



# Annual Report 2019-20



**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

(Planning Dept, Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)  
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Prof. Revathi Director, Inauguration of INSEE Conference



Prof. CHH Rao, Founder Member, INSEE Conference Inaugural Session



Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Book Release, "Essays on the Econometrics of Consumer Behaviour"



Release of the Books, "Essays on the Econometrics of Consumer Behaviour" and "Essays on the Econometrics of Inflation, Consumption and Welfare"



INSEE Conference



CESS Foundation Day Lecture by Prof. Ramesh Chand, NITI Aayog Member, "Transforming Agriculture for Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century"



INSEE Conference



INSEE Conference

# **CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20**



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## **I. DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

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 the 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 grants from the State Government and the ICSSR and project-specific grants/consultancies from the state government, central government, World Bank, UNICEF, and other International Organizations.

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 structure, trends and behavioural parameters. The Centre also undertakes research projects and evaluation studies on various themes sponsored by different agencies, such as, the State Government, Central Government, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, DFID, GIZ European Union, Volkswagen University- Germany, Ford Foundation, the International Foundation for Science- Sweden, Rockefeller Foundation-New York, ODI-the UK, ODID- Oxford University and other organizations.

CESS has developed expertise on several economic and social themes especially on agriculture and livestock development, natural resources, food security, poverty alleviation, unemployment, district planning, resettlement and rehabilitation, state finances, industrial development, intellectual property rights, economics of health and demography, education, urban development, trade and services, water and sanitation, gender, marginalized groups over period of time. In the recent times CESS has diversified its research areas to international trade, child studies, farmers' institutions, ground water issues, environment, and inclusive studies.

The Centre's research focuses on development issues to provide policy inputs for the State Government (earlier Andhra Pradesh and now Telangana) and also the Government of India. The Centre locates the issues of the state from national and international perspectives. Socio-economic issues require inquiry from multiple dimensions and the Centre also tunes its research to this need from multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary perspectives. Since research is the core activity at CESS, sustained efforts have been going on to strengthen the regular Ph.D programme in addition to the part-time programme with Dr BR Ambedkar Open University. The regular Ph.D programme in collaboration with Telangana University, focuses on providing training to the young research scholars apart from providing opportunity to the CESS faculty to connect teaching with research in an effective manner.

A new state requires research support in many ways to formulate its policies as well as to evaluate the programmes implemented for the benefit of targeted sections of population. Way back the Centre played a pivotal role towards the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan Act, 2013. Acknowledging the role played by CESS in the enactment of the SC/ST Sub Plan Act and the research expertise of CESS in Social Sciences, the Government of Telangana established the Sub Plan Special Development Fund (SCSDF) Research Unit at CESS in 2015. The core mandate of the Research Unit is to assist the Nodal Agency for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan by undertaking research/evaluation studies and carrying out a gap analysis for identifying priority areas of investment under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.

We are happy to report the visit of the ICSSR Review Committee during 6-8 June 2019. The four member committee consisting of Prof. Sanjay Kumar Satyarthi, Convener, Prof Rajeev Srinivasan, Prof DK Nauriyal and Prof MH Suryanarayan interacted with faculty, students, and staff and exchanged their ideas.

The INSEE-CESS International Conference on *Climate Change and Disasters: Challenges, Opportunities and Responses*, was co-organised and hosted by the Centre during 6-8 November 2019 served as a platform for faculty and research scholars to interact with international scholars in the area. We are happy to note that Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, founder member and Honorary Professor was honoured and conferred the Lifetime Achievement Award for his outstanding contributions in agricultural economics, environmental economics and development studies. The preparation of the Telangana State Gazetteer has been entrusted to the Centre. It is first of its kind initiated by the Government of Telangana after a gap of more than a century with the Imperial Gazetteer of India Provincial Series - Hyderabad State published in 1909.

The Centre has also entered into MoU with other institutes to carry forward research in a network mode. The MoU was signed with Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University and ICRISAT with intent to develop co-operation and collaboration in research for development, training and other agreed activities.

During the year 2019-20, our Centre's research studies mostly focused on agriculture, services, environment, education, migration, evaluation and policy studies, inclusive studies, and economy and development. The Centre also disseminated its research through publication.

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 2019-20. I thank C Ramchandraiah and G Alivelu, faculty members of the Centre for their efforts in compiling this report.

**E Revathi**

## **II. RESEARCH STUDIES**

The research studies carried out by the faculty focused on major research themes like Economy and Development, Agriculture, Service Sector, Environment, Migration, Education, Evaluation and Policy Studies and Inclusive Studies. These are organized into three categories: Institutional, Studies conducted by research units and Individual studies.

### **2.1. INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES**

#### **2.1.1 Young Lives Tracking Survey 2019-20: A Descriptive Analysis of India**

##### **International**

Young Lives is an international longitudinal research project led by the University of Oxford and funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). The project is studying changes in childhood poverty by tracking 12,000 children since 2001-02 in four countries: Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Vietnam and Peru. The focus is on investigating the impacts of poverty on children in various dimensions i.e. economic opportunities, health and education. So far five, rounds of study have been completed and as preparation to the sixth round contemplated in 2020 this tracking survey has been undertaken. The Young Lives sample covers 1868 younger cohort and 883 older cohorts in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states.

Main objective of the project is to undertake a tracking (across all sentinel sites in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh) of the younger cohort ("YC"), older cohort ("OC") and the babies born across all 3,000 index children (YC and OC) ("SDG Babies"). In addition to this, the study is expected to record information regarding pregnant index girls (forming part of YC and OC) as well as spouses (of index boys).

Overall, attrition is negligible if death cases and those gone abroad are excluded, the study contacted almost all the sample individuals and got their consent (99.9%). 31 younger cohort moved temporarily for work purpose and 96 on permanent basis because of marriage. Similarly, 49 older cohort moved temporarily and 93 permanently. Two thirds of younger cohort aged around 19 years is continuing their studies while 58 percent of older cohort aged around 26 years are working for wage. It implies that the study has to take prior appointments with the sample individuals and plan accordingly. The study has identified 331 children of Young Lives sample children irrespective of the state and cohort for the SDG study. It is of interest to note that the distribution of children is gender neutral and covers all the social groups. It is also observed that the distribution of children covers all the sample districts. Around 16 percent of girls from younger cohort are married and living in their husband's place. Similarly three fourths of women from older cohort are married and living elsewhere. This means the field teams have to approach their spouses and explain about the importance of the study. In addition



to this 42 percent of the women married (from younger cohort) and three fourths of women married from older cohort became mothers. All these will have implications for proper planning of the main survey as team has to visit them when they have free time.

**Team:** E. Revathi, P. Prudhvikar Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Young Lives India, New Delhi

**Status:** Completed

## **2.1.2 The Telangana State Gazetteer**

### **State: Telangana**

The Telangana State Gazetteer is prepared for Government of Telangana and 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 different aspects of the State in concise manner as a treasure house of information covering past and present of Telangana for use by officials and various sections of the society as well.

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 since 2014. It includes sectors specific to the Telangana State as a whole along with general features of a Gazetteer 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 includes description of habitat, history, people, culture, economy, resources, infrastructure, communications, administration, education, health, justice, development and social welfare, tourism, irrigation, energy, environment & forests, information technology, special economic zones, and local self-government, etc. State gazetteer was initially planned to comprise 21 chapters. Subject experts have been identified and contacted. Subsequently the structure of the State Gazetteer was revised after the review meeting with Special Chief Secretary in August 2019 to make it more comprehensive under eight sections viz., Introduction, People of Telangana; Natural Resources; Telangana Economy- Rural Economy, Urban Economy, Infrastructure, Trade & Commerce; Social Sector- Education, Health, Social Services; Governance- Administration, Local Self Governance; Legislature; and Conclusion. Currently there are 103 thematic areas of which some themes include multiple sub-themes. Contributors for the new thematic areas also have been identified.

Papers to the Gazetteer are contributed by subject experts, senior officials, academicians from universities and faculty of CESS. Revised structure was discussed with subject experts where the scope of respective papers was modified in accordance with the latest framework. Additional subject experts were enlisted to prepare the papers on new topics and sub-topics. Series of

consultations are held with Nodal Officers nominated by various departments to cooperate with Subject Experts contributing the papers to the gazetteer. Consultations were held with Subject Experts on the revised scope and framework of the papers and additional topics.

Twenty one papers (draft) have been received and work on the remaining 62 papers is in progress. Drafts received have been reviewed and feedback on 12 papers was shared with the contributors.

**Overall Coordinator:** E. Revathi,

**Coordinator:** Bharath Bhushan Mamidi

**Team:** C Ramchandraiah, G. Alivelu, B. Suresh Reddy, S Lakshman Rao, P. Aparna,  
C.T. Vidya, CH. Balaramulu, Pradeep Kamble

**Sponsored by:** Commissioner, State Gazetteers, GAD, Government of Telangana

### **2.1.3 Impact Assessment of Zero Budget Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh: A comprehensive Approach using Crop Cutting Experiments for the Agricultural Year 2018-19**

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is an alternative to chemical-based agriculture and it is a paradigm shift in agricultural development. Quantitative as well as qualitative methods have been adopted to assess the impact of ZBNF on farming. The study has been conducted in 2018-19 covering both the seasons i.e. Kharif and Rabi in all the 13 districts of the state. In total, a sample of 1300 ZBNF farmers and 1300 Non-ZBNF has been selected randomly in Kharif. But the Rabi Study confined to half of the sample size of Kharif season. Thus a sample of 650 ZBNF and 650 Non-ZBNF farmers were considered for Rabi. In addition, strategic interviews with district managers, FGDs in the villages and case studies have been utilized to assess the impact of ZBNF.

The cost of biological inputs of ZBNF per hectare is significantly lower than that of chemical inputs (fertiliser plus pesticides) of non-ZBNF across all the crops grown in both the seasons, much more in Rabi season. Paid out cost per hectare is found to be lower across all the crops under ZBNF compared to Non-ZBNF though the quantum and percentage of reduction varied across crops. Increase in net incomes is higher in Rabi over Kharif across all the crops. The increase in net incomes is substantial among the crops grown under dry and irrigated dry conditions than those grown under flood irrigation. Softening of soils, presence of earthworms, and increased green cover in the fields under ZBNF are other benefits perceived by farmers. It is also reported that the shelf life of vegetable crops has gone due to ZBNF agro-ecological practices. Yields of crops such as Maize, Sesamum, Sugarcane and Sunflower under ZBNF are significantly higher than those under non-ZBNF. It is also reported that the crops grown under ZBNF have more resilience to withstand against dry spells and wind. However, availability of

readymade biological inputs of ZBNF and marketing support for the outputs need to be addressed.

**Team:** S. Galab, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, D. Sree Rama Raju, C. Ravi and A. Rajani

**Sponsored by:** Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation,  
Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Status:** Completed

#### **2.1.4 Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States**

**State: Agriculture in Tribal areas: A study of Jharkhand State**

##### **Objectives**

- To analyse the state of art of agriculture in the tribal areas
- To examine the factors influencing the transition of subsistence-based agriculture to modern settled agriculture
- To examine the economic viability of agriculture in tribal areas
- To examine the contribution of agriculture to the overall wellbeing of tribal communities
- To examine the contribution of agricultural practices to the sustainability of ecosystems in terms of soil fertility, land and water conservation

The study relied basically on primary data although it used secondary data as well. Three districts (two fully Scheduled Area districts - Gumla and Lahardaga) and one partly Scheduled Area district (Khunti) were selected; five blocks and 20 villages were picked up covering a total of 400 households.

- The per capita GSDP is Rs30719/- but agriculture contributes only 1.72% to GDP
- In spite of agriculture being the backbone of an economy in Jharkhand, a large portion of GSDP comes from Mining and Central Public Sector Undertaking, CPSUs, which leads to forest degradation & mining overburden
- As per Planning Commission, thirty five lakhs families are below poverty line out of the total number of about 69 lakhs households
- Jharkhand falls short of the national average in almost all the development indicators like HDI, Infrastructure, and economic indicators
- Along with the Industrial development Jharkhand needs to revive back its agriculture to have sustainable growth
- It is observed that tribals have gained much less than the loss they have incurred in this development process

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Completed

## **2.1.5 Service Sector Report for Telangana: Growth, Employment and Challenges**

### **State: Telangana**

Service Sector Report of Telangana primarily addressed the issues pertaining to growth and employment of the service sector. The three major themes of the report are (i) structural transformation and sustainability of service-led growth (ii) the disproportionate relationship between growth and employment in services or jobless growth (iii) changing employment structure and shift in labor productivity. Briefly, the report discusses these facts; it critically examines the role of service sector in the state in comparison with selected states of India. It also raises key concerns of a situation whereby most of the jobs in the services are both low paying and low quality and a small percentage of jobs are highly remunerative and high quality. Moreover, it also highlights that the predominant portion of service employment continues to be in the informal sector. The study also explores the determining factors of labour productivity in the services. Furthermore, the report identifies specific issues within the sub-sectors that require further analysis.

**Team:** C.T. Vidya

**Sponsored by:** Department of Planning, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

## **2.1.6 A Baseline Survey of Working Children and Adolescent Workers in the State of Telangana – Phase 2**

### **State: Telangana**

The objective of the study was to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target areas (village/ mandals) from all the 10 districts of the State of Telangana (included in the second phase) as well as to assist the nodal department to formulate an effective implementation strategy for the National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLPS). 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. In all the selected villages provided by the labour department, in each district complete listing is 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.

The key findings of the survey are children identified in the survey were all out of school children who were reported as working in the high OSC mandals. The total number of child labour/adolescent workers (6-18 years) identified in all OSC mandals was 7603. The average monthly earnings of children (9-14 years) were Rs.3695, whereas that of the adolescent workers were Rs.4291. Altogether 164 children in the age group of 6-14 years (6 in the age group of 6-8

years and 158 in the age group of 9-14 years) were working in different activities as child labour, although child labour is completely banned as per the Amended CL Act, 2016. Similarly 846 adolescents were working in different occupations/processes in all the districts combined, out of which quite large number were engaged in work which are hazardous as per the CL (P&R) Amended Act, 2016. The findings of the survey lead one to conclude that the way hazardous work has been defined as per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, does not seem to have given due consideration to the need for a safe and protective environment for children based on the rights-based approach.

**Team:** K.S.Babu, C. Ravi, Sriparna Banerjee, K. Chandrasekhar, K. Vijay

**Sponsored by:** Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department, Government of  
Telangana

**Status:** Completed

### **2.1.7 Baseline survey under National Child Labour Project Scheme in Nalgonda District in Telangana State (NCLPS)**

**State:** Telangana

The objective of the study was to identify all working children and adolescents in hazardous occupations or processes in the target areas (village/ mandals) from Nalgonda district of the State of Telangana as well as to assist the nodal department to formulate an effective implementation strategy for the National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLPS). The data collection for the study was undertaken in 7 mandals in Nalgonda district of Telangana. 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. Children identified in the survey were all out of school children who were reported as working in the high OSC mandals. The total number of child labour/adolescent workers (6-18 years) identified was 415.

The findings revealed that children and adolescents were mostly involved in work which is hazardous especially if one was to consider the cognitive, emotional, and social and moral hazards associated with work. Surprisingly, in the type of work done by child labour/adolescent workers in the surveyed districts, there were at least 12-15 different processes considered hazardous as per Section 2 (cb) of the Factories Act, 1948. As hazardous occupations have a far reaching impact on children in their formative years of life and effect on children's schooling intensive efforts are required on the part of the government to formulate a meaningful strategy for the implementation of the NCLPS.

**Team:** K.S. Babu, K. Chandrasekhar

**Sponsored by:** Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department, Government of  
Telangana

**Status:** Completed

## **2.2. RESEARCH UNITS**

### **2.2.1 Division for Social Inclusion**

#### **2.2.1.1 Evaluation of the Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (STSDF) of Telangana State**

The study has two components: secondary data analysis involving an examination of allocations and expenditure under the STSDF of Telangana (earlier known as the Tribal Sub Plan) and primary household survey. The analysis of STSDF covering the past five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) looks at the allocation levels, actual expenditure by government departments and the priority accorded to different schemes implemented by the departments. It will try to identify the patterns in expenditure to see whether or not the STSDF requirements are fulfilled by the line departments and whether there are any gaps between allocations and expenditure.

