mehta

Member Non-Official
NSC and Senior Statistician
UN FAO
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Prof. Vijay Prakash

Former Vice Chairman
Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher
Education
Hyderabad

Prof. M. Prasada Rao

Professor
Department of Economics
Andhra University
Visakhapatnam – 530 003

Prof. Bruno Dorin

CSH, New Delhi

Prof. R. S. Deshpande

Visiting Professor ISEC
Nanjundappa Chair Professor CMDR
ICSSR National Fellow
#405, Mrunmayi, 5th Main
10th Cross, Teacher's Colony
VKRV Rao Road; Nagarbhavi
Bangalore – 560 072

Dr. Suresh Babu

Senior Research Fellow,
International Food Policy Research Institute
Washington DC, USA

Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS

Director General
National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar
Hyderabad – 500 030

Prof. C. S. C. Sekhar

Institute of Economic Growth (IEG)
University of Delhi Enclave
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Delhi – 110 007

Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy

ICSSR National Fellow, CSD
H.No.3-33/33, Lingampally
L. Venkat Reddy Colony
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Dr. Alakh N Sharma

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Plot No.84, Functional Industrial Estate
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Prof. Keshab Das

Professor

Gujarat Institute of Development Research
Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway
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Prof. Santosh Mehrotra,

Centre for Informal Sector & Labour Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi – 110 067

Prof. Kailas Sarap

Chairperson, S.R. Sankaran Chair
National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
Rajendranagar
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Dr. Partha Prateem Sahu

National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
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Dr. N. Jayaprakash Narayan

President and Founder, Loksatta Party
H.No.8-2-674 B/2/9, Plot No.93
Happy Valley, Road No.13 A
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Prof. Muchukund Dubey

President, Council for Social Development
Sangha Rachna, 53, Lodi Estate
New Delhi – 110 003

Prof. Ramesh Chand

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Sri B. S. Ramulu

Chairman

Telangana State Commission for Backward Classes
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HMWSSB, Khairatabad
Hyderabad – 500 004

Prof. Partha Sen

Professor (Retired)

Delhi School of Economics
University of Delhi, North Campus
New Delhi – 110 007

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Mr. Seth Peavey

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Paigah Palace, 1-8-323
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Mr. K. Srimali

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