



Annual Report 2020-21



CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

(Planning Dept, Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)

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Sri. B.P.R. Vithal Garu, Founder, CESS



Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS



Prof. CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder Member, CESS, Seminar on "Rising Inequalities in Income in India: Key Role of Socio- Political Factors", March 2021



Seminar on "Rising Inequalities in Income in India: Key Role of Socio- Political Factors"



Seminar on "Rising Inequalities in Income in India: Key Role of Socio- Political Factors", Prof. E. Revathi, Director, CESS



Scholars Newsletter Release



Inaugural of Cultural Fest at CESS, February, 2021



Sports and Cultural Fest at CESS, February, 2021



"Brainstroming Session on New Farm Acts: Understanding Implications for Telangana State", January, 2020

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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 receives maintenance grants from the State Government and the ICSSR and project-specific grants/consultancies from the State government, Central government, and National and 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 undertakes research projects and evaluation studies on themes related to areas of its expertise 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 and other organizations.

CESS has developed expertise on several economic and social themes especially on agriculture and livestock development, natural resources, food security, poverty, 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, farmers' institutions, migration studies, fisheries sector, ground water issues, environment, human development and inclusive studies.

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. The Centre along with State Planning Board and other departments have identified areas especially in agriculture and allied sectors to aid the Planning Board in policy formulation in such areas.

The Telangana State Council for Higher education came forward to set up research cell at the Centre in July 2020 with an objective to comprehensively study the gamut of issues and challenges in education sector at all levels in a holistic perspective while focusing on higher education in the State. The Centre also has been assigned the task to prepare Report for the state on the Vision, Strategy and Action Plan to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The fledgling regular PhD programme started in 2016 is now established and we are happy to share that the two-semester course is comprehensive, applied papers have been added to impart the required research skills to the students to effectively carryout their research. The on campus accommodation to the PhD students and scholars is modest and we are planning to have adequate permanent structures to house all of them. Covid-19 and the subsequent lockdown has forced everyone to adopt new ways of work. The situation was reviewed and required arrangements were made to facilitate work from home. Notwithstanding the disruption in functioning due to Covid 19 academic activities were carried on satisfactorily which are reported in the following sections in detail.

June 19 was a sad day for CESS when Sri BPR Vithal, Founder of CESS passed away at the age of 93. Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder member, Prof Radhakrishna, Chairman and Honorary Professor, Board Members, faculty, administrative staff, students and scholars paid their tributes to Sri Vithal garu. The Centre brought out a commemorative compendium 'A Tribute' and named the auditorium after him as 'BPR Vithal Auditorium'.

The Centre gratefully acknowledges the financial support received from ICSSR, Ministry of Education, GoI; Planning Department, GoT, General Administration Dept, GoT, Telangana State Council for Higher Education, Scheduled Caste Development Department, GoT; Oxford University, UK, UNICEF, and other International, National and State Institutions for research and activities.

My heartfelt thanks to Chairman Prof R Radhakrishna, Prof V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder Member, distinguished members of the Board and Executive council, and faculty and staff for extending utmost cooperation during the year 2020-21. I thank Dr. C. Niranjan Rao for his efforts in compiling this report.

II. RESEARCH

In this chapter we report the research activities undertaken at CESS during the year 2020-21. Firstly, we report the institutional projects/studies and then those undertaken by the research units and thirdly the individual faculty projects.

2.1 Institutional Studies

2.1.1 Listening to Young Lives at Work: A rapid phone survey that will enable the delivery of specific short-term outputs to best inform Covid-19 Impact

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 the sixth round was contemplated in 2020. In view of the world wide Covid -19 pandemic situation, Round 6 main survey has been put off and a phone survey has been carried on in three calls. The Young Lives sample covers 1868 younger cohort and 883 older cohort in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states.