The household survey is a follow-up of the secondary data analysis which tries to evaluate the impact of the STSDF schemes on the beneficiary households. It covers a sample of 400 tribal beneficiary households that are covered under the STSDF schemes implemented by Tribal Welfare Department as well as line Departments. The sample covers beneficiary tribal households from predominantly scheduled districts such as Adilabad, Asifabad, Khammam, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jayashanker Bhupalpally, Mulugu and Mahabubabad. A large number of infrastructure projects (“non-divisible” schemes) have also been executed under the STSDF; the study also verifies such schemes on a sample basis.

The core objectives of the study include: to analyse secondary data on STSDF for the past five years to map the trends with respect to annual (department-wise and total) budgetary allocations and gaps between allocations and actual expenditure; to study how the selected departments have utilised the STSDF funds through their schemes and projects; to study the perceptions/feedback from the beneficiaries on the implementation of the respective schemes; to study the accessibility and impact of the schemes/projects on the ST households and the community and the way forward - through feedback from the stakeholders; and to investigate whether the schemes/projects implemented with STSDF funds ensure equity among different STs.

**Team:** S. Laxman Rao, S. Madhukar, M. Bal Singh and T. Aswani

**Sponsored by:** Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Ongoing

#### **2.2.1.2 Evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Telangana State**

The Tribal Welfare Department (TWD), Government of Telangana, has been implementing a broad range of schemes for the well-being of Scheduled Tribes in the state. Centrally Sponsored

Schemes (CSS) form a critical component of development interventions made by the Department. The Government of India provides funds to the TWD under three broad components - (1) Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (2) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme/Plan (TSP) (3) Schemes for PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups)

The empirical study will collect primary data from the beneficiaries of the CSSs spread across the scheduled districts of the state, that is, Adilabad, Asifabad, Khammam, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jayashanker Bhupalpally, Mulugu and Nagarkurnool. The PVTGs will be special focus of the study since most of the beneficiary-oriented schemes are meant for the PVTGs. The study aims to cover 300 sample beneficiary households consisting mostly of the PVTGs. Similar to the previous study this survey will also cover at least 20 “non-divisible” schemes or works which had been executed under the CSSs. The qualitative component of the study consists of FGDs and interactions with a range of stakeholders.

The key objectives of the study are as follows: to analyse data on the CSSs available with the TWD to map the trends such as the allocations, actual expenditure on different schemes and whether funds have been invested in schemes which were proposed by the TWD; to study the perceptions/feedback from the beneficiaries on the implementation of the respective schemes/projects; to evaluate the impact of the benefits/services provided and the assets created under the CSSs implemented by the TWD; to investigate whether the schemes implemented with Central funds ensure equity among different STs in the state; to study whether the beneficiaries are still using the assets/services provided and the quality of assets built under the CSSs; and to make recommendations for more effective and equitable utilization of funds provided under the CSSs.

**Team:** S. Laxman Rao, S. Madhukar, M. Bal Singh and T. Aswani

**Sponsored by:** Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Ongoing

### **2.2.1.3 Evaluation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Telangana with Special Reference to the Entrepreneurs of Scheduled Castes: Issues and Challenges**

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is widely seen as an important policy option to provide employment opportunities to growing young population. The MSME sector is also viewed as crucial for inclusive development of the country. However, the MSME sector is characterised by widespread under-representation of marginalized communities such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both at the national level and in Telangana state. In this context the present study will facilitate to design and strengthen the strategies for SC entrepreneurs by providing insights into issues and challenges faced by SC entrepreneurs in Telangana State.

Key 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 extended by the government for the promotion of SC entrepreneurs, and study factors contributing to the sustenance and growth of SC enterprises.

The study is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire in five districts of Telangana, namely Medchal, Ranga Reddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar. The results of the study indicate that most of the SC entrepreneurs are first generation entrepreneurs, have experience in the same field, and established their business on their own with limited external support. The SC entrepreneurs rely on multiple sources of finance for their fixed capital and working capital requirements and reliance on informal sources such as friends and relatives is high; and money lenders are also an important source of finance. Major issues confronted while running enterprises include high competition, shortage of working capital, high rental charges, delay in disbursement of investment subsidy, among others.

**Team:** Pradeep Kamble, Bal Singh Mood

**Sponsored by:** Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

#### **2.2.1.4 Analysis of Scheduled Caste Special Development Fund (SCSDF) of Telangana Government (2014-15 to 2018-19)**

The Scheduled Caste population in Telangana State is characterized by socio-economic backwardness on a range of indicators. Therefore, the State Government has committed itself to addressing the backwardness of the community by ensuring a certain proportion of funds allocated exclusively for the development of the SC population. As per the Telangana State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (planning, allocation, and utilization of financial resources) Act, 2017, the State government is committed to earmark a portion of the total outlay of *Pragati Paddu*, in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population in the State, i.e. 15.5 per cent, for the SCs. Against this backdrop, it is relevant to examine certain significant dimensions of the SCSDF; these include the 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 the trends in funds allocation under the SCSDF.

The core objectives of the study are to: assess the strategy of the government for bridging the gap between the SCs and the general population, analyse trends in budgetary allocation and utilisation under the SCSDF, examine performance of various departments in implementing the SCSDF, and map sectoral allocation of the SCSDF.

The study is preliminary in nature, based on the secondary data taken from Volume VII/2 of Budget Documents of Government of Telangana for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19. The findings



of the study indicate that, on the brighter side, eight government departments are in the forefront of implementing a broad range of interventions under the SCSDF; the strategy adopted for the advancement of the SCs is through economic development (particularly self-employment), human development (elementary education, residential education and hostels for students), and social security. However, the study found that there has been underutilization of allocated funds (less than 70 per cent); it is also borne out by the evidence that in terms of allocations the following sectors received low priority under the SCSDF: horticulture and allied activities, health and household amenities.

**Team:** Pradeep Kamble

**Sponsored by:** Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

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

The Constitution of India contains special provisions for protecting self-respect and promoting the socio-economic development of socially and economically deprived sections and realizing inclusive development. One of the core interventions undertaken by the government for the emancipation and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes has been the construction of Community Halls and Ambedkar Bhavans across urban and rural areas of the country. The empirical study was conducted in two districts (Nalgonda and Warangal Urban) covering eight villages of four mandals. The study examined the accessibility – particularly to women - and utilisation of community halls, facilities available and the level of empowerment of users.

Key policy takeaways emerging from the study include: Construction of Ambedkar Bhavans and Community Halls needs to be considered as a long-term investment in the well-being of Scheduled Castes. Allocation of ABs and CHs across different administrative units needs to be done objectively on the basis of certain criteria; for instance, on the basis of the percentage of SC population across the districts, Mandals, and villages. Presently the distribution of community centers is skewed. Allocation of adequate land for the community centers to make provisions for facilities such as meeting halls, libraries, and space for indoor games. The unit cost of community halls needs to be increased;

Architectural designs of ABs and CHs need to inspire the younger generation. Uniformity needs to be maintained in designing community halls from village to district level. The processes of allocation and release of budget and monitoring of the progress of construction need to be made online through a portal in order to ensure transparency and accountability. Maintenance of the community halls should be under Gram Panchayats at the village level, Mandal Parishad Development Officer at the Mandal level and the Scheduled Castes Development Department at Revenue Division and District levels. However, the maintenance of community halls at the

village level needs to be carried out in collaboration with the community so as to foster ownership among the community. The suggested online MIS on the community centers can also be used to monitor the maintenance of the halls at the state level.

**Team:** Silveru Harinath

**Sponsored by:** Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

### **2.2.1.6 Assessment of Socio-Economic Conditions of Backward Castes in Telangana State**

The survey assessed the socio-economic conditions of the 18 dependent backward castes and also their backwardness vis-à-vis benchmark indicators in the five dimensions of social, education, employment, economic and political. The indicators were compared to benchmarks to indicate the backwardness of the community. Two benchmarks were used i) state averages ii) average of all backward classes. Benchmarks were adopted from large surveys like the NFHS for some social indicators like child marriage, sex ratio, literacy and Mission Bhagiratha for housing, education, land holding, work participation, child labour, and WASH related indicators.

Eight castes are rural based, five urban based and rest of the five are found both in rural as well as urban locations. The findings show that the socio-economic conditions of urban based castes are better vis-à-vis the rural based castes. Economic deprivation is more than social and educational deprivation in case of almost all castes. Poverty is high among the castes still continuing their traditional occupation. Primary level of education is mostly in line with the benchmark indicators but in secondary level almost all castes fall below the benchmark with an exception of some castes. In communities owning land, land- holdings are marginal in size and do not have assured irrigation source, sometimes left fallow and mostly cultivated only for one season.

**Based on the findings of the report the Govt. of Telangana has included these castes in the list of Backward Castes due to which they are benefited from the State affirmative action in education and employment.**

**Team:** E Revathi, C Ravi, Pradeep Kamble, G Tiloth, P Anjaneyulu, S Harinath and S Naresh.

**Sponsored by:** Telangana State Commission for Backward Classes

### **2.2.2. Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC)**

CESS and Women Development and Child Welfare Department with UNICEF support have initiated a child protection resource centre in August, 2016 to address the child protection issues in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

## The Objectives of the CPRC are

- ❖ To support the development of a relevant accessible evidence base for child protection practice and policy development.
- ❖ To support the development of training and learning opportunities that promote the development of positive, responsive and forward looking programmes and policies in the state.
- ❖ To stimulate exchange of dialogue and learning on child protection sector and strengthen advocacy for child centered policy through evidence based research and networking



## Key result areas

1. Evidence for child protection
2. Competency based capacity development of CP structures, statutory bodies and allied systems
3. Support to strengthen CP system and structures
4. Technical support to development of CP policies, framework and procedure
5. Development of IEC materials

## Activities of CPRC

### Capacity Development of Child Protection Stakeholders (CP Structure, statutory bodies and allied system)

- CPRC in Collaboration with WD&CW Dept, Telangana and UNICEF organized two day's competency-based capacity development programme for Counselors & Social Workers from District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) Telangana, on 18th & 19th January, 2019. Total 52 participants participated in the training from 31 districts including 3

representatives from State Child Protection Unit and 3 representatives from CESS-UNICEF–Child Protection Resource Centre.

- CPRC in Collaboration with WD&CW Dept. TS and UNICEF organized one day training program on Adoption Rules and Regulations on 16th February. The participants for the training program were Managers and Social Workers working from Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) under ICPS at the district level. A total number of 25 participants were attended the program representing from ten districts of Telangana whereas representatives from SCPU, SARA and CPRC has facilitated the training program.
- Training on Situational Analysis and Vulnerability Mapping was organized by the Dept. of WD&CW, Govt. of Telangana in collaboration with CESS-UNICEF-CPRC (Child Protection Resource Centre) at from 22nd to 24th April 2019. The training was organized for the District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) and three representatives from each DCPU including DCPOs, POs, and Data Analysts had participated in the training in the three days residential training. A total no. of 100 participants attended the training programme including SCPU and CPRC team. National level resource persons were invited for this training from an organization called Leher.
- Organized one day Capacity Development workshop on Children’s Safe and Unsafe Touch for Counselors & Social Workers of District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) Telangana in collaboration with Dept. of Women Development and Child Welfare, Govt. of Telangana and UNICEF on 7th August, 2019 at Centre for Social and Economic Studies. Total of 52 participants representing from 31 districts of Telangana participated in the programme.
- Organized one day workshop on Capacity Development on prevention of Child Trafficking for Program Officers (IC&NIC) and Legal cum Probation Officers (LPO) of District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) Telangana in collaboration with WD&CW Dept., Telangana and UNICEF on 4.09.2019. Sri. Mahesh Bhagwath, IPS, Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda and Prof. Balakrishan from NALSAR were invited to facilitate the sessions.
- Organized two days Sensitization Programme for Police Officers on Violence against Women and Children was in collaboration with WD&CW Dept, Andhra Pradesh and UNICEF on 28th to 29th August 2019 at Guntur. Mr.Sonykutty George was the key spokesperson in the inaugural session along with Ms.Saritha from Women cell, CID, Andhra Pradesh.
- Two days orientation workshop for the newly nominated chairperson and members of Telangana State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) was organised on 30-31 October, 2019 at UNICEF office Hyderabad. National level experts including Smt. Nina Nayak, former Chairperson, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), Dr.Shantha Sinha former Chairperson, National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Mr. Venkat Reddy from M.V Foundation, Hyderabad had participated in the programme and facilitated the workshop on child rights and relevant guidelines.

## **2.3 INDIVIDUAL STUDIES**

### **2.3.1 Agriculture**

#### **2.3.1.1 Climate Change and Contractual Terms of Tenancy: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

##### **States: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana**

The study is to assess the impact of climate change (CC) on the terms and conditions governing the leases. In the context, the study seeks to investigate the *changes* that have come about in the rental and extra-rental obligations of tenants in the last two decades in the states of AP and TS.

Are the rental obligations of tenants on the decline making them to lease-in more land?; What explains the increase in the extent of tenancy when extreme weather events have been on the rise?; Do the landlords wish to shift cultivation risk entirely to their tenants in the era of CC?; What explains the increase in the significance of fixed kind and fixed cash rent tenancy?; and Are laws of land more favourable now than before for tenants to lease in more land?

To assess the impact of CC we may adopt “with and without” approach or “before and after” approach; With and without approach requires the terms and conditions governing leases in an irrigated region are compared with those in an arid region; Before and after approach requires that the terms before the time when CC is less of a problem are compared with those after the time when it assumed serious proportions; In this study both the approaches are followed; and when necessary the effect of other variables are isolated econometrically.

The study is extended to the arid and irrigated regions of AP and TS’s focussing on the agricultural years 2000-01 and 2018-19; two villages in each of North Coastal Andhra, South Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, North Telangana and South Telangana regions are selected; in each village, 25 tenants are sampled– a total of 250 tenants in all; and 10 owners in each village – a total of 100 are also sampled, to get an understanding of the effect of CC on farming in general.

AP and TS are devising policies to mitigate the adverse effects of CC. An understanding of changes taking place in the terms of tenancy helps in perfecting the latest laws such as the AP Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2011 and the Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, 2016 formulated at the centre.

**Team:** M. Srinivas Reddy

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Ongoing

### **2.3.1.2 Economic and Social Cost of Gulf Migration: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

#### **States: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are the two major States that send a large number of migrant workers to the Gulf. From the last few decades' agriculture in both the States is diversified from traditional food crops to commercial crops which escalated cost of cultivation and drastically reduced profit margin. The farmers in Telangana State by and large depend on rainfall which is volatile and uncertain. As a result, agriculture in Telangana has become a non-viable activity, hence rural economy remained stagnant. In contrast, Andhra Pradesh is one of the states that has large number of landless labour households who depend on agricultural wages and practicing tenancy are actually becoming vulnerable due to uncertainty in the agricultural sector. As a result, there is a rise in labour movement from rural areas to other prosperous areas especially to Gulf countries.

It is in this backdrop, the study framed the following objectives for in-depth analysis, and they are: to investigate determinants of Gulf migration in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; to analyze the migratory process from both the States; to study the problems of emigrants from gender point of view; to study the impact of Gulf migration on left behind family; to evaluate the socio-cultural changes in left behind family; to examine the social cost of Gulf migration and their repercussions on emigrant households; to review the existing policies on emigration and suggest the much needed policy intervention in an attempt to mitigate the issues of Gulf migrants; to give policy prescriptions for a smooth, safe and secure Gulf migration from both the states.

The proposed study would be carried out in two states, namely, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The data would be collected from Gulf migration reported districts of both the states. From Telangana, Nirmal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Jagityala, Adilabad, Kamareddy, Sangareddy, Medak, Yadadri, Mahabubnagar and Vikarabad districts would be selected. While from Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kadapa, Kurnool and Srikakulam districts would be selected. The study would apply a systematic random sampling method in selecting mandal, villages and sample households in both the states.

**Team:** Vijay Korra

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Ongoing

### **2.3.1.3 The Scoping Study on Livelihood Opportunities for Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**

This study in Telangana aimed at understanding opportunities, challenges and scope for IDPs living in Mulugu District in Telangana, proposed feasible alternatives that help address the

vulnerabilities and insecurities of the IDPs and reduce conflicts with the forest laws. Livelihoods scoping for IDPs is severely affected by limitations posed by laws against their residence in the current locations, lack of non-farm skills from supply side and poor market of non-farm sector in Mulugu district from demand side. Based on 143 households from 10 settlements and FGDs and interviews from 20 settlements described the subsistence economy and livelihoods of the IDPs with special focus on natural and human capital to help rebuild lives in current locations away from homeland. The study recommended sensitising the state and civil society agencies for a win-win approach to crisis management and livelihoods promotion among IDPs; Expanding the Entitlements of IDPs, more particularly by extending MGNREGS to 150 days to reduce deforestation; promote Non land based options like apiculture and livestock; Small enterprise interventions for value addition of NTFP products, Training the youth for service sector jobs and professional jobs backed by formal education up to college level. The recommendations made by the study are taken up for implementation to promote livelihoods for the IDPs the Gotti Koyas in scheduled areas of Warangal and Bhupalpally by the Save the Children India, New Delhi organisation.