The survey was carried through three phone calls during the period between July 2020 and January 2021. First call took on an average 20-25 minutes; second call was for an average of 45 minutes and third call for 20 minutes. The specific objective of the phone survey is to

- i) Verify if the short-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on individual outcomes are persistent in the medium-long term;
- ii) Assess the effectiveness of the public programs and policies implemented in response to the crisis
- iii) Investigate other source of mitigation (e.g. network and social capital; access to digital devices and distance learning; literacy) and/or exacerbation of the COVID-19 impacts
- iv) Investigate the medium-long term effect of COVID-19 on a variety of outcomes not measured in the mid-round phone survey

The findings of the survey are

- i) 19-year-olds previously enrolled in education are attending classes again by the third call; however, 46% of these classes are still held online.
- ii) Around one in five 19-year-old students who were enrolled in education in 2020 were not engaged in any form of learning, suggesting many students have lost a whole year of learning.
- iii) Of the 19-year-olds who have enrolled in education, but whose classes continue to be suspended, it is a vulnerable group of female students living in the poorest households, whose

parents are not formally educated and/or belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are most affected.

- iv) There remains a significant digital divide in access to online learning. Students from the poorest households, those living in rural areas, and those whose parents had no formal education were most likely to be unable to attend virtual classes.
- v) Since the lockdown, there has been a strong recovery in employment levels for young people, exceeding pre-pandemic rates: the rates now stand at 53%, compared to 42% before the lockdown. The exception is for young women in the Older Cohort (aged 26), where employment levels remain 4 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels.
- vi) The increase in self-employment ('own account' work) is mostly a shift towards agricultural jobs, and the proportions are larger than before the pandemic.
- vii) The proportion of Younger Cohort households who reported running out of food in the previous 12 months has increased since 2016 (5%, compared to 2% in 2016), with higher rates for male respondents, those living in the poorest households and those in rural areas.
- viii) There has been a positive change in mental health, with reduced reported rates of anxiety and depression by third call.

Team: E. Revathi and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

2.1.2 Telangana Development Series

Telangana Development Series is a project to undertake studies to assist policy making in the state. It started with CESS faculty's meeting with Sri B Vinod Kumar, Vice-Chairman, Planning Board, Government of Telangana, Dr G R Reddy, Adviser Finance, and a few other senior officers of different departments in the government on January 8, 2020. Specific areas of study which have high policy relevance for the state were identified during the session. Subsequent discussions with faculty have resulted in the following set of studies mostly in the broad area of agriculture which are in different phases of progress.

Agriculture - Completed Studies

(i) Impact Evaluation of Farmer Producer Companies in Telangana

Historically cooperatives have addressed the issues faced by farmers in farming like providing inputs and sale of produce through credit-cooperative societies and marketing. Cooperatives like Amul in Gujarat and Mulkanoor in Telangana are some of the successful models in India but in general cooperatives have failed in many respects like member participation, flow of communication between members and cooperatives, efficient leadership, retaining professionals, adequate capital and so on. Other important dimensions which have failed the cooperatives were political interference and excessive government control. Globally there is a transition from traditional cooperatives structure to new generation cooperatives or modern cooperatives due to

multi-dimensional challenges faced by them. In case of India the transition to farmer producer companies (FPC) was facilitated by the amendment in Companies Act, 1956 in 2003. Government of India entrusted NABARD to promote FPCs with the help of Promoting Organization Promoting Institutions (POPI) through funding and hand holding support for initial period of three years. Given this backdrop the study of NABARD promoted FPCs in the Telangana State was pursued with the following objectives.

1. To examine the performance and sustainability of FPCs promoted by NABARD
2. To assess the impact of FPCs on farmers' income and well-being
3. To identify issues and challenges faced by the FPCs
4. To study the state policies and suggest measures to increase the formation of FPCs and towards their sustainability

Transaction cost and Social capital approach from new institutional economics perspective was applied to assess the performance and sustainability of the selected FPCS promoted by NABARD. Both primary and secondary data were collected on various parameters for the study. The impact of Farmers Producers Companies was assessed taking the indicators of economic, social and financial sustainability. Both quantitative and qualitative methods including participatory observation method was used to collect the required data. The study also adopted case study method to capture the dynamics relating to the impact and functioning of FPCs.

About 86 percent of the farmers in the selected FPCs belonged to small and marginal category. The FPCs with decentralised structures of governance have proved to be doing better than other FPCs. As paddy is the predominant crop cultivated by farmers in most of the FPCs, they have initiated custom hiring centres as there was a demand for use of machinery like harvesters, tractors and tillers. Farmers as members of FPCs have benefited by purchase of inputs from FPC, (between Rs 30 to 100 per bag); hiring of machinery; sale of output. The FPCs were able to get market linkages in input and output market that has mitigated market risks and reduced the costs of transactions, reduced the cost of production and ensured remunerative prices all which lead to enhanced incomes of the farmers.

The NABARD promoted FPCs have achieved success and are in growing stage and some have achieved sustainability and some are in the process of achieving sustainability. Every rupee spent by NABARD, TRICOR, and other agencies for the development of FPCs have improved the functioning and performance of FPCs in the State. The NABARD intervention has not only improved business but also the skill of farmers. Some FPCs are unable to generate working capital on their own and long-term finance for expansion of activities, hence these need to be provided by banks. They also need to be given hand holding for an extended period to improve their performance.

Team: E. Revathi, Arifa Sultana, **Status:** Report submitted to FSDD- TSRO, NABARD

Ongoing Studies

(i) Seed Industry in Telangana

Seed is a most crucial but under estimated input in agricultural production. At least since the green revolution in the mid-1960s the importance of seed has increased, the quality of seeds has become crucial. The stages of seed production has three phases, the first phase is development of new varieties, the second is the production and re-production of high quality seeds, while the third phase is the use of seeds in production of agricultural produce. As far as literature dealing with economic analysis of seeds is concerned, it is the third phase which attracted most attention. The use of seeds and its impact on agricultural production and productivity is the most studied aspect. The development of new varieties has attracted some attention. But the production and reproduction of seeds has attracted the least attention almost to the point that there is not much literature at all. The other aspect which is under studied is the state level seed activity. Interestingly sub-state level seed activity has attracted some attention. The present project intends to study the second phase of seed activity viz., production and reproduction of seeds in Telangana. Telangana is geographically well suited for the production and reproduction of seeds. This study is based on secondary sources of data. Up till now what was observed was that the quality of data is very poor. Data on seed production and reproduction is not well reported in either agricultural statistical or general economic statistical publications. Sometimes the data is not reported for all the years. It has to be said that given these constraints data on all India is better reported than state data. Another preliminary observation is that while public institutions are being neglected which resulted in their decline, private sector (both domestic and foreign) is being promoted at the cost of public institutions.

Team: C Niranjan Rao and M Srinivasa Reddy

(ii) Improving the Performance of Inland Fisheries in Telangana: An Enquiry into the Problems and Prospects

The broad objective of the study is to examine the nature and characteristics of inland fisheries in terms of environmental, economic, technological and institutional aspects. The study explicitly attempts to identify some of the significant opportunities and bottlenecks existing for the development of the sector in terms of the above at various stages of activities in the value chain of inland fisheries, such as primary production post-production, processing and distribution and consumption. It examines the existing policies and programmes implemented for fisheries development to identify significant gaps and suggest policy and other interventions for ensuring sustainable development of inland fisheries in Telangana while ensuring food safety and livelihoods of the people.