**Team:** M Bharath Bhushan

**Sponsored by:** Save the Children India, New Delhi

**Status:** Completed

#### **2.3.1.4 A Decade of Implementation of MGNREGA in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha: Participatory Assessments and Way Forward**

**States: Andhra Pradesh and Odisha**

The study was conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to explore the status of implementation of MGNREGS in the states.

In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the MGNREGS has become an epitome of strengthening livelihoods of millions of poor people. It has contributed in many ways towards addressing the employment needs and arresting distress migration of people of the Rural Areas. However, despite the achievements gained through the implementation of MGNREGS, this programme has suffered various weaknesses after a decade of its implementation. The increasing debates on continuation of poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas of the State has raised many questions about the actual implementation of MGNREGS and its contribution towards addressing the complex issues of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas.

Primary data collected from 800 households presents that wage earned through MGNREGS has become a main source of livelihoods of many poor people; a majority of them are SCs and tribals. They have utilised the money earned from MGNREGS for education, health, agriculture, house building and various other purposes. It has helped them to improve their standard of living. At the same time, the implementation of this scheme in the villages and participation of people in the process of implementation demonstrates various weaknesses. Both the

beneficiaries and the non-beneficiaries have faced multiple challenges in the course of their involvement with this programme.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** NIRD & PR, Hyderabad

**Status:** Completed

## **2.3.2 Service Sector**

### **2.3.2.1 Toolkit for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **International**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are embedded in domestic policy framework. In general, policies rarely achieve their purported goals due to different reasons. One common reason cited for this is policy implementation. Political complexity of problems, insufficiency of resources acts as impediments to policy implementation. Hence the major objectives of this research study are to develop a tool kit that facilitates the way for easier implementation of the SDGs; focusing on the soft aspects of implementation away from usual implementation culprits; soft approach to bolster implementation; foster the chances to improve policy implementation. In this context, the study examines the guidelines/best practices adopted by various countries; examines the diagnostic tool to improve implementation process such that the end user – public sector organisations implementing the SDGs are benefited. Questionnaire to understand the SDGs, implementation of SDGs process and output of implementation is developed to understand the diagnosis based on level of maturity of implementation.

**Team:** G. Aivelu, Ana Carolina, Bheki, Carlos, Mathias, Palesa, Silvi

**Sponsored by:** German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany

**Status:** Ongoing

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

#### **National**

The global production networks have increasingly intertwined the manufacturing and services across the globe. The study tries to analyse the instrumental factors for change in the nature of employment, skill intensity, isolation of small and medium enterprises in the whole dynamics of Foreign Direct Investment and its resultant global production networks in the country. As there are many sectors in India with high Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) leading to global production networks or global value chains, we consider only one sector in it, the apparel industry. The study intends to conduct an in-depth primary survey with a questionnaire on the leading apparel industry global value chain network is present in the country. At least three selected States will be surveyed in detail. The first objective addresses the macro issues such as interlinkages of services and manufacturing in the Indian apparel industry, with the help of



secondary data. Secondly, an in-depth firm-level analysis of the 2-3 selected States of India - Tamil Nadu and Delhi NCR. The major research questions are to be answered in the context of FDI in the selected firms. The third objective is to assess and measure the trade barriers present in the apparel industry in the country. The study intends to quantify the barriers and its impact on the growth and development of the full-fledged development of the production networks among India and its trade partners.

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

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Ongoing

### **2.3.3 Social Sector**

#### **2.3.3.1 Secondary Education – Means to End Child Marriages: Empirical Evidences from Telangana State**

**State:** Telangana

Existing literature show that each year of secondary education may reduce the likelihood of marrying before the age of 18 years by five percentage points or more. Newly formed Telangana state also suffers from this menace of child marriage and pro-active in arresting the child marriages in the state by launching new schemes/programmes and by utilizing the existing central programmes. Against this backdrop, the main objective of the study is to identify the key facilitating factors that promote the participation of girls in secondary education thereby delaying their age of marriage in Telangana state, and to identify the most critical barriers that hinder the participation of girls especially from socially disadvantaged groups. Study focused on obtaining in-depth, qualitative information from different stakeholders on the underlying social, cultural and economic factors that are influencing girls' secondary schooling in the State. Study covered 9 districts, 18 Mandals and 36 villages and has conducted 72 FGDs with the adolescent girls as well as with the parents in all the sampled 36 villages. In addition, 90 key senior officials at mandal level are interviewed.

Kasturiba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are the major promoters as well as attractive to promote girls' secondary education. Apart from education, provision of hygiene and sanitary kits is the major factor pushing parents to enroll their girl children into KGBVs. Launching of Kalyana Laxmi / Shadhi Mubarak scheme by the state government followed by midday meal scheme are others important driving factors for continuation of secondary education thereby marriages. Besides, RTE act, model schools, residential schools are the other major promoters of girl's secondary education. School level merit scholarships are to some extent attracting parents to keep their girl children in secondary schools. Though ashram schools and welfare hostels are also mentioned by the key informants as the promoters of girl's enrolment in secondary education, but expressed concern on quality of education in terms of infrastructure

and learning achievement. FGDs with adolescent girls reveal the same. Poverty, migration, values to traditions, cultural and social norms, reluctance of parents to enroll their girl children into secondary education because of distance are the major factors hindering the girls' enrolment in the secondary education.

**Team:** S. Vijay Kumar, P. Prudhvikar Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Mahita, India

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.3.2 Education as a Site of Exclusion: A Study of Indian Universities**

#### **National**

The study aim is to understand the differential treatment meted out to Scheduled Caste students who get admission through affirmative action in institutions of higher learning and the psycho-social consequences of discrimination that they face as students belonging to the lower caste of society. This study was conducted in 5 Central Universities (Jawaharlal Nehru University; University of Hyderabad; University of Delhi; Pondicherry University and Banaras Hindu University), and 5 State Universities (Patna University; Acharya Nagarjuna University; University of Madras; Mumbai University; and Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam). Total 600 students (60 from each university) were interviewed for the mapping of discriminatory behavior of other caste students and teachers towards the Scheduled Caste (SC) students. The study has found that caste prevails as a major tool to discriminate and excludes SC students from higher educational institutions. Out of 383 respondents 95 percent students said that caste is a major factor of discrimination in the VIVA VOCE. Whereas, out of 581 respondents 79.2 percent said that being a scheduled caste student they face caste discrimination in the classroom by the teachers and their classmates. Interestingly, the level of discrimination in the Central University (80.9%) has more in comparison with State University (77.6%). Out of 600 respondents 77 percent students have said that they have faced discrimination and exclusion within the classroom, either it is practiced by the other caste teachers or students.

**Team:** N. Sukumar, Shilpa and Y. Sreenivasulu

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.3.3 Trends and pattern of household consumer expenditure in the two states- Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

#### **State: Telangana**

The main objective of the study was to provide consumer expenditure data for the state of Telangana. For this purpose, the unit level data from various rounds of NSSO consumer expenditure survey have been extracted. Tables on consumer expenditure both in terms of quantity and value have been prepared for both rural and urban areas, food and non-food items

and across expenditure quartile groups for Telangana and all-India. All these variables per household are presented. Further, Gini coefficient was also computed. In order to examine the decadal trends, consumer expenditure survey data is used pertaining to 1983, 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 periods.

The study on ‘**The trends and pattern of household consumer expenditure for both the states- Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**’ shows that there has been an increasing trend of household consumer expenditure in Andhra Pradesh while it is fluctuating in Telangana particularly in rural areas. The consumer expenditure in urban areas is higher in Telangana as compared to that of Andhra Pradesh during the entire study period. Thus, the gap in consumer expenditure between rural and urban areas has been increasing in Telangana. There has been a decline in the expenditure gap between top and bottom quartiles in both the states. The decline in the gap in urban areas is sharp in Telangana. Consumption inequality (Gini coefficient) shows a decline in both rural and urban areas in Telangana during the period 1983 to 2011-12 except for 2004-05 while the increase continued in Andhra Pradesh since 2004-05. With regard to the pattern of consumer expenditure, the study found that there is a declining trend in the share of food in total expenditure both in rural and urban areas of both the states during the study period. The decline in the share of food in total expenditure is sharp among the bottom 25 percent of households. Among the food items, there is a decline in the consumption of cereals while the consumption of milk and milk related products, meat, fish, egg etc. has increased. Among the non-food items, miscellaneous goods and services (expenditure on entertainment, toilet products, other household consumables, and conveyance etc.) occupy highest share in both the states and both in rural and urban areas. The share of average household expenditure on education is higher in Telangana as compared to that of Andhra Pradesh while in the case of medical expenditure it is the converse.

**Team:** P. Aparna, Mr. Vedam Bhavanarayana

**Sponsored by:** MCRHRD, Hyderabad

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.4 Inclusive Studies**

#### **2.3.4.1 Pan India Review of Literature on Internally Displaced Persons in India**

##### **National**

The issue of internal displacement across India in the recent years has been growing steadily thanks to various conflicts between different stakeholders that include tribal communities, ethnic groups, race, caste, marginalized sections, government, etc. The source of conflict seems to be two types; first, the conflict is emerging between the public and government agencies because of new development projects as the main reason. The second type of conflict is originating between tribes, ethnic groups (locals) and other marginalized forest dwellers (settlers) because

of extreme feelings of son of the soils and non-ethnic groups. It is in this backdrop, an effort was made to critically analyze the available existing studies on Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in the country in general and Telangana in particular. Moreover, it attempted to analyze the studies on Gutti Koya tribal community who involuntarily migrated to Warangal and Khammam districts of the Telangana State from Chhattisgarh owing to conflict between extremist groups and Salwa Judum. The other purpose of the study is to critically analyze the issues of IDPs from various parts of the country. Second, it draws lessons from the review-analysis and highlighted the core problems faced by the IDP communities and thus, advocates much needed interventions to influence the government policy on IDPs so as to resolve their impending issues created by the development projects and socio-ethnic-cultural conflict and natural calamities.

This study of critical analysis of review of literature on IDPs primarily relied on the existing literature on IDPs in India in general and Gutti Koya tribes of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in particular. The literature includes research articles, reports, newspaper articles and official documents. There were more than hundred articles on IDPs where a large number of articles focused on developmental project induced displacements, rehabilitation and resettlements followed by the displacement caused by the ethnic conflict, land acquisition, communal violence and displacement by extremist led violence. However, it should be noted that, only 4-5 studies / reports on the Gutti Koya's displacements are found. This report is prepared thematically based on the availability of the literature. Therefore, there is limitation of the available studies on the IDPs of the Gutti Koya of the Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

**Team:** Vijay Korra

**Sponsored by:** Save the Children India, New Delhi

**Status:** Completed

#### **2.3.4.2 Exploring Social and Political Exclusion and Inclusion of Marginalised Communities in the Grassroots Political Institutions: A Study of Two Decades of Decentralised Rural Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha**

**States:** Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha

The study is designed to understand the reasons of social exclusion and assess the socio-economic and political status of different social groups in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

**Status:** Ongoing

### **2.3.4.3 Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Atrocity Prone Areas of Telangana State**

#### **State: Telangana**

- Assessment of the Socio-economic status of SC/STs in Telangana State specially in prone areas
- To assess the extent of atrocities and violence committed against SC/STs in Telangana State, especially in prone areas
- To analyse the major reasons for committing atrocities against SC/STs in Telangana specially in prone areas
- Lastly, to suggest remedial measures to lessen the violence and atrocities committed against SC/STs in Telangana specially in prone areas

Both Secondary and primary data were collected to assess the status of the SC/STs in Telangana State. b) Primary data was collected from 304 victim's households from prone areas across 12 districts of Telangana State. c) Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) with the key informants such as Public Prosecutors / Additional Public Prosecutors, Commissioners of Police/SPs was also held.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Crime Investigation Department, Additional Director General of Police, Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.5 Other Studies**

#### **2.3.5.1 A Baseline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Andhra Pradesh**

##### **State: Andhra Pradesh**

The study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters on various issues related with Election Process during (before) 2019 Parliament Election.

The specific objectives are

- To understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters about various issues of Election and their participation in Election Process.
- To gauge the attitude (willingness) of voters towards Registration as Voter and participation in Voting Processes and the key determinant of attitudinal changes of the Voters on these issues.
- To understand the level of participation of voters in process of Registration, Enrolment and Casting Votes during Election Process and their overall perception on these issues.

The research methods for the study adopted are both quantitative and qualitative. The sample design of the study: Two Parliamentary Constituencies each in North Coastal, South Coastal and Rayala Seema were selected. From each PC, three Assembly Constituencies totaling 18 ACs were selected. Further, 36 polling stations (one highest, one lowest) were selected in all the 18 ACs. 920 Voters were contacted for their views on voting behavior.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Ch. Krishna Rao, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.5.2 An End Line Election Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Andhra Pradesh**

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

The study was conducted to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters on various issues related with election processes (2019 Parliament Election).

To gain an insight on views of electors on election process in Andhra Pradesh (AP), the Election Commission of India (ECI), and New Delhi through the Chief Electoral Office of AP proposed an end line survey of the cCitizens after the General Election of 2019.

The KAP (End-line Survey) was conducted with a broad objective to collect sufficient data and knowledge from the citizens about their KAP related to various aspects of election as a part of understanding the broad issue of ‘Voters’ Education and Electoral Participation’ in AP.

The specific objectives include to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters about various issues of election and their participation in election process; to gauge the attitude (willingness) of voters towards registration as voter and participation in voting processes and the key determinant of attitudinal changes of the voters on these issues; to understand the level of participation of voters in process of registration, enrolment and casting votes during election process and their overall perceptions on these issues in the recently concluded Lok Sabha (LS) Elections; to understand the takeaways of the campaigns for voter awareness and education in the recently conducted LS Election.

This research study was designed to measure the knowledge, attitude and practices of the electorate by taking into consideration micro level electorate data such as rates of enrolment and voting. The KAP tool such as questionnaire for conducting end line survey was used to elicit information from the target citizens in order to get the exact idea of general perceptions and opinion of the voters about the electoral process and initiatives taken by the ECI. This study was carried out to measure the knowledge, attitude and practices of the electorate in the state of AP.

It is observed through the functioning of democratic process in various countries around the globe that no political system can be truly democratic unless it holds periodic and free elections.

Therefore, in this regard, participation in elections is pertinent as it provides that space to question the system. In this sense, informed and conscious voters are necessary for good governance and increased participation within the system can restore faith in the system of electoral process and lead to better functioning of our democracy.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Ch. Krishna Rao, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.5.3 An End Line Election Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Telangana State**

**State:** Telangana

The study was conducted in Telangana State to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters on various issues related with Election Process (2019 Parliament Election).

The broad objective of this Research Study is to collect sufficient data and knowledge from the Citizens about their Knowledge, Attitude and Practices related to various aspects of Election as a part of understanding the broad issue of '*Voters' Education and Electoral Participation*' in Telangana State during the Post-election period of 2019 Parliament Election.

The specific objectives include: to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of voters about various issues of election and their participation in election process.; to gauge the attitude (willingness) of voters towards registration as voter and participation in voting processes and the key determinant of attitudinal changes of the voters on these issues; to understand the level of participation of voters in process of registration, enrolment and Casting Votes during election process and their overall perception on these issues in the recently concluded Lok Sabha (LS) Election; and to understand the takeaways of the campaigns for Voter awareness and education in the recently conducted LS Election.

The improvement in the electoral participation requires the commission to adopt short term and long term measures as certain behavioural changes takes time. Therefore, measures that can be taken to increase voter turnouts and improve electoral participation in the upcoming elections and that can be executed currently and those than can be adopted for longer time span are presented.

Further, it includes provision of help desk that facilitates all the required facilities in adequate provision so that voting can take place autonomously and independently without the involvement of political parties to help the voters with their respective concerns.

In the wake of the outcomes of the survey undertaken, it has reinforced the need to urgently develop a policy and intervene strategically through a preparation of roadmap for civic and voter education. Based on the quantitative results derived from the KAP end line survey that outlines the ground reality of electoral processes and in addition, outcomes based on qualitative discussions conducted across varied social groups that include youth, women, persons with disabilities, socially backward and marginal sections of the society as well as the booth level officers or workers, the research team recommends certain proposals that could be considered for the campaign based on feasibility and viability for seeking improvement in electoral participation.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Ch. Krishna Rao, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Status:** Completed

#### **2.3.5.4 Exploring Financial Position of the Rural Local Bodies (PRIs) in Telangana State**

**State:** Telangana

This study was carried out to understand the fiscal position of the Rural Local Bodies (PRIs) in Telangana State in the context of working of the 1<sup>st</sup> State Finance Commission.

- To examine the current financial position of the PRIs and status of own revenues and their place in finance of the PRIs
- To assess the financial requirement of the PRIs in considering their role in delivering goods and services in the rural areas
- To understand the status of taxes assigned to the PRIs and suggest mechanism for tax decentralisation

The study relied both on secondary and primary sources. The main secondary sources are State Budget Documents, CAG Reports and other Government documents. Using multi-stage sampling, five districts (two each from South Telangana, and North Telangana and one from Central Telangana) were selected for primary data. Further, 10 mandals and 20 village panchayats from the five districts were covered.

The key findings of the study are:

- **Finances of the state:** The status of Finances of the State shows that the revenue surplus continues to exist ever since the formation of the state
- **Transfer from state to the PRIs:** The status of transfer of funds from the centre and state to the PRIs shows that dependency of PRIs on Central and State Government is clearly visible



- **Finances of the PRIs in the study area:** It is observed that the financial assistance being provided to the PRIs in the state in the form of Assigned Revenue, Revenue Transfer from the state government and Grant-in-Aid has helped to the PRIs in many ways. The GPs in the current period have been receiving funds from the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. However, there is no fund provision made for the MPPs and the ZPPs under the 14<sup>th</sup> FC
- **Devolution of Functions and Functionaries to the PRIs:** In the realm of devolution of functions and functionaries the State of Telangana position is not very encouraging at present.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** Telangana State Finance Commission (TSFC), Government of Telangana

**Status:** Completed

### **2.3.5.5 Exploring Financial Position of Local Bodies (PRIs and Municipal Bodies) in Andhra Pradesh**

**State:** Andhra Pradesh

This study was carried out to understand the fiscal position of the Rural and Urban Local Bodies (PRIs and ULBs) in Andhra Pradesh in the context of working of the Fourth State Finance Commission in the State.

The broad objective of this study is to examine the financial position of the Local Bodies (PRIs and ULBs) and the extent of devolution in the state of Andhra Pradesh, particularly, since 2014.

The specific objectives are:

- To understand the finances of the state and status of transfer of revenues to the state from the Central Government under various heads
- To examine the current financial position of the PRIs and ULBs including status of own revenues and their place in finance of the PRIs and ULBs in the state
- To examine the expenditure on revenue account of the PRIs and ULBs on various heads and expenditure on schemes assigned by state and central government

The study was carried out by using large amount of secondary data provided by the State Commissioner of Panchayati Raj, Government of AP. In addition the various Budget Documents since the year 2014 was intensively used to track the budgetary allocations to the local bodies from the state government.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

**Sponsored by:** AP State Finance Commission (APSFC), Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Status:** Completed

## **2.3.6 ICSSR Senior Fellowship Holders**

### **2.3.6.1 Submitted Research Report during 2019-20**

#### **1. P.V.S. Reddy**

##### **Impact of Saakshar Bharat Programme on Marginalised Communities: A Study**

Saakshar Bharat Programme (SBP) has been devised as the new variant of National Literacy Mission, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and covers all adults in the age group of 15 and beyond though its primary focus is on women and it is very useful programme for the benefit of the non-literates. It is a well-planned adult literacy programme has in many ways helped the non-literates to acquire both literacy and vocational skills. SBP has been in operation in Telangana state since 2010.

Objectives of the study are-To study the awareness levels of the neo-literates of Saakshar Bharat in social, financial, health, legal and political areas; to find out the source of information in the districts of social, financial, health, legal and political areas; and to examine the extent of application level of the neo-literates in the areas of social, financial, health, legal and political.

Survey method was used in the present study for collection of data from the neo-literates. Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy districts were selected for the present research study which is low literacy and high literacy districts of Telangana state. Four mandals/blocks were selected on the basis of high and low literacy rate in the mandals of two districts. 400 beneficiaries of marginalized communities in four mandals were selected for the study. The present study was also elicited the opinion of 600 stakeholders of SBP through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the teachers, village co-ordinators and field functionaries who are associated with the SBP/ Adult Education. The study is designed to carry out through a multi-stage sampling technique for collecting field level data from Telangana State. In the first stage two districts from the state were identified on the basis of a few pre-decided indicators such as status of implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme and its impact on Marginalised Communities in the sampled districts.

*The impact/changes occurred as a result of Saakshar Bharat Programme are the social status of the neo-literates of SBP is enhanced ,participating in developmental schemes and utilized the schemes properly and increasing their financial positions, learning environment for neo-literates is conducive and they are sending their children to schools, thinking level on income generating activities is increased, health awareness of the neo-literates is improved, participation in social activities and helping the others is improved, saving habit of the neo-literates is increased, awareness levels on Nutritious food among neo-literates is increased, planning their own family budget of neo-literates is improved and quality of life among neo-literates is enhanced.*

The Saakshar Bharat has demonstrated in creating high level of awareness in health, financial, legal, political and social areas. The application level of the participants is more than 75 percent in the four dimensions except legal literacy. The results of the study can be attributed to the impact of SBP on the areas viz., social, health, financial, legal and political and the continuance of the programme on a permanent basis would change the life of the people.

The neo- literates had actively participated in recent general elections and created conducive environment for the same. The Chief Election Commissioner of India appreciated the efforts made by National Literacy Mission, MHRD. The NLM has given directions to the State Resource Centres for Adult and Continuing Education functioning at state level as Academic training institute which has developed various teaching, learning material and publicity material for the promotion of voter awareness campaign during general elections across the country. As a result of Saakshar Bharat Programme, high percentage of the people has turned and franchises their vote during general elections. It is a significant achievement as far as SBP is concerned. Literacy and awareness is two edged weapon for a person which can be used to improve the life situation. Saakshar Bharat, a well-planned adult education programme has in many ways helped the non-literates to acquire both literacy skills and awareness skills.

### ***Policy implications***

- As per the norms of NLM, the duration of teaching learning process is 180-200 instructional hours (approximately six months). If the duration is too long the dropout rate is too high. The total duration of Teaching Learning process should be reduced to 50 days instead of six months.
- The Saakshar Bharat Programme depends upon the quality of Volunteers/Instructors to teach primers and other supplementary reading material during teaching learning process at LSK/AEC. The Department of Adult Education should take care for identification of committed Volunteers wherever they are required with the help of the community, Sarpanch, Retired employees, Community leaders, Ex. Servicemen Village Coordinators and Mandal Coordinators.
- At present the continuing education programme activities are not so effective to fulfil the needs of the neo-literates. Multiple activities should be arranged at LSK/AEC for the benefit of the neo-literates involving community talent and resource persons and it should be a knowledge hub in every GP level. There is every possibility to relapse into illiteracy if they are not exposed to Continuing Education programmes to upgrade their learning skills acquired during the basic literacy phase may be arranged with permanent activities.
- The teaching learning material (primers) should be need based and local dialect with attractive illustrations and big font. Various supplementary reading material on continuing

education programme should be provided to neo-literates to upgrade their learning skills further. To create awareness among non-literates especially in the low literacy Mandals in particular and entire state in general by organizing cultural activities using community cultural troops. At the same time it is also proposed to advocate the Right to Education Act in order to sensitize the parents to send their children to school and retain them till they complete the total schooling with the support of the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

### 2.3.6.2 Other ICSSR Senior Fellowships continuing during 2019-20

Sl. No.	Name of the Scholar	Year of award	Title of the Research Work
1	Prof. G. Sudarshanam	2018-19	Smart Cities and Quadruple-Helix Model: How do we Build Inclusive Smart Cities?
2	Dr. P. Malyadri	2018-19	Perceptions on Impact of Income Generation Activities of Tribal Women Diversity and Inclusive Development: A Household Level Study in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana States
3	Dr. R. Mallikarjuna Reddy	2019-20	Livelihoods of rural households in different climatic conditions with special focus on dairy farming – An assessment
4	Dr. S. Upendra Sastry	2019-20	Impact of Information Technology on Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Banking Sector: A Comparative Study of SBI & ICICI Bank

### **III. RESEARCH OUPUT**

#### **3.1 PUBLICATIONS**

##### **3.1.1 BOOKS**

###### **Radha Krishna, R, Chairman and Honorary Professor**

- R. Radhakrishna (2019) Essays on Indian Economy, Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- R. Radhakrishna (2019) Essays on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- R. Radhakrishna (2019) Essays on Growth, Poverty and Wellbeing, Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- R Radhakrishna (2019) Essays on the econometrics of Consumer Behaviour, Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- R Radhakrishna, (2019) Essays on the Econometrics of Inflation, Consumption and Welfare, Academic Foundation, New Delhi

###### **Vijay Korra**

Forgotten Communities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Story of De-notified Tribes, Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore, 2019.

###### **Gopinath Reddy, M.**

Displacement and Marginalisation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana 1951-2010, (2019) (Co-authoring with Walter Fernandes, NafisaGoga D'Souza, PallaTrinadha Rao) North Eastern Social Research Centre, Guwahati, Laya Resource Centre, Vishakapatnam. (ISBN: 978-81-938785-3-8)

###### **Indrakant, S.**

A Confused Professor and His Students, Paramount Publishing House, (2020) ISBN 978-93-88808-34-7

##### **3.1.2 Papers in Journals**

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

Economic Analysis of Farm Mechanisation in Chickpea Crop in Rainfed Regions (with Rajya Laxmi), Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing, 33(2), 2019

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

Biofortification: A Promising Strategy for Fighting Hidden Hunger, Indian Economic Journal (Special Issue), pp. 274-278, December 2019

Asset Management by SC Fishermen in Andhra Pradesh: A Quick Assessment, IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science, 38 (3), 472- 491. July – September 2019

Potential and Constraints of Zero Budgeted Natural Farming: A Study of Andhra Pradesh (co-authored with B. Guruva Reddy and V. Ratna Reddy), Journal of Agricultural Economics, 74 (3): 321-332, July-September 2019

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

Is Trade Integration Leading to Regionalization? Evidence from Cross-Country Network analysis, Journal of Economic Integration, 35(1), March 2020, pp. 10-38.

### **Dayakar, P.**

Climate and Weather Induced Agricultural Distress and Migration: Characteristics and Evidence" (with K.S. Kavi Kumar, BrindaViswanathan), Productivity, 60(2), 2019, pp. 126-135.

### **Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra**

Decentralised Planning for Tribal Development and Role of Panchayats-A Study of two Districts of Odisha, Journal of Land and Rural Studies, 8(2),166-184,2020.

Current Implementation and Impact of MGNREGS in Rural Odisha: Does this solve the Problems of Unemployment and Migration? (Co-authored with M.Gopinath Reddy and JogindraNaik),IASSI Quarterly,38(3), 506-526, 2019.

Panchayats and Tribal Development in Odisha- A Study of Two Districts (with M.Gopinath Reddy),Man & Development , XLI (1), 27-46, 2019

### **Ch. Bala Ramulu**

Right to Food Policies in India: Issues and Challenges (2019): Administrative Change Vol. XLV No. 2 and 1, January, 2019.

Editor, Rural Governance, Dr. B.R.Amedkar University, Hyderabad, 2020

### **3.1.3 Papers in Edited Books**

#### **Ramachandraiah, C.**

Special Economic Zones. In. Anthony M. Orum (ed.), Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies, Wiley Blackwell, 2019.

Hyderabad. In. Anthony M. Orum (ed.), Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies, Wiley Blackwell, 2019.

### **Sreenivasulu, Y.**

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's View on Agricultural Holdings and Collective Farming: The Case of Telangana State (co-authored with TajuddinMd). In G. Sridevi(eds)Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development for India, Routledge, NewYork, NY 10017, 2020.

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

Education and Employment: Issues and Challenges in India, Higher Education in India: Issues & Challenges. In T. Sudarsana Reddy (ed.), Paramount Publishing House, pp.147-155, New Delhi & Hyderabad, 2019.

### **Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra**

Panchayats and Tribal Development in Scheduled Areas of Odisha- A Study of Two Districts, in Nilakantha Panigrahi (ed)*Tribal Economy, Culture and Society in India*, Concept Publishing, New Delhi, 2019.

### **Gopinath Reddy, M.**

“Decentralised Governance Process in Telangana State and Its Implications for Development” in the Book, “Decentralised Governance and Planning in India: Essays in Honor of Prof. Abdul Aziz”, (Eds) GayithriKarnam, N. Sivanna and M. DevendraBabu, Studium Press (India) Pvt, Ltd. 2020, (ISBN: 978-93-85046-61-2).

“Issues in Fiscal Decentralisation in Chhattisgarh State”, in the Book ‘Decentralisation in Contemporary India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward’. Routledge Publications (Forthcoming), (Eds) D Rajasekhar, M Devendra Babu and R Manjula.

### **Prudhvikar Reddy, P**

Universal Secondary Education in the Telugu- Speaking States: Prospects and Challenges, (co-authored with D.Sree Rama Raju and V. Nagi Reddy), Jandhyala B.G. Tilak (ed.)Universal Secondary Education in India, Springer Nature, Scientific Publishing Private Limited, Chennai.

### **3.1.4 Monographs**

S. Harinath, *The Perceptions of Students, Teachers and Principals in Schools under different Managements in Telangana*, CESS Monograph 47, February 2020.

M.Gopinath Reddy, N Sreedevi and Bishnu Prasad Mohanty, *Finances of Rural Local Bodies in Chattisgarh State- A Study*, CESS Monograph 48, February 2020.

### 3.1.5 Working Papers

- Y. Sreenivasulu, “Absentee Landowning Households in Agrarian Structure and their Implications on agrarian economy: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States”, Working Paper No. 144, March, 2020.
- M. Srinivasa Reddy (with V. Ratna Reddy) Water Knowledge Note, “Can Participatory Groundwater Management Enhance Drought Resilience? The Case of the Andhra Pradesh Farmer-Managed Groundwater Systems Project, World Bank Group, No. SKU W19069, March, 2020.
- C.T.Vidya, Does Infrastructure Facilitate Trade Connectivity? Evidence from ASEAN. ADBI Working Paper 1179. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute. Available: <https://www.adb.org/publications/does-infrastructure-facilitate-tradeconnectivity-asean-with-F.-Taghizadeh-Hesary-2020>.
- Dayakar, P. (with K.S. Kavi Kumar), Farmer’s Perception on Soil Erosion in Rain-fed Watershed Areas of Telangana, India, *Madras School of Economics Working Paper, No. 180/2019*, April 2019.
- Chakradhar, J. (with Kumar, R.) An assessment of fishing vessel capacity on subsidies, non-tariff measures, and attaining Sustainable Development Goals, ARTNeT Working Paper Series, No. 184, May 2019, UNESCAP, Bangkok.

### 3.1.6 Policy Briefs

- Sudhaveni Naresh and Lakshman M, Best Available Schools Scheme for the SC Students in Telangana: Implementation Concerns and Opportunities, CESS Policy Brief No 4, March 2020.
- K. Bhasker, Status of Jogini System and Rehabilitation of Joginis in Telangana State: Key Issues and Challenges, CESS Policy Brief No 5, March 2020.
- P. Anjaneyulu, Integrated Child Development Services to Scheduled Castes in Telangana State: An Assessment of Services at Anganwadi Centres, CESS Policy Brief No 6, March 2020.
- E. Revathi and Arifa Sultana Farmers’ Producer Companies in Telangana, CESS Policy Brief No 7, March 2020.
- Harinath Siluveru, Empowering Scheduled Castes through Community Halls in Telangana: Opportunities and Challenges, CESS Policy Brief No 8, March 2020.
- Sudhaveni Naresh, Management of Social Welfare Hostels in Telangana: Insights, Opportunities and Challenges, CESS Policy Brief No 9, March 2020.



S. Madhukar and M. Bal Singh, Leveraging Integrated Book Banks Scheme for SC Students in Telangana: Impact and the Way Forward, CESS Policy Brief No 10, March 2020.

## **3.2 SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (NATIONAL / INTERNATIONAL)**

### **3.2.1 Paper Presentations, National – Seminars/Workshops/Lectures**

#### **Revathi. E**

Cotton Production and Value Chain in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges (jointly with B. Suresh Reddy and Arifa Sultana) in a Workshop on “Mapping of Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (EPRW) in Cotton Supply Chain – Issues and Possible Methodologies” 30-04-2019, CESS, Hyderabad.

Panel speaker in the release of “India Social Development Report 2018: Rising Inequalities in India” edited by T. Haque and D.N. Reddy (Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2019), 24 July 2019, Hyderabad.

Delivered a lecture on Methodological Foundation of Neo-classical Economics to participants of a workshop on Application of Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis, 23 September 2019, CESS, Hyderabad.

Delivered Keynote Address in a symposium on Textile Sector in Telangana: Issues and Challenges organized by MJPTBCWR Degree College for Women, Wargal, Siddipet (District) and Telangana Economic Association (TEA), 23 October 2019, Wargal.

Keynote Speaker in a Symposium on Rethinking Globalization Issues and Challenges of Indian Agricultural Sector organized by Awareness in Action, Hyderabad, 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019.

Panel Speaker in the Special Session on Food Systems Transitions Underpinning rural-urban and Nutrition Linkages and spoke on Linkages between agriculture, food systems and nutrition in tribal areas in the 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), AERA-2019, organized by Department of Economics & Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, 17-19 December 2019.

Delivered Inaugural Address at the National Seminar on “Minor Irrigation – Issues and Challenges” jointly organized by CESS, Hyderabad and Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 30 December 2019, Karimnagar.

Delivered Key Note Address in the National Workshop on Gender Budgeting in Education conducted by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi & Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE), Hyderabad on 4 March 2020.

#### **Ramachandraiah, C.**

World Bank and AIIB’s withdrawal from Amaravati in a workshop on Indian Civil Society’s Role in Ensuring Quality and Sustainable Infrastructure Investment organised by VANI,

Forum of Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) and Heinrich Boell Foundation (HBF), Delhi, 11 October 2019.

Industrial Corridors, Land issues and Amaravati in a two-day seminar on Understanding and Re-imagining Andhra Pradesh: A Critical Appraisal of Developments after 2014 organized by Institute for Research on Andhra Pradesh (IRAP), 11-12 August 2019, Vijayawada.

### **Sreenivasulu, Y**

Absentee Landowning Households in Agrarian Structure and Their Implications on Agrarian Economy: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State, CESS faculty seminar, 24 April 2019.

### **Srinvasa Reddy, M**

Self-Exploitation of Scheduled Tribes: The Case of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, *20th IASSI Annual Conference*, Institute of Socio-Economic Change, Bangalore, 27-29 February 2020.

Dry-land Agriculture and Watershed Development in Andhra Pradesh, National Seminar on *Sustainable Agriculture in India: Issues and Challenges*, Department of Economics, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, AP, 28-29 February 2020.

Marketing of Pulses in Pre-Telangana Andhra Pradesh: Opportunities and Constraints, National Seminar on *Sustainable Agriculture in India: Issues and Challenges*, Department of Economics, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, AP, 28-29 February 2020.

Bio-fortification: A Promising Strategy for Fighting Hidden Hunger, 102<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference, *Indian Economic Association, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University*, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 27-29 December 2019.

Working and Living Conditions of Sewerage Workers: A Study in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, co-authored with K.Hanumantha Rao *61<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference, Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)*, CDEIS, Punjab University, Patiala, 7-9 December.

Potential and Constraints of Zero Budgeted Natural Farming (ZBNF): A Study of Andhra Pradesh, 79<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, the *Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE)*, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa vidyala, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 21-23 November

Marketing of Vegetables in Rain-fed Regions: A Case of Long-Term Gains from *Rythu Bazars* to Small Farmers in Telangana, National Conference cum Workshop on “Doubling Farmers Income: Strategies for Rain-fed Agriculture, MANAGE, Hyderabad, 18 -19 November.

Impact of Climate Change on Tenant Farming in AP and Telangana, Round Table Conference cum Workshop, Tenant Farmers Suicides, Jointly organized by Andhra Pradesh *Kavulu Rythu Sangam* and *Kissan Vissa*, Hyderabad, Press Club, Vijayawada, 24 July. 2019

Education and Employment: Issues and Challenges in India (with T.Koti Reddy), *National Seminar on Higher Education in India: Issues & Challenges*, Department of Economics, YogiVemana University, Kadapa, A.P., 11-12 July, 2019

Effects of Quality of Higher Education on the Demographic Dividend in India: Issues and Challenges, *National Seminar on Higher Education in India: Issues & Challenges*, Department of Economics, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, 11-12 July, 2019.

Tenant Cultivators Situation in AP and Telangana, Round Table Conference, Implementation and Impact of Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act- 2011, *Andhra Pradesh KavuluRythuSangam*, Press Club, Vijayawada, 2 July.

### **Krishna Rao Ch.**

Role of MGNREGA in Assets Creation, Management and Sustenance in India (Co-authoring with M.Srinivasa Reddy), National Seminar on *Employment Scenario in India: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward*, 18-19 March 2020, CMDR Dharwad.

Land-use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State at Sub Regional Level, National Seminar on *Sustainable Agriculture in India: Issues and Challenges*, 28-29 February 2020, Department of Economics, YogiVemana University, Kadapa, AP.

Growth and Financing of Higher Education in India, *National Seminar on Higher Education in India: Issues & Challenges*, 11- 12 July 2019, Department of Economics, YogiVemana University, Kadapa, A.P.

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

Guest speaker on Unfolding India's Economic growth slowdown organized by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), 6 December 2019, Hyderabad.

### **Pradeep Kamble**

Mapping Performance of Scheduled Caste Students under Different Learning Environments in Telangana State, (with E Revathi and S Naresh), 20<sup>th</sup> Annual IASSI Conference on *Challenges of Urban Transformation*, 28 February, 2020, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

### **Anjaneyulu, P.**

Demographic Status of Scheduled Areas in Telangana, 20<sup>th</sup> Annual IASSI Conference on *Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives*, 28 February, 2020, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

### **Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra**

Finances of Rural Local Bodies (Panchayats) in Telangana State-A Study, (with Dr. M. Gopinath Reddy), 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association, 15-16 February, 2020, Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

Panchayats and Implementation of Social Security Schemes in Two Tribal Districts of Odisha” in National Seminar on *Policies and Programmes of Social Security in India: Challenges, Opportunities and Possibilities*, 5-6 February 2020, MP Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

### **Gopinath Reddy, M.**

“Implementation of Forest Rights Act-2006 and some Emerging Conflicts in Telangana State: Implications for Sustainable Forestry Development”, at the “*Sustainable Forestry in South Asia – Current Status, Science and Conservation Priorities*” 7-9 November, 2019, New Delhi, India.

“Role of Private Sector in S&T Development: A Case of Two South Indian States”, at the International Conference on ‘*Social and Cultural Nexus of Science and Technology Development (SCST)*’ 3-4 October, 2019, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

“A Quarter Century Experiences of the Elected Representatives from the Marginalized Sections in PRIs: Few Case Studies from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh”, at the National Seminar on *Social Justice and Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Ambedkarite School of Thought* held at ISEC on 18, 19 September 2019, Bangalore.

Status of Implementation of TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) Act-2013 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: Roadblocks and Challenges at National Seminar on “*Survival Challenges of SCs and STs in Contemporary India*” at Institute of Development Studies (IDS), August 8-9, 2019, Jaipur.

### **Prudhvikar Reddy, P.**

Irrigated Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh: An Analysis with Special Reference to Rayalaseema Region, M. Srinivas Reddy, CESS, and P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Conference held during 28 and 29 August 2020 by Rayalaseema Economic Association., Tirupati., Published in the conference volume

### **3.2.2 International Seminars/Conferences/Lectures**

#### **Alivelu, G.**

Toolkit for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals virtual presentation in the “Managing Global Governance - Networking Days”, 24-26 November, 2019, German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany.

Narrative for Global Governance in the International Conference of *Managing Global Governance, Alumni Meet*, organized by German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany and Quality Control of India, New Delhi, 28-29 April, 2019, The Claridges, New Delhi.

Toolkit for Sustainable Development on 25 April, 2019 in the International Conference on *Training and Dialogue on Implementation of 2030 Agenda* organized jointly by German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany and Administrative Staff College of India, 24-26 April, 2019, ASCI.

Organised and presented on SDG Goal 6 WASH in the international workshop on *Sustainable Development Goals* along with the participants from Mexico, Indonesia and South Africa for the Ph.D students of CESS, 26 April, 2019, CESS, Hyderabad

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

Networks analysis of trade in value-added services and mapping the GVCS: A cross-country analysis,” and “Efficiency and effectiveness of investor protection: A comparative analysis of India vis-à-vis selected countries, 8<sup>th</sup> Applied Financial Modelling Conference, Asia-Pacific Applied Economics Association (APAEA), 11-12 April, 2019, Sehir University, Istanbul.

Is Trade Integration Leading to Regionalisation? Evidence from Cross-country Network analysis, Research Conference on Economic Integration in Asia and Europe: Lessons and Recommended Policies for the special issue of Journal of Economic Integration (JEI), 28-29 October 2019, Tokyo, Japan.

#### **Chakradhar, Jadhav.**

Zone-wise variations of employment probabilities and occupational choices in Indian manufacturing sector in the 13<sup>th</sup> BMEB International conference on “Maintaining Stability, Strengthening Momentum of Growth Amidst High Uncertainties in Digital Era”, organised by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asia-Pacific Applied Economics Association (APAEA), 29-30 August 2019, Bali, Indonesia.

#### **Gopinath Reddy, M.**

Delivered a lecture on ‘Selection of Topic and Literature Review’, at Research Methodology Course, Council for Social Development (CSD), August 26, 2019.

Attended as a Resource Person for Research Methodology Course at Council for Social Development (CSD), August 26, 2019.

Attended as a Resource Person for the session on Globalisation and Public Administration at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, on June, 2019.

Delivered two lectures at Research Methodology Course in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, on June, 2019.

- a) Nature of Social science research methods- Quantitative vrs Qualitative methods.
- b) Governance, Development and Decentralisation.

Chaired a Session as a Panel Expert at Inaugural Function of 12<sup>th</sup> Doctoral Thesis Conference- 2019, Organised by ICFAI Business School (IBS), Donthanapally, Hyderabad, 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2019.

### **3.2.3 Presentations at CESS**

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

Inaugural address on 22.02.2020, Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh, A comprehensive Approach using Crop Cutting Experiments- Agenda for Field investigators Training for Rabi Survey of 201-2020, Organised by Institute for Development Studies, Andhra Pradesh at CESS

#### **Alivelu, G.**

“Nourishing Wombs – An integrated package of maternal nutrition interventions in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh” in the Roundtable Discussion on *Women/Gender issues, Challenges and Way Forward*, 10 March, 2020, CESS, Hyderabad

#### **Aparna, P.**

“Inter-state Disparities in Maternal Mortality: Hurdles in reaching the SDG Target”, in the Round Table Discussion on the occasion of International Women’s Day- *Women/gender issues, challenges and Way Forward*, 10 March 2020, CESS, Hyderabad

----- “Educational Status of the Muslim Minority in Telangana,” *CESS Faculty seminar*, 28 November 2019, CESS, Hyderabad

----- “Theory of Production Function: Cobb Douglas, Leontief Production Function and Cost Function and Supply Function”, Workshop on *Application of Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis*, 23-28 October 2019, CESS, Hyderabad.

**Dayakar, P.**

“Farmers Perception on Soil Erosion in Rainfed Watershed Areas of Telangana,” India, CESS Faculty seminar, 5 July 2019.

**Chakradhar, Jadhav.**

“The Effect of Economic Distance and Trade Cost on India’s Trade Flows: An Application Modified Panel Gravity Model,” CESS Faculty seminar, 4 May 2019.

**3.2.4 Others: Conference Volumes, News Papers, Blogs/ Member of Expert Committee**

R. Radhakrishna, “Towards Reforming Education in India”, Kalinga Lecture (Keynote address), Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, March 2020.

Revathi, E. Chaired a Brainstorming Session on Polavaram project, 6<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Hyderabad.

Revathi E and N Sridevi, ‘State Finances of Telangana – Towards Developmentalism’, Paper published in *Telangana Economic Association, Annual Conference Volume*, February 2020.

Revathi, E ‘Telangana growth rate consistently higher than that of Country’, *New Indian Express*, Monday 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2020

Ramachandraiah. C, Member of Expert Committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the issue of merger of A.P State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) into the government and induction of electric buses into APSRTC. The Committee finished its work during June-September 2019.

## IV. DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

### 4.1 PhD Programme in Development Studies

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

Further the Centre has started a “Regular (full time) Ph.D Programme” in Development Studies in collaboration with the ‘Telangana University’, Nizamabad from 2016 after the formation of the Telangana State, aimed at training and imparting serious research skills to young and raw Post Graduates. This programme requires candidates to be resident on campus for the four-year Ph.D programme. The student intake for the current (regular) PhD programme has been from all over the country and from all sections of the society. Till now four batches have been admitted. The details of registered PhD scholars, fellowship holders is given below. The Division for Graduate Studies has been organising the PhD Programmes in the Centre.

The regular PhD Programme was inaugurated on 17 October 2016 by Prof. Amit Bhaduri, Professor at Pavia University, Italy and Visiting Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi. During the academic year 2019-20, eleven students have been admitted into the Ph.D Programme. Altogether there are 47 students on the rolls.

### 4.2 Part-time Ph.D Programme

#### 4.2.1 Cumulative List of Ph.D and M.Phil Awarded (BRAOU)

SL.No	Ph.D Submitted/Awarded	M.Phil Submitted/Awarded
1	90	100

#### 4.2.2 Ph.D Awarded (BROAU) during 2019-20

SL. No	Scholar	Discipline	Research Topic	Supervisor	Year of Award
1	Arifa Sultana	Commerce	Farmers Producer Companies-A Study of Telangana State	S. Galab E. Revathi	2019
2	A.Rajalaxmi	Economics	Agricultural Technology Adoption and Sustainable Intensification in Chickpea Crop in Rain-Fed Region: A Study in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	E. Revathi	2019
3	B. Vijaya lakshmi	Political Science	Trajectories of Liberalism: A Study of John Rawls and Robert Nozick	M. Gopinath Reddy	2019



## **4.2.3 Abstracts of Ph.D. awarded**

### **4.2.3.1 Farmers' Producer Companies - A Study of Telangana State**

#### **Arifa Sultana**

The concept of Farmer Producer Companies (FPC) was created in 2003 with the amendment of Companies Act 1956. This amendment was made to benefit the small and marginal farmers so that they get remunerative prices. It was felt that there should be a direct link from the producer to consumer through organised marketing by making the producers modernised and professionalised.

Objectives are focused on the FPCs located in Telangana state

- To analyze the status of FPCs
- To assess the performance of FPCs
- To identify the constraints faced by the Producer Companies and the impact of constraints on their performance
- To assess the impact of participation of farmers in Producer Companies on the farmers' well-being

The study is based on the conceptual framework of social capital and transaction cost approach. The study has analysed both primary data and secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from the records of Registrar of Companies, Farmer Producer Companies, Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium and Agriculture Department. Accounting statements for 3 years from 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were collected for analysing the financial performance of FPCs. Minutes of the meetings, procurement register and bank details were collected from the Farmer Producer Companies to assess their functioning. Discussions were also held with the management and directors of the Companies. Primary data has been collected from the member farmers belonging to 3 companies of Mahbubnagar district. These companies were selected on the grounds that they have been functioning for 3 years; their accounts were audited; they are promoted by the same promoter; they deal with same crop; they belong to the drought-prone district; and these companies were established as new FPCs without any prior background as cooperatives or mutually aided cooperatives. Individual interviews were conducted with farmer members, non-member farmers, and members of management, officials and directors of the FPCs. Participant observation method was used to capture the management practices of FPCs in detail by attending the board of directors meetings. Focused group discussions were held with members and non-members to capture the constraints encountered by the companies and the farmers. Personal interviews were conducted with 204 farmers of the three companies from 11 villages. NABARD ranking tool was used to analyze the growth trajectories of the FPCs and well-being ranking was also computed on the basis of input

benefits, price benefits and welfare benefits. A combined ranking was computed to rank the FPCs on the basis of performance and well-being.

The FPCs can be classified broadly into three categories. The first category consists of FPCs that their institutional performance as well as farmers' well-being moves together in the positive relationship. This means that there is absence of trade-off between the two. Karimnagar Milk Producer Company and Chetna Organic Agriculture Producer Company stands as evidence to this. The FPCs like Kodangal, Angadi Raichur, Hasnabad, Pragati and Kamareddy falls in the second category. These FPCs also indicate the positive relationship between the two but are at average level of performance on both fronts. The third category consists of FPCs that have lower levels of institutional and higher levels of well-being. They are Zaheerabad and Regode FPCs. On the whole, there is a positive significant relationship between institutional performance and well-being of farmers across the selected FPCs. This is evident from the rank correlation coefficient estimated. It is also evident that the FPCs with long standing in existence are able to improve the performance of institutional and well-being of farmers. However the analysis provides compelling evidence that the progress is not automatic with the advance in the age of the FPCs. There are certain prerequisites to be met in their growth process. The crucial prerequisite is decentralised governance to ensure the ownership of the farmers of their companies.

The case studies indicate that the FPCs were able to increase the incomes of their members. It was found that there is no trade-off between the incomes of the producers with that of the company. Farmers' incomes have increased even in cases where the company is in losses. The size of the company, their networking and collective action have given strength to the company. Trust has played an important role for the members. The FPCs in Telangana State have shown that participation in elections, governance and active involvement of members have provided efficient administration. Karimnagar Milk Producer Company and Chetna Organic Agriculture Producer Company with professionals are performing better than the other companies without professionals. The training and capacity building programmes have helped the members to increase their productivity and reduce their costs. The collective bargaining of the members has led to reduction in the cost of production and transaction cost in marketing. The FPCs have purchased inputs in bulk and are able to provide them to members at lower prices and on time. The various marketing linkages have brought remunerative prices to the farmers which was not possible for an individual farmer. Where they could not get any loans as small and marginal farmers, collectively they could get various bank loans which are collateral free. They also got financial assistance from private institutions. The successful FPCs have shown a positive impact on the farmers' well-being. The position of producer companies that have been established from the existing cooperatives and self-help groups has improved to a large extent after becoming producer companies. Companies with active participation of members and directors in the meetings and elections have been more successful than companies with poor attendance. The

companies that have formed various committees for decentralisation of activities are performing better than other companies. Thus collective action, savings from transaction costs and building social capital have helped the companies to succeed. The study developed the combined ranking based on performance and well-being in three stages, viz. stage I with well-developed FPCs, stage II with developing FPCs and stage III with initial stages of development of FPCs.

#### **4.2.3.2 Agricultural Technology Adoption and Sustainable Intensification in Chickpea Crop in Rain-Fed Region: A Study in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

##### **A. Rajalakshmi**

The present study was undertaken to examine the trends and growth rates in area, production and productivity of chickpea in major chickpea growing states in India, total factor productivity (TFP), household adoption behaviour, the status and impact of the adoption of improved agricultural technologies (improved short duration seed, farm mechanization and practice of package of practices) at the farm level and to assess farm efficiency and long term sustainability of chickpea crop in the study area. Rainfed districts in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states are selected for the study. About 320 chickpea growing and 80 non-chickpea farming households were selected based on the multi-stage stratified proportionate random sampling technique. Based on the secondary data, trend and decomposition analysis and TFP analysis were performed to estimate the growth rates and instability in area, production and yield of chickpea crop and impact of inputs on productivity performance and determinants of TFP in major chickpea producing states. (1980-2015). The micro level investigation was based on the cross sectional data related to the socio- economic condition of the selected HHs, crop performance, perception of the farmers on improved crop technologies and their impact on farm efficiency(2015-16) by employing the Stochastic production function, , binary logistic model and descriptive statistics.

The trend analysis reveals that chickpea crop performance witnessed a growth rate with higher instability in area and production (1980-2015) in major chickpea producing states. The change in mean yield was the major contributor to the instability in production in the selected states. Only undivided Andhra Pradesh state showed stable yield levels among the selected states. All the selected states have witnessed a positive TFP growth but the visible positive TFP growth rates in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are due to area expansion under chickpea crop than technological intervention whereas in undivided Andhra Pradesh technology and managerial inputs have contributed to meaningful TFP growths. Apart from traditional inputs, road density was found to be an important source of growth in TFP in the study area.

The investigation of the field data infers that, average gross and net returns are higher for the large farming HHs compared to other farm categories and chickpea cultivation is economically not feasible in the small and marginal farms and they are ending up with negative net returns.

Despite of this, about 90% of the selected farmers are cultivating chickpea as a mono-cropping over a long period of time in the study area. The major factors influencing are shortage of labour, low risk, easy maintenance of the crop, low investment compared to commercial crops, suitability of the soil and drought situation. On the other hand, the small size of landholding and higher price fluctuation are the major factors hindering the chickpea cultivation in control group in study area. The farm efficiency analysis reveals that, on an average, farmers were able to obtain only 27.43 percent of the potential output from a given combination of production inputs. Larger landholding farms are more technically and economically efficient compared to other farming groups. Formal education and farm experience have a significant relationship with technical and economic efficiency and extension services have positive and significant relationship with allocative efficiency.

Crop performance indicators infers that, highest crop efficiency achieved in chickpea crop is in the range of 60-80 percent, Higher net returns and B.C ratio are witnessed in large farm holdings; thus, chickpea cultivation is profitable on medium and large farm holdings. Gender equity in the work and income distribution in chickpea cultivation is present in the study area. As the landholding size increases the participation of family labour is declining and male labour participation also is decreasing on use of farm machinery. In total human labour cost hired human labour cost is more compared to family labour cost. And another social indicator infers that, the peer advice network is stronger compared to the informal and formal advice group in dissemination of crop technology information in the study area. An environmental crop indicator witnesses excessive fertilizer use, use of poor quality of seed, poor application of FYM, increased use of farm machinery in rain -fed condition in chickpea crop cultivation in the study area.

The performance of the chickpea crop has been impressive with a positive growth rate with instability in area, production and productivity in the selected sample. But the farm level analysis reveals that the intensive cultivation of chickpea crop by using inputs disproportionately without practicing the sustainable management practices, constant mono cropping and failure to provide protected irrigation are few factors that resulted in significant yield variation across the different land holdings. The poor practice of sustainable management practices and poor institutional support for chickpea cultivation resulted in the lower technical and economic efficiency of the chickpea farms in the study area. This lower technical efficiencies of the chickpea farms, lower yield levels and increased cost of cultivation resulted in lower or negative net returns to the chickpea farmers particularly to small and marginal farmers. Chickpea cultivation is profitable in medium and large land holdings compared to small and marginal farm holdings because of increased economies of scale.

Thus, there is a serious need for intervention by the government, agricultural and extension institutions for providing the necessary information on, efficient use of the recommended dose

of inputs, practice of the package of practices, and importance of the sustainable management practices to increase the crop performance to its potential level and for achieving higher technical efficiency of the chickpea farms in the study area as majority of the chickpea cultivating farmers are small and marginal farmers. This crop has huge potential (demand) in domestic and export markets. The adoption of the package of practices, sustainable management practices and efficient use of the inputs may improve the crop performance and net returns of the chickpea farmers in the study area.

#### **4.2.3.3 Trajectories of Liberalism: A Study of John Rawls and Robert Nozick**

##### **B. Vijayalakshmi**

Most nations of the world today have adopted democratic forms of governments with variations in the combination of liberal values. Some are liberal democracies some are representative democracies, some others call themselves variously as democratic republics, socialist democracies, and progressive democracies and so on. Basically, democracy itself is an institutional form of liberalism which acknowledges that it derives its authority from the people it governs. However, Liberalist thinkers of this century take the democratic form of government as given. The crisis after second World War and cold War have raised certain challenges to the theory of liberalism with regard to role of the State in securing freedom to the individuals in a positive sense, taking into account the pluralistic nature of society and correcting the imbalances created by a capitalist economy.

There is not one standard form of liberalism, but there are several liberal theories and their focus varies. The different liberalisms that have been outlined in the second chapter are: egalitarian liberalism, prudential liberalism, philosophical liberalism, political liberalism, justificatory liberalism, deontological liberalism, libertarianism, and the usual classical and revisionist liberalisms. Neo liberalism is considered as a political doctrine imposed on people politically not in an open manner but by stealth. Now neo liberalism with the rise of Trump and other right-wing leaders, neo nationalism has become resurgent. At the same time there is also a Hypo-Liberalism with little similarities to the original liberalism has become rampant in the universities of the West. My thesis is about capturing the Trajectories of Liberal ideas in the mainstream academics rather than the practical political manifestation of these ideas. This is a purely theoretical exercise. The title of the thesis is “Trajectories of Liberalism: A Study of John Rawls and Robert Nozick”.

Liberal theories are treated as normative theories. Hence the preoccupation with norms and values like justice, autonomy, equality, choice, rationality, liberty, plurality, etc. Liberalism is best understood in terms of refinement of these norms, which Rawls has undertaken in his works. The limitations of these theories are best understood from the critics of liberalism like

Nozick. It should also be borne in mind that the best critics of liberalism are among its own fold. Therefore, the communitarian critics of Liberalism are not out of the fold of Liberalism.

The trajectories of liberalism span a few centuries and diverse schools of liberalism. Liberal political thought in the twentieth century is criticised by John Gray and John Dunn besides many others to have become too preoccupied with norms and values ignoring the ground realities or practical politics and thereby failing to respond to political contingencies. The critics call for a more engagement with political events. They drew attention that political philosophy of Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke to take a few examples were vibrant to the political crises of their times and responded through political prescription in theoretical form. However, when we look at the politics of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher as well as the neo-liberal policies, it cannot be said that political theory did not have influence on political policies. As John Mill has commented political beliefs ought not to be a matter of received values being upheld without personal conviction. That becomes possible only when arguments are articulated and there is an understanding of arguments behind the positions taken up and defended. That is the role normative political philosophy fulfils. Hence liberalism and its trajectories is ongoing and a vibrant tradition in process.

### 4.3 Regular Ph.D Programme

#### Registered Scholars for Regular Ph.D.

Sl. No	Scholar	Year of Registration	Research Topic	Supervisor
1	Mumtaz Begum	2019	Islamic Microfinance a tool for Financial Inclusion: A Study in Telangana State	E. Revathi
3	Moulkar Rajeshwar	2019	Economic Analysis of Farm Level Adaptation to Climate Change in Dryland Agro-Ecosystem- A Study in Telangana State	E. Revathi B. Suresh Reddy
4	Devambatla Veerabhadra Rao	2019	Consumer Behaviour towards Eco-Friendly Products: A Study on Green Marketing in Telangana	T.S. Jeena
5	Suchitra Ropleker	2019	India-Nepal Relations in the changing Political Scenario: Post 2010	M. Gopinath Reddy
6	N. Shankar	2019	A Study of Urban Governance in Warangal Municipal Corporation	M. Gopinath Reddy
7	M.Venu Madhav	2019	Governance of Water and Sanitation Programs in Local Self Governments: A Study on the role of Community Based Organisations in Telangana State	M. Gopinath Reddy
8	Malkuri Laxman Rao	2019	Livelihoods of Tribal Women and the Role of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs): A Case Study of Adilabad District	M. Gopinath Reddy
9	Shoeb Ahmed	2019	Social Support and Mental Health: A Study of Elderly in Telangana	S. Vijay Kumar
10	Gattu Ramesh	2019	Causes and Consequences of Child Marriage in Rural Areas: A Study in Jogulamba Gadwal district of Telangana State	K. S. Babu P. Prudhvikar Reddy

#### 4.4 Seminars by Research Scholars

Sl. No	Scholar	Type of Seminar	Research Topic	Month & year of Presentation
1	Manav S. Geddam	Second Core Chapter	Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh	04 January, 2019
2	Rashmi Rekha Tripathy	Pre-Submission Seminar	Changing Patterns of Tribal Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Juang Tribe in Keonjhar District, Orissa	31 January, 2019
3	Sita Mahalakshmi Kasturi	Pre-Submission Seminar	Quality Imperatives in Higher Education Institutions [HEIs]: A Study on Federal Policies with Special Focus on Government Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh”	12 February 2019
4	Renu Bala	Core Chapter Presentation	Commercial Paper Markets in India: A Study	22 February 2019
5	C. Srinivas Yadav	First Core Chapter	Customer behaviour towards Health Insurance	01 March 2019
6	Manav S. Geddam	Pre-Submission Seminar	Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh	27 March 2019
7	M.Ravi Kumar	Core Chapter Presentation	Changing Cultural Landscapes of Local Deities in Hyderabad	09 April 2019
8	K. Bhasker	Pre-Submission Seminar	Social Implications of Vulnerability: A Study of Drought in a Telangana Village in Andhra Pradesh	26 April 2019
9	A.K. Goel	First Core Chapter	Socio-Economic Trajectory of Telangana Land and its People [1636 to 1857]	18 November 2019
10	A.K. Goel	Second Core Chapter	Socio-Economic Trajectory of Telangana Land and its People [1636 to 1857]	25 November 2019
11	Srinivas Bangaru	Second Core Chapter	Governance Practices in Public and Private Universities: A Comparative Study of Select Universities in Hyderabad	24 January 2020
12	Mala Ravi Kumar	Pre-Submission Seminar	Changing Cultural Landscapes of Local Deities in Hyderabad	14 February 2020
13	S. Subba Rao	Second Core Chapter	Financial Access and Cost of Borrowings from Micro Financial Institutions: A Case Study of Nizamabad District in Andhra Pradesh	20 March 2020



#### 4.5 Ph.D. Scholars received/receiving Fellowship

Sl. No	Scholar	Year of Fellowship Awarded	Fellowship	Name of the University/ Institution (Registered)
1	Malkuri Laxman Rao	2016-17	ICSSR	CESS
3	Shoeb Ahmend	2016-17	ICSSR	CESS
4	B.Padma Priya	2016-17	ICSSR	CESS
5	Gattu Ramesh	2016-17	ICSSR	CESS
6	N. Shankar	2016-17	ICSSR	CESS
7	Ranukuntla Sarojasree	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
8	Mummidi Sri Vidhya	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
9	Ourapalli Pranathi	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
10	Chakali Lavanya	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
11	Venkatamma Chimalapati	2017-18	ICSSR	OU
12	Silver Devanna	2017-18	ICSSR	KU
13	Lingaiah Meesala	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
14	Padma Chimalapati	2017-18	ICSSR	OU
15	Nerella Shyalaja	2017-18	ICSSR	KU
16	L.Goverdhan Reddy	2017-18	ICSSR	OU
17	Puttaraj	2019-20	ICSSR	CUK
18	P.Lavanya	2019-20	ICSSR	CESS
19	Sunil Neeradi	2019-20	ICSSR	OU
20	Lokesh Kumar	2019-20	ICSSR	OU
21	Sangeetha Gandu	2015-16	RGNF	CESS
22	Tenapalli Devi Priya	2015-16	RGNF	CESS
23	Devambatla Veerabhadra Rao	2016-17	CESS	CESS
24	Abhinav Deekonda	2017-18	JRF	CESS
25	R. Bhanu Prakash	2017-18	RGNF	CESS
26	Rincy Simon	2019-20	MANF	CESS

#### **4.6 Students' Publications**

Mumtaz Begum (2019) Relevance of New Institutional Economics in growth of Islamic Finance Sector, Book of Conference Papers, ISBN:978-81-940369-0-6

Ramesh, A. (2019) Digital banking services: a way forward towards India's cashless economy- a study. *Journal of Ele*, 6(2), 669–673. <https://doi.org/http://doi.one/10.1729/Journal>

Shital.R., (2019). Insights on Corporate Social Responsibility. Page No: 1266 *ISSN NO: 2236-6124 Abstract Page No: 1267. VIII (2236)*, 1266–1271.

Sravani Labishetty, P (2019) Impact of GST on Indian economy. *Page No: 142. ISBN NO: 978-93-88808-24-8*

#### **Conferences and Paper Presentations**

Srija Mitra, Soumen Ghosh. (2019). The Women-Owned Enterprises in India: Performance, Condition and Challenges: An Overall Picture from NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> round Database. In 61<sup>st</sup> annual conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE). Punjab University, India, December

#### **Workshops and Training**

M Srividya, completed 12-week online course on Data Analytics with Python conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (January to April 2020)

Ramesh Annamela, attended a Research Methodology Course (in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars) at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, during 9-18 March, 2020

## **V. ICSSR REVIEW COMMITTEE**

A four-member committee consisting of Prof. Sanjay Kumar (Satyardhi), Convenor; Prof. Rajeev Srinivasan, Director, Asian School of Business, Trivandrum; Prof. D.K. Nauriyal Professor of Economics IIT Roorkee; and Prof. M.H. Suryanarayana, Professor, IGIDR Mumbai visited CESS as part of the ICSSR Review Committee during 6-8 June, 2019. The research activity in the areas of research (Agriculture & allied- Irrigation & ground water, sustainability, commodity studies, marketing, dry land agriculture, natural resource management; Industry-labour & employment; International trade; Service sector; Poverty studies, Social sector-education& health; Urban studies; Environment; Public Finance; Migration Studies; Women & Child studies; Vulnerable groups; Policy studies) of the Centre during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 was presented to the Committee. The research-policy connect of the research studies undertaken was also highlighted. The members interacted with faculty, PhD scholars, and staff, inspected the infrastructural facilities available in the Centre and submitted their report to the ICSSR.

## ANNEXURE 1

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Prof. R. Radhakrishna Honorary Professor, CESS	Chairman
Sri. B. P. R.Vithal, IAS (Retd.) Honorary Fellow, CESS	Founder
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 R. Ravi Additional Secretary, Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	Member (Ex-officio Member)
Prof. Panchanan Mohanty Professor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	ICSSR Nominee
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. Ramachandraiah Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Dr. K.S. Babu Associate Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Prof. E. Revathi Director, CESS	Member Secretary

## **ANNEXURE 2**

### **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Prof. R. Radhakrishna	Chairman
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member Secretary, ICSSR	ICSSR Nominee
Sri. R. Ravi Additional Secretary, Finance Department Government of Telangana	Government Nominee
Sri. B.P.R.Vithal, IAS (Retd.)	Founder Member
Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	Founder Member
Prof. C. Ramachandraiah	Faculty Representative
Prof. E. Revathi	Member-Secretary

## ANNEXURE 3

### FACULTY AND STAFF

<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Research Areas</b>
CH Hanumantha Rao <b>Honorary Professor</b>	Agriculture, Food Security, Regional Disparities, Rural Development and Inclusive Growth
R Radhakrishna <b>Chairman and Honorary Professor</b>	Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition; Growth, Poverty, and Well-being
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy <b>Honorary Fellow</b>	Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Federalism, Finance, Economic Policies and Economic Reforms.
E. Revathi Director and Professor	Ph.D (Economics), Kakatiya University, Warangal Agriculture- Structural Issues, Gender and Agriculture - Land rights; Labour studies; Development Studies
C. Ramachandriah Professor	Ph.D (Geography), JNU, New Delhi Urban transport, Cities and Information Technology, Land acquisition/pooling, Smart Cities
K. S. Babu, Professor and Dean, DGS	Ph.D (Anthropology), University of Delhi, Medical Tourism, Water and Sanitation and Tribal Issues
Jyothis Satyapalan Associate Professor	On Lien to NIRD
C. Niranjan Rao Associate Professor	Ph.D (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Industrial Economics, Economics of Technical Change, Economics of Intellectual Property Rights
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
K. Chandrasekhar Associate Professor	Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad Agricultural Economics, Banking and Credit Issues and Primary Education

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
Y. Sreenivasulu Assistant Professor Academic Coordinator DGS	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	PhD (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
Mr. Chakradhar Jadhav Academic Coordinator DGS	Issues in Trade Negotiations, Fishery Subsidies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), NTMs (Non-Tariff Barriers)
Mr. Dayakar. P	Environmental Economics, Environmental Valuation, Impact Evaluation, Development Economics, Applied Micro Econometrics

#### **DIVISION FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION**

Dr. S. Laxman Rao, Associate Professor	Ph.D (Political Science), Central University of Hyderabad, Society, State and Positive Discrimination: Institutional Interface with Mandal Commission
Dr. Pradeep Kamble Assistant Professor	Ph.D in Economics, University of Hyderabad State Level Fiscal Responsibilities in India
Dr. Sudhaveni Naresh,	Socio-Economic and Identity Implications of Demographic Crisis

Assistant Professor	in Russia 1991 to 2013
Dr. S. Madhukar	Assistant Professor
Dr. S. Harinath	Research Associate
Sri P. Anjaneyulu	Research Associate
Sri K. Bhaskar	Research Assistant
Smt. Ispitha Mohanthy	Research Assistant
Sri. Bal Singh Mood	Research Assistant
Ms. T.Aswani	Research Investigator

#### **CHILD PROTECTION RESOURCE UNIT (UNICEF)**

P David Raj	Programme Manager
Ms. Sriparna Banerjee	Senior Programme Manager
Vasanth Kumar	Research Assistant
Mohsin	Office Accounts Assistant

#### **TELANGANA STATE GAZETTEER UNIT**

M.Bharath Bhushan	Coordinator
M Rajeshwar	Research Assistant
D Ramdas	Research Assistant
Radhika	Office Assistant

#### **VISITING PROFESSORS**

Prof. S. Galab	Poverty, Natural Resource Management, Handloom Sector, Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas, Agrarian Distress, Human Development, Water and Sanitation, Inclusive Studies.
Prof. R. Maria Saleth	Agricultural Economics, Resource and Environmental Economics, Institutional Economics, Rural Development, Water Resource Management, Impact Assessment.
Prof. S. Indrakant	Micro and Macro Economics, Planning Models, Statistics and Econometrics.
Prof. Ch.Bala Ramulu	Development Studies, Decentralized Governance, Role of Civil Society in Governance, Rural Livelihood and Public Policy.



## **CONSULTANTS**

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

## **LIBRARY STAFF**

Dr. M. R. Murali Prasad	Librarian
Sri P. Sudhakar	Assistant Librarian
Sri J. Simhachalam	Library Assistant
Sri V.Kiran	Library Assistant

## **RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF**

Sri. T. Mahender Reddy	Research Associate
Sri. B. Sampath Rao	Research Associate
Sri. D. Mohana Rao	Research Associate
Sri V. Malla Reddy	Research Associate
Sri B.Narsaiah	Research Assistant
Sri M.Bhaskar Reddy	Research Assistant
Sri K.T.Shyam Sunder	Technical Assistant
P.Raja Narendra Reddy	Computer Assistant
Sri G.Eedaiah	Research Assistant
Sri B.Srinivas	Research Assistant
Smt. K.Panchakshari	Research Assistant
Smt. A.Rama Seshu	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant
Sri T.Dasthagiri	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant
Mrs.A.S.Lakshmi	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant
Mrs.P.Bhushana	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant

### **PROJECTS/ UNITS STAFF**

Dr. BP Mahapatra      Decentralised Governance and Tribal Development in Scheduled  
Asst Professor      Areas of Odisha A Study

Ms. P. Usha      Research Assistant

### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTS STAFF**

MSRK Prasad      Administrative Officer

Sri V.Subhash Varma      Finance Officer

Sri A.Nagaraju      PS to Director-1

Smt. K. Rama Devi      PS to Director-2

Mrs. B. Srivani      Assistant Accounts Officer

Sri M. Gnaneswar      Manager

Sri Zakir Hussain      Senior Assistant

Sri V.M. Sarma      Typist-1

Sri R. Mahender Reddy      Senior Assistant-cum-Typist

Smt. D.Suseela      Typist (with Computer Knowledge)

Sri G. Butchi Ramulu      Senior Assistant

Mrs. G.Sumalatha      Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operator

Sri Syed Younus      Junior Assistant-cum-Typist

Sri Mohd. Taufeeq      Senior Driver

Sri B.Gopal      Driver

Mrs. B. Swaroopa      Jamedar

Smt. A. Lakshmi      Office Subordinate

Smt. P. Bharathi      Office Subordinate

Sri K. Lingamaiah      Office Subordinate

## ANNEXURE 4

### GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES

#### DETAILS OF COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED FOR 2019-2021

Sl. No	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
1	<b>Publication Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C Ramachandraiah: Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr. B Suresh Reddy</li> <li>3. Dr. Vijay Korra</li> <li>4. Dr T S Jeena - Member/ Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of Monographs, Working Papers, Working Papers of other Divisions in CESS</li> <li>• Policy Briefs after each project by the concerned faculty</li> <li>• Fliers (on current and contemporary issues, methodology, review of literature etc.)</li> <li>• FACT Sheets</li> </ul>
2	<b>Annual Report, ICSSR Report, Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lectures, Brochures</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C Ramachandraiah: Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr. GALivelu</li> <li>3. Dr B Suresh Reddy</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To collect material for the annual reports and ICSSR reports from the faculty, compile and submit to the Director for presentation to the Board and EC members</li> <li>• Arrange Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lectures</li> </ul>
3	<b>Newsletter, Calendar, Diary</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C Ramachandraiah: Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr T SJeena</li> <li>3. Dr K Chandrasekhar</li> <li>4. Dr Y Sreenivasulu</li> <li>5. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsletter (reporting projects undertaken, publications, conferences, seminars, lectures, important issues related to faculty, visitors to CESS –</li> <li>• Brochures</li> <li>• Calendar</li> <li>• Diary</li> </ul>
4	<b>Library Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C. Ramachandriah: Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr C NiranjanRao</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To procure, renew journals</li> <li>• Procure data base</li> </ul>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Dr K SBabu</li> <li>4. Dr G Alivelu</li> <li>5. Dr M Srinivas Reddy</li> <li>6. Librarian: Member/ Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodicals</li> <li>• Monographs, Working Papers</li> <li>• Thesis</li> <li>• Books</li> <li>• Digitisation</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Women Grievance Cell / Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr G Alivelu, Chairperson</li> <li>2. Prof C. Ramachandriah</li> <li>3. Dr T S Jeena</li> <li>4. Smt. B.Srivani</li> </ol>	To look into the matters relating to women staff / students at the CESS
6.	<b>Faculty Seminar Committee (Both Internal &amp; External)</b>	Dr T S Jeena, Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate with the faculty to present seminars on the projects, studies they undertake</li> <li>• To coordinate lectures by resource persons identified/ suggested by faculty</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Data Base Management Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr C Niranjana Rao Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr P Aparna</li> <li>3. Librarian: Member/ Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To compile and provide information from all the data sources</li> </ul>
8.	<b>Student Welfare Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr Y Sreenivasulu</li> <li>2. Dr P Aparna</li> <li>3. Two Ph.D. Students (1 male and 1 female)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To look into the welfare matters of the students</li> </ul>
9.	<b>Maintenance and Purchase Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C.Ramachandriah Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr G Alivelu</li> <li>3. Dr Ch Krishna Rao</li> <li>4. Finance Officer</li> <li>5. A.A.O (Smt. B. Srivani),</li> <li>6. Manager (M. Gnaneshwar)</li> <li>7. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor and supervise the maintenance of the CESS building, library, auditorium, seminar halls, Director residence, staff quarters.</li> <li>• Purchase the required assets</li> <li>• Call for and finalise quotations.</li> </ul>
10.	<b>Canteen Hygiene and WASH Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof C Ramachandriah Chairman</li> <li>2. Dr G Alivelu</li> <li>3. Manager (M. Gnaneshwar)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To look into the overall hygiene of the canteen, check the expiry dates of the provisions etc.</li> <li>• To look into the maintenance of</li> </ul>

		4. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener	safety of drinking water, accessories in toilets and general hygiene of Campus.
<b>11.</b>	<b>Computer and Website Committee</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. E. Revathi (Chairperson, Director)</li> <li>2. Dr.G.Aivelu</li> <li>3. Sri Jadhav Chakradhar</li> <li>4. Finance Officer</li> <li>5. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All matters related to Computers, Printers etc. viz., purchase, replacement installation &amp; award of AMC.</li> <li>• All matters related to Website maintenance including award of AMC</li> </ul>

## ANNEXURE 5

### EVENTS

On the occasion of the International Women's Day (8 March 2020) CESS organized a discussion on the theme "Women/gender issues: Challenges and the way forward" on 10 March 2020.

Faculty members of CESS - Prof. E. Revathi, Director, CESS, Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, Dr. G. Alivelu, Associate Professor, Jadhav Chakradhar and Dayakar Peddi, Assistant Professors - participated in the interactive session on the Union Budget-2020 ('Jan Jan ka Budget') with Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Government of India, on 16 February 2020 at Hotel Trident in Hyderabad.

INK@WASH Summit 30-31 January 2020 at Hyderabad. A platform to promote start ups/innovators in Water Sanitation and Hygiene through collaboration and partnership with various State/ City Governments, funders, mentors, academic institutions etc., organised by Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA & UD) Department, Government of Telangana (GoT) in partnership with ASCI and Research and Innovation circle of Hyderabad (RICH). Dr. G. Alivelu attended INK@WASH summit on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020 on behalf of CESS.

A book entitled *Forgotten Communities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Story of De-notified Tribes* by Dr. Vijay Korra was released on 24 January 2020. Prof. Virginious Xaxa, Prof. Kancha Ilaiah and Prof. Bhangya Bhukya attended the event and spoke on the contents of the book.

Dr. Suraj Kumar, UNDP, New Delhi, addressed Ph.D Students on "The Human Development Report Community A Role for Young Scholars" on 23.01/2020 at 02.30PM in the Seminar Hall of CESS Main building

Prof. E. Revathi, Dr. B. Suresh Reddy and Mr. P. Dayakar visited Markets, Institutions, Nutrition or Diversity Centre (MIND)) in ICRISAT for a discussion on possible collaboration for research and Ph.D Programme on 10/01/2020 3PM to 4 PM

CESS faculty had an interactive meeting with Sri B. Vinod Kumar, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Telangana, Dr. G.R. Reddy, Advisor (Finance), and a few other senior officers of different Departments in the Government on 8 January 2020 to discuss studies to be undertaken by CESS.

Faculty seminar by Prof. K.S. Babu on "Working children and adolescent workers in Telangana state" on 02/01/2020 cultural programme by CESS Ph.D Students from 12.00 Noon to 1.00 PM

Prof. M. H. Suryanarayana, Professor at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai delivered a Special Lecture on "Preliminary Steps in Econometrics" on 13 December 2019

- Prof. K. Seeta Prabhu, Tata Chair Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai delivered a Special Lecture on “Human Development Approach” on 12 December 2019.
- Dr. Sanjaya Baru, Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, New Delhi delivered a Special Lecture on “Bombay Plan: A Blueprint for Economic Resurgence” on 2 December 2019.
- Tenth INSEE Biennial Conference on “Climate Change and Disasters: Challenges, Opportunities and Responses” was held during 6-8 November 2019.
- Dr. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog, New Delhi delivered the 5<sup>th</sup> CESS Foundation Day Lecture on “Transforming Agriculture for Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century” on 31 October 2020.
- Prof. M.G. Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC and Director, CESS signed memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Doctoral Student Exchange between CESS and ISEC December 2019
- A workshop on “Application of Quantitative Methods for Economic Analysis” was organised during 23-28 September 2019 at the instance of the Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE), Hyderabad.
- A report entitled “Secondary Education - Means to End Child Marriages - Empirical Evidence from Andhra Pradesh” was released by Ms. K.Sandhya Rani, Commissioner, Department of Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh on 25 September, 2019 at Vijayawada. The report was an outcome of a study sponsored by Mahita-Plan India under the aegis of Girls Advocacy Alliance.
- Brainstorming Session on Polavaram project, organised by Division for Social Inclusion, CESS, 6 September 2019, Hyderabad.
- A Policy Brief on "Seed, Soil and Culture: Interfacing Farmers' Science with Formal Science" was released on 31 July 2019. This Policy Brief was an outcome of a series of Agro-anthropological workshops jointly organised by CESS (Hyderabad), Deccan Development Society (Pastapur) and New Field Foundation (US).
- Two books authored by Prof R Radhakrishna entitled *Essays on the Econometrics of Consumer Behaviour* and *Essays and Econometrics of Inflation, Consumption and Welfare* were released on 25 June 2019 by distinguished panellists Prof K.L. Krishna, former Chariman, CESS, Prof M. Chandrakanth, Director ISEC, and Prof R.K Mishra, Director IPE.
- A workshop on "Mapping of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) in cotton supply chain - Issues and Possible Methodologies" was held in collaboration with ILO, New Delhi on 30 April 2019.

## ANNEXURE 6

### PRESS COVERAGE OF CESS ACTIVITIES

Sl. No	Date	Item on Particulars	News papers	Remarks
1	09.01.2020	ప్రభుత్వ పథకాల పై అధ్యయనం చేయండి సెస్ ను కోరిన ప్రణాళిక సంఘం రాష్ట్ర ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు వినోద్ కుమార్	ఆంధ్ర భూమి పత్రిక	
2	09.01.2020	ఆహారం అలవాట్లు మార్చేందుకు ప్రచారం సెస్ ను కోరిన ప్రణాళిక సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు వినోద్ కుమార్	ఈనాడు పత్రిక	
3	09.01.2020	ఇతర దేశాలలో వరి మార్కెటింగ్	మన తెలంగాణ పత్రిక	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• పంటల మార్పిడి ఆర్గానిక్ సాగు పై అధ్యయనం</li> <li>• సెస్ కు సూచించిన ప్రణాళిక సంఘం వైస్ చైర్మన్ వినోద్ కుమార్</li> </ul>
4	09.01.2020	ధాన్యము ఎగుమతిని ప్రోత్సహించాలి	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ పత్రిక	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• మార్కెటింగ్ అవకాశాల పై అధ్యయనం చేయండి</li> <li>• ఆర్గానిక్ పంటల సాగు పై దృష్టిసారించాలి</li> <li>• రాష్ట్ర ప్రణాళిక సంఘం వైస్ చైర్మన్ వినోద్ కుమార్</li> </ul>
5	09.01.2020	పుష్కలంగా నీళ్లు... లక్ష్యానికి మించి వరిపంట ప్రణాళిక సంఘం వైస్ ప్రెసిడెంట్ వినోద్ కుమార్	ఆంధ్రప్రభ పత్రిక	
6	09.01.2020	విదేశాల్లో మన వరి మార్కెటింగ్ కు అధ్యయనం, ప్రణాళిక సంఘం వైస్ చైర్మన్ వినోద్ సూచన	సాక్షి పత్రిక	



7	09.01.2020	వరి పంటకు నిల్వలు పెరిగే అవకాశం సెన్ అధికారులలో ప్రణాళిక సంఘం వైస్ చైర్మన్ వినోద్ సమావేశం	వార్త పత్రిక	
8	09.01.2020	వరి మార్కెటింగ్ పై రీసెర్చ్ చేయండి సెన్ టీంకు ప్లానింగ్ కమిషన్ వైస్ చైర్మన్ వినోద్ సూచన	వెలుగు పత్రిక	
9	09.01.2020	బీడు భూములు సైతం పచ్చని హారాలుగా మారుతున్నాయి	సూర్య పత్రిక	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• పలు ప్రాజెక్టులు అందుబాటులో పుష్కలంగా నీళ్లు</li> <li>• లక్ష్యానికి మించి పంటలు పండిస్తున్న రైతులు</li> <li>• ప్రణాళిక సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు వినోద్ కుమార్</li> </ul>
10	31.12.2019	పాఠశాల విద్యపై సర్వే	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ	
11	31.12.2019	పాఠశాల విద్యపై 'సెన్'లో సర్వే	ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి	
12	31.12.2019	పాఠశాల విద్య పరిస్థితి ఏమిటి సమగ్ర అధ్యయనానికి ఉన్నత విద్యామండలి నిర్ణయం... సెన్ ఆధ్వర్యములో సర్వే!	సాక్షి తెలుగు వార్త	
13	31.12.2019	పాఠశాల విద్య స్థితిగతులపై సెన్సుతో అధ్యయనం	ఈనాడు	
14	06.12.2019	స్వల్ప కాళికా సీడ్స్ రూపొందించాలి వ్యవసాయ వర్సిటీలో సెన్ ఒప్పందం	వెలుగు	
15	06.12.2019	వ్యవసాయ వర్సిటీలో సెన్ ఒప్పందం	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ	
16	06.12.2019	వ్యవసాయ సంబంధిత అంశాల్లో పనిచేయాలి ఒప్పంద పత్రం	ఆంధ్రప్రభ	ప్రొఫెసర్ జయశంకర్ తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర వ్యవసాయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ఉప కులపతి డాక్టర్ ప్రవీణ్ రావు మరియు

				సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్ చైర్మన్ ఆర్ రాధాకృష్ణ మరియు సెన్ సంచాలకులు డాక్టర్ రేవతి
17	06.12.2019	PJTSAU, CESS sign MoU for agri research	Hans India	
18	07.11.2019	Global Warming to hit Agriculture Economy	The Hindu	Climate Change will also lead to higher incidence of communicable diseases Participants at the 10 <sup>th</sup> INSEE biennial conference on climate change at CESS  Prof. K.N. Ninan, President of the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) W.R. Reddy, Director General of NIRDPR and Prof. C.H Hanumantha Rao, Former Planning commission member
19	1.11.2019	Targeted Rythu Bandhu favoured  NITI Aayog Member Prof. Ramesh Chand calls for inputs with better Efficiency	The Hindu	Agriculture Member Secretary of NITI Aayog Ramesh Chand at CESS in Hyderabad Delivering Fifth Foundation Day Lecture at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies
20	01.11.2019	అవసరాలకు అనుగుణంగా ఆహారోత్పత్తి సాధించాలి	ఈనాడు	నీతి ఆయోగ్ సభ్యుడు రమేష్ చంద్
21	17.09.2019	ఇలాంటి ఉద్యమం మరొకటి లేదు Interview by సి హెచ్ హనుమంతరావు, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త, పద్మభూషణ్ పురస్కార గ్రహీత	ఈనాడు	

# ANNEXURE 7

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES  
 Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 018  
 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2019-20  
 CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT

Code No.	Receipts		Payments		Amount Rs.	P.
	Amount Rs.	P.	Code No.	Amount Rs.		
A	To opening balance		A	By Maintenance & Development ( Schedule - VIII ) Non-Plan	28687119.00	
	To Maintenance & Development Grant			Revenue - General	2560067.00	
	Non-Plan	82000.00		Revenue - SC Component	837014.00	
	State Government	24690000.00		Revenue - ST Component	465362.00	
	ICSSR- General	1697000.00		Capital		
	SC Component	1048000.00	B	Plan		
	ST Component	665667.20		Revenue - General	44676633.77	
	Contribution from RDF	1705646.00		Revenue - SC Component	560341.00	
	Contribution from CDF	510638.00		Revenue - ST Component	282788.00	
	Contribution from Corpus			Capital	0.00	
B	Plan Grant:		D	By Expenditure under Corpus Fund		78046354.77
	State Government	22250000.00		Revenue	510638.00	
	ICSSR- General	4400000.00		Capital	0.00	
	SC Component	400000.00				
	ST Component	200000.00	E	By Expenditure under RDF		
	Contribution from RDF	6546371.80		Revenue	13292032.00	
	Contribution from CDF	11725400.97		Capital	0.00	
C	To Centre's Receipts		F	By Amounts Relating to Previous years adjustable to CDF adjusted		13292032.00
	Interest Receipts	70984.40				
	M.Phil & Ph.D Receipts	938000.00	G	By Expenditure under CDF (Revenue)		7831300.00
	Collection of Maintenance Charges	2289665.00				
	Other Receipts	20193.00				
D	To Corpus Fund : Interest Receipt		I	By Specific Purpose Account including Fellowships and Project ( Schedules II, III & VIII )		13887242.97
E	To RDF : Interest Receipt			Revenue	62163777.05	
F	To Amounts credited to CDF			Capital	413774.00	
	Previous Years	7831300.00		FCRA Projects Expenditure	2198976.92	
	Current Year	6388950.97		Expenditure from Interest on FCRA	183075.00	
	Interest	180308.00		Fellowships (Revenue)	3787134.00	
G	To amounts Creditable to CDF, 2019-20		J	By Welfare fund payment		68743636.97
	Less: Adjusted to CDF			Revenue	10060.00	
		6388950.97		Capital	1400000.00	
		-6388950.97	K	By Gratuity payments		
H	To Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund : Interest Receipt		L	By RULNR Project		
I	To Specific Purpose Accounts including Fellowships and Projects			Revenue	118.00	
	Project Accounts (Schedule-II)			Capital	0.00	
	Projects Other than FCRA Projects	44028007.00	M	By DCS		
	FCRA Projects	495603.97		Revenue - UNICEF	6965374.00	
	FCRA Interest	183075.00		Capital	53625.00	
	Fellowships ( Schedule - III )	5825867.00		Repayable Loans and Advances	0	
J	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee		N	By Loans & Advances		7038996.00
	Contributions	27450.00		Recoverable Loans & Advances	1298500.00	
	Interest	5434.73		CESS Non-Plan Grant Account	100000.00	
K	To CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account			CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee		1328500.00
	Interest	23955.00				
	Contributions	1942620.00				
	LIC of India	250000.00				

For Venkata Aditya & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm. Reg. No. 01436945  
 N.V. Aditya  
 Proprietor  
 Mem.No: 294036

Director  
 For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Treasurer


FINANCE OFFICER

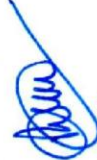
Code No.	Receipts	Amount Rs.	P.	Code No.	Payments	Amount Rs.	P.
L	To RULNR Project Interest Other Receipts	915.12 0.00	915.12	0	By Deposits Repayable Deposits CESS Non-plan Grant Account Recoverable Deposits CESS Non-plan Grant Account	43563.00 100000.00	
M	To DCS Project Fees from UNICEF/Other Agencies Interest	6882633.00 40039.00	6922672.00		By Closing Balance	127260801.29	
N	To Loans & Advances CESS Non-Plan Grant Account DCS Project CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee	1272164.00 0.00 116000.00	1388164.00				
O	To Deposits Repayable Deposits CESS Non-plan RULNR Project	48483.00 0.00	48483.00				
Grand Total :-		319486246.00		Grand Total :-		319486246.00	

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

N.V. Aditya  
Proprietor  
Mem.No: 234036

UDIN: 21234036AAAAE14313

  
Director  
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
Treasurer

  
FINANCE OFFICE

**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2019-20**

PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	EXPENDITURE	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	INCOME	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.
52929608.00	To Maintenance and Development (Grant)	44676633.77	-1774630.63	By Unspent grants & other amounts of previous years	-9000267.06
1428937.00	Plan - General	560341.00	5118309.78	Non-Plan	4950561.78
471551.00	Plan - SC Component	282798.00	58436180.12	Specific purpose & project a/c.	52955556.12
25552900.00	Plan - ST Component	28667119.00	4184912.13	FCRA Account	4141013.13
2361026.00	Non-Plan - General	2560067.00	3693913.00	Other than FCRA Account	1833025.00
777559.00	Non-Plan - SC Component	837014.00	-1167955.06	Fellowships	
	Non-Plan - ST Component			DCS	
				RULNR	53710134.02
44846409.00	To Other Fund Account	13887242.97		By Grants and other amounts received during the year	
502033.00	CDF	510638.00	499000.00	Non-Plan - State Government	82000.00
335090.00	Corpus Fund	13292032.00	14467000.00	Non-Plan - ICESSR - Normal Grant	24690000.00
	RDF		1422000.00	Non-Plan - ICESSR - SC Component	1697000.00
			711000.00	Non-Plan - ICESSR - ST Component	1048000.00
1729850.00	To Specific Purpose & Project a/c.	2195876.92	6000000.00	Plan - State Government	22250000.00
286074.00	FCRA Account	183075.00	5000000.00	Plan - ICESSR - General	4400000.00
53134647.00	FCRA Interest Account	62163777.05	3500000.00	Plan - ICESSR - SC Component	400000.00
	Other than FCRA Account		1500000.00	Plan - ICESSR - ST Component	200000.00
2615899.00	To Fellowships	64542728.97	1562102.00	Specific purpose & project a/c.	
			3787134.00	FCRA Account	495603.97
3064682.00	To Group Gratuity Account	1400000.00	286074.00	FCRA Interest	183075.00
40015.00	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account	10060.00	48544607.00	Other than FCRA Account	44025807.00
	Retirement benefit/Outright grant		2572000.00	Fellowships	5825867.00
2726.07	To RULNR Project	118.00	3244666.00	By contribution from RDF to Plan and Non-plan	13203039.00
21179727.00	To DCS Projects	6985374.00	438661.35.00	By contribution from CDF to Plan and Non-plan	13429048.97
3340879.00	To Depreciation		502033.00	By contribution from Corpus Fund to Non-plan	510638.00
0.00	CESS	2848184.45	19263261.00	By DCS	
517828.67	DCS Project	5363.00	55578.00	Grant from UNICEF/Other Agencies	6882633.00
	RULNR Project	463511.00	2927236.00	Interest Receipt	40039.00
10780590.00	To Payment of amount due to CDF during previous year	7831300.00	27100.00	By Group Gratuity Account	2192620.00
				By CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account	27450.00
41000.00	To Audit fee	40000.00	926.18	By RULNR Project	915.12
-35400.00	Provision for 2019-20	-29500.00	0.00	Interest	0.00
0.00	Less: Paid for previous years	0.00	10500.00	Other Receipts	
	Less: Additional provision made during prev.yr.			By amounts credited to CDF of	
				Previous year	7831300.00
4950561.78	To Unspent Balances	3250288.83	10780590.00	Current year	6388950.97
52955556.12	Specific purpose a/c. & Project a/c.	34403812.07	980274.00	By Centre's other receipts	
0.00	FCRA Account	1716698.00	92339.52	Interest on other investments	70984.40
4141013.13	Other than FCRA Account	6179746.13	344600.00	M. Phil/Ph.D Receipt	938000.00
	DCS Projects		1040327.05	Collection of Maintenance Charges	2288965.00
	Fellowships	45550545.03	37902.00	Other Receipts	20193.00
					contd....

**For Venkata Aditya & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Reg. No. 0148945**

**FINANCE OFFICER**

**N.V. Aditya**  
**Proprietor**  
**Mem.No: 234038**

**Director**

**Treasurer**

**For Centre for Economic and Social Studies**

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PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	EXPENDITURE	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	INCOME	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.
-4640143.00 -30551218.00 0.00 0.00 796.00 -73459.00 -7285.03 -517828.67 1833025.00	To Excess of Income over Expenditure General Capital Fund Account Centre's Development Fund Account Corpus Fund Research Development Fund Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund Group Gratuity Account CESS Employees Welfare Fund RULNR Project DCS Project	-9810728.45 513316.00 0.00 -8371466.00 0.00 816575.00 22824.73 -463511.00 48262.00	502033.00 2534327.00 3335090.00 63987.00 5629.97 796.00 7165284.00 900267.06 1169754.95	By Interest Receipts on Investment of Corpus Fund CDF Research Development Fund Gratuity Account Welfare Fund Account Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund By Amounts creditable to CDF By Overspent Grant (Schedule-I) Non-plan RULNR	510638.00 180308.00 4920566.00 23955.00 5434.73 0.00 0.00 1821853.46 1168957.83 2990811.29
256994649.07		-17244727.72	256994649.07		221463976.47
					5640901.73 0.00
					0.00 2990811.29
					221463976.47

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**FINANCE OFFICER**

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

*N.V. Aditya*  
N.V. Aditya  
Proprietor  
Mem.No: 234038

*Director*  
Director

*Treasurer*  
Treasurer  
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

UDIN: 21234036AAAAE14313



PREVIOUS YEAR	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR	ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs. P.	AMOUNT Rs. P.
	<b>Sundry Liabilities</b>					
35000.00	Audit fee	30600.00				
-35400.00	Previous Year Outstanding	-29500.00				
-41000.00	Payment During the year	40000.00	41100.00			
	Audit fee provision for Current year					
	<b>Repayable Deposits (Schedule-IV)</b>					
	CESS Account:					
333907.00	Previous year	335827.00				
57272.00	Additions during current year	48483.00				
-55352.00	Payments during current year	-43563.00	340747.00			
	<b>Repayable Loan</b>					
	DCS Account:					
0.00	Previous year	0.00				
1900000.00	Additions during current year	0.00	0.00			
-1900000.00	Payments during current year	0.00				
<b>186750628.32</b>			<b>151191709.60</b>			<b>151191709.60</b>

*[Signature]*  
 Director  
 For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

*[Signature]*  
 For Venkata Aditya & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Reg. No. 014894S

*[Signature]*  
 N.V. Aditya  
 Proprietor  
 Mem. No: 234036

UDIN: 21234036AAAAE14313

**FINANCE OFFICE**

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Interactive session with Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman, Finance Minister, Govt. of India



Discussion with Sri B. Vinod Kumar, Vice Chairman, Telangana State Planning Board, GoT, Planning Department Officials, GoT



Dr. Vijay Korra, Book Release "Forgotten Communities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Story of De-notified Tribes"



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

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