Secondary data have been used to examine the area, production, marketing and consumption of inland fisheries over the years and the major programmes and policies implemented by the central and state governments to promote inland fisheries. Apart from primary data about over 250 tanks collected as part of an earlier study, in-depth data have been collected about 40 small, medium and large tanks during 2020-21.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan

(iii) Mapping the Potentialities of Food Processing Industry- Case Study of Mega Food Parks in Telangana

One of the significant innovative interventions on part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industry (MoFPI) Government of India is the establishment of Mega Food Parks Scheme (MFPS) in production clusters since 2008. MFPS promotes entrepreneurship by providing space to MSMEs, provide immense employment opportunity, enhance agri-exports, facilitate better price discovery and thereby raise farmers' incomes. These food Parks will increase the share of organised processing of food crops and also address problems of oversupply of farm production and improve competitiveness in markets. There is an expansion in irrigation which resulted in rise in area cultivated under food crops in Telangana after State formation in 2014. In this context, it is appropriate to map the potentiality of food processing industry as well as to evaluate the functioning of the MFPs that have been set up to boost the food processing activities. With this backdrop the objectives of the study are set as

1. To map the segments of food processing industry and the products produced
2. To assess the role of state policy, financial institutions in development of mega food parks
3. To evaluate the management and governance structure of selected mega food parks
4. To assess the Socio-economic impact of MFPs on farmers and MSMEs

Secondary data will be used to map the segments of the FP industry in Telangana. The data on FP industry in organised sector is culled out from the reports of Annual Survey of Industry for the state. In case of unorganised sector, data will be collected from the 73rd NSSO Report 'Key Indicators of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction) in India 2015-16'. From NSSO report, data on number of units, workers and value of output of the FP sector at 2-digit level for the Telangana State will be collected.

The management and governance structure will be evaluated by looking at the ownership/ anchor investor of the mega Food Park, special purpose vehicle, project management agency, project management consultants. Role of State Government would be assessed by looking at the initiatives provided such as land, seed funding/initial investment, clearances, approvals, single window scheme, technical assistance, composition of inter-ministerial approval committee revision of project costs and release of funds. The socio-economic impact would be examined by

taking into consideration different stakeholders like individual farmers, farmer groups, entrepreneurs, self-help groups, wholesalers and retailers. Semi-structured questionnaire would be administered to these stakeholders to study the impact of participation in MFPS on their socio-economic status.

Team: G. Alivelu and E. Revathi

(iv) Polyhouse Farming as Agricultural Entrepreneurship in Peri-urban areas of Hyderabad city

Vegetable cultivation under low cost polyhouses is found to be economical and profitable enterprise. Protected technology in high value vegetable crops can be established as a small-scale industry in major vegetable growing areas by progressive farmers especially in peri-urban areas. Production of off-season vegetable nurseries under protected structure has become a profitable business. Polyhouse farming is an alternative new technique in agriculture gaining foothold in rural India. It reduces dependency on rainfall and makes the optimum use of land and water resources. In this backdrop the objectives of the study are

1. To examine the socio-economic profiles of the sample farmers
2. To assess the levels of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) about poly house farming
3. To estimate the cost of production and determine the break-even of poly house farming
4. To rank-order the factors (constraints) leading to vulnerability of poly house farming and to document the operational problems (along with the causes) and suggest measures to address the same.

Since the proposed study is focused on polyhouse farming as agricultural entrepreneurship in peri-urban areas of Hyderabad city, initially secondary data is collected from horticulture department regarding the polyhouse cultivators to analyse the growth of area and varieties of crops grown under polyhouse cultivation in the state. District wise achievements about area and production of major horticulture crops under polyhouse cultivation data is collected through secondary sources. Information related to few successful farmers who are growing high value vegetables and flowers in the peri-urban areas of Hyderabad has been collected. It is proposed to select six polyhouse farm cultivators from each district who are growing different crops from neighbouring districts of Hyderabad such as Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Sanga Reddy districts.

Team: K Chandrasekhar

(v) Rythu Bandhu Scheme and Its Impact on Small and Marginal Farmers in Telangana State

In order to strengthen agriculture Telangana government has been implementing a farmer investment support scheme called *Rythu Bandhu Scheme* (RBS) to provide income security to the farmers and not fall into debt trap while investing in agriculture. The scheme assures investment support to farmers to the tune of Rs. 10,000 @ 5000 per agriculture season per acre. The

Government has identified 58 lakh land owning farmers who are eligible for the scheme covering 1.42 crore acres of land. In this context it is important to study whether the implementation of RBS can reduce the dependence on informal credit source. The objectives of the study are

1. To examine the performance of the scheme and shortfalls/leakages under the scheme
2. To assess the extent of dependence on informal credit due to implementation of RBS
3. To analyse the number and area under the tenancy system and the method of payment of rent in the post implementation of RB scheme
4. To provide effective action plan/suggestions to the policy makers on the overall agriculture policy of the state in order to assess the impact of RBS.

The survey has been carried out in four villages in Telangana, and the selection of the villages were based on sources of irrigation i.e. canal, tube well, tank and rain fall (drought effected village). Different types of villages under the study would comprise of diversity in agrarian characteristics of the state. While selecting the district, mandal and study villages, care was taken with highest net area irrigated by respective source (canal, tank, tube well and rain-fed). All the farming households in the study village were surveyed with structures questionnaire to understand whole village agrarian structures and understand the implementation of the Rythu Bandhu Scheme and its impact on small and marginal farmers. The study villages comprised of multi caste households to understand the caste dynamics while availing of the credit. The study also captures the rural agricultural household's viz. absentee land-owning households and tenant households. The classification would help to better understand who is benefiting through Rythu Bandhu Scheme and who are excluded from the scheme.

Team: Y. Sreenivasulu

(vi) Groundwater Development, Degradation and Management Issues and Challenges in Telangana and Way forward

This study attempts to highlight the importance of hydrological information to the user communities from a socio-economic perspective. It shows, based on the evidence, how groundwater is depleting along with increasing dependence over the years across the regions of Telangana state. It is argued that the negative externalities could be mitigated to a large extent with proper dissemination of information among the communities. In order to make the hydrological information relevant and useful for the communities, it needs to be made user friendly and customised for the specific needs of the users. This must be fostered through appropriate policy instruments for treating the resources as a common pool resource instead of allowing it to be exploited like a private resource. In order to make the recent policy pronouncements of declaring groundwater as a common resource, groundwater resources ought to be brought under the management regime with the help of policy and governance structures.

The study highlights two important aspects of sustainable groundwater management in Telangana: i) the increasing importance of groundwater and its management; ii) the drawbacks of the information on groundwater presently available through official sources. Some of the preliminary findings related to these are

- The overall Stage of Groundwater Development (SGD) across Telangana has increased from 36% in 1985 to 65% in 2017, of which 68% is in Non Command areas and 58% is in Command areas. Out of a total 584 Mandals in the state, 70 Mandals fall under Over-Exploited (OE) category, 67 in Critical, 169 in Semi-Critical (SC) and 278 in Safe category.
- GWD is still treated as a supply side issue, without any concern for demand side aspects.
- The OE and Critical Blocks/Mandals/Villages are progressively increasing resulting in decreased well yields, deterioration in water quality, environmental degradation necessitating appropriate water governance techniques.
- The net groundwater availability in the up-coming Kaleshwaram project Command area is 75 tmc, groundwater extraction for irrigation and domestic and industrial needs 55 tmc and 19 tmc respectively and net available for irrigation needs with 73 % SGD.
- In order to see impact of Mission Kakatiya on groundwater regime, comparison is made with 2013 GEC overall Net GW availability increased by 14 tmc. It is noticed that overall SGD decreased by 8% and OE basins (101%) are now categorised as critical basins (93%).

Team: M. Srinivasa Reddy

(vii) Status of Agricultural Credit in Urban Areas of Telangana – A Review

The flow of credit to agriculture in India after 2000 revealed two grave situations which require a careful examination. On the one hand it has taken new directions in the form of definitional changes in priority sector and new types of loans added under indirect credit and on the other hand, there is poor performance of agricultural credit in terms of high credit-input ratio and neglect of allied sector. In Telangana the number of bank branches and the extent of agriculture credit disbursed is in favour of urban areas over period of time, while rural credit scenario is distressing. The share of the city of Hyderabad was nearly one fourth of direct credit and one third of indirect credit to the agriculture sector in state during 2018. There is a need to examine who are the beneficiaries of urban nature of agricultural credit in the state. The objectives of the study are

1. To analyse the trends in bank branches across the 33 districts of Telangana state from 2015 to 2019.
2. To analyse the district-wise trends in the flow of credit to agriculture across branches located in rural and urban areas and across various types of banks and amount outstanding per account etc.,
3. To examine whether the agricultural credit disbursed by the banks located in urban and metropolitan areas is being utilised for agriculture and allied activities.
4. To study the supply of agriculture credit during the times of COVID-19 crisis

According to the district-wise branch data as on 31st December, 2018 (SLBC), metropolitan branches are concentrated in Hyderabad, Medak, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Rangareddy and Sangareddy districts. Medchal-Malkajgiri district will be selected to represent metropolitan area. Warangal Urban will be the study district for urban areas. Around 80 percent of total branches were located in urban areas of this district. Two public sector commercial banks i.e., SBI and Andhra Bank are considered for the study. These two banks have highest share of branches (urban and metropolitan branches) as well as agricultural credit disbursed in the state. Two branches from each district and 10 borrowers from each branch will be the tentative sample for the study. Hence, 40 borrowers from four bank branches, two each from SBI and Andhra Bank (UBI) will be contacted for the study.

Team: P. Aparna

(viii) Exploring International Export Destination for Rice in Telangana

The project tries to explore the international export destinations for rice in the state of Telangana. The proposed study first analyses the trends in rice production, irrigation capacity and the domestic demand in the state. Secondly, the study explores the leading export destinations for rice and driving factors. The study recommends a policy suggestion for identifying a competitive market for the rice export of Telangana based on both primary and secondary analysis. The Objectives of the Project are;

- (i) To assess the trends and pattern of the domestic rice production in Telangana
- (ii) To examine the leading export destination
- (iii) To assess the problems and challenges confronted by the exporters in the state
- (iv) To suggest a relevant policy for the export promotion of rice in the state. The objectives are pursued with secondary data and Primary survey.

The findings of the study from the secondary data analysis are as following:

- In India, top states that export basmati rice is; Haryana, Delhi and Punjab in 2017 & 2020. Similarly, the top non-basmati rice exporting states in India are; Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal & Delhi in 2017 & 2020.
- In 2020, Telangana exported rice to around 30 destinations around the world. The regions include Australia, Europe, G.C.C., Africa and Asia. Some of the countries among them are Australia, Canada, U.S.A., UK, Germany, Ireland, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuwait, Zambia, Kenya
- The top export destination for non-basmati rice of Telangana in 2020 includes: U.A.E., Qatar, U.S.A., Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Cameroon and Canada
- We have forecasted the export growth of rice for Telangana for another 5 years and found that non-basmati rice will provide a high export value than basmati in Telangana.

- The export value of rice will increase in the coming years.
- The countries with high export potential in the coming years will be: Indonesia, Japan, U.S.A., Sri Lanka, Tanzania

Team: CT Vidya and Jadhav Chakradhar

(ix) Crop Diversification in Telangana: Problems, Prospects and Policy

Despite its falling share in national income, agriculture in India continues to attract significant attention because of its strategic importance for food security, employment generation and poverty reduction. Various demand and supply factors play a key role in agriculture growth in India. Sustainable growth of agriculture indeed is a must in rain fed states like Telangana to promote inclusive growth, enhance rural and sustain food security. Crop diversity witnesses as natural insurance against distress periods, and agriculture has been transforming from the cereal-based production system to high-value crops over decades. Given the context, the study evaluates the patterns and sources of agricultural growth in the Telangana state over decades. Moreover, this study also examines the economics of crop diversification at disaggregate level in Telangana state. The specific objectives are

- To assess the patterns and growth of agriculture at aggregate level in Telangana;
- To examine the source of cropland income growth in overall agricultural growth of Telangana;
- To analyse the existence of economies of crop diversification among crop enterprises at farm level;
- To examine the determinates of cropland diversification at farm-level

The study will use both qualitative and quantitative analysis. To assess at the state level, the data from official documents, ICRIAT meso-level will be utilised. For field level analysis, the study will be conducted in the three agro-climatic zones of the Telangana state. In each of these zones the mandals/areas in the districts with existing access to irrigation will be selected along with the mandals/areas in the districts where the new irrigation facility has just come or likely to come in a year's time will be selected. This will help us to get an in-depth and comprehensive idea of farmer's perception with respect to crop diversification and interlinked issues and also factors determining crop diversification. A total of 1080 households will be selected for conducting household survey covering different size class of farmers in each of these selected research sites. Similarly, focused group discussions and case studies will also be conducted in the selected districts with men and women farmers.

Based on secondary data preliminary analysis at an aggregate level, the study finds that technology plays a significant role in agricultural growth. Besides, diversified agriculture toward high-value crops, area expansion and increasing commodity prices are significantly contributing

to agricultural growth in Telangana. The analysis on the economics of crop diversification at a disaggregated level yet to be performed.

Team: Dayakar Peddi and B. Suresh Reddy

Other Studies- Ongoing

(x) Smart City Projects and Urban Governance: A Study in Warangal and Karimnagar

Objectives

- Analyse the role of the SPV/ULB and the technology companies in implementing the SCPs
- Study whether the areas in which area-based development (ABD) projects are implemented shown distinct improvement in civic amenities compared to similar areas in the ULB
- Analyse the mechanisms employed by the SPVs for cost recovery in the SCPs
- Explore whether technology upgradation is a necessary condition for continuing the provision of the high-quality civic services in the long run

Tentative findings

The increasing application of e-governance initiatives, ICT-applications and online solutions etc., from early 2000 onwards is considered a pre-cursor to the emergence of smart cities agenda in India. The main objective of the present study is to explore the relationship between the SPV and the ULB, the role of technology companies, in implementing the smart city projects. The study is taken up in Warangal and Karimnagar cities in Telangana. Warangal Smart City Corporation Limited and Karimnagar Smart City Corporation Limited were incorporated as Companies under the Companies Act, 2013. Several smart city projects are under implementation in these cities under these Companies which are acting as Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

Team: C. Ramachandraiah

(xi) Quick assessment of Inclusion and Exclusion errors in Aasara Pension Scheme in Hyderabad City - Quick Assessment

Objectives

1. To Assess the implementation of the Aasara Pension Scheme in the State.
2. To Study the Aasara Pension Scheme and its effectiveness at various levels.
3. To Study the pension scheme in the poverty alleviation and wellbeing of the beneficiary of the household

The study is proposed to be carried out with secondary and primary data. The primary data is confined to Hyderabad District of Telangana State. Hyderabad district has two Revenue Divisions i.e. Hyderabad Revenue Division and Secundrabad Revenue Division and it has 16 Mandals or Blocks. The present study uses both secondary as well as primary data. Secondary data would be

collected from the State (GoTS) and District level officers/officials. Primary data will be covered from the beneficiaries in the two slums (one Notified slum and another is Non-Notified slum) from each revenue division in Hyderabad City. A structured schedule to be developed and administered to the beneficiaries; and a few focused group discussions (FGDs) to be conducted with the beneficiaries as well as officials who are involved in the process to elicit their views on selected aspects of inclusion and exclusion errors in Aasara Pension Scheme. Excluded list will be collected from the Department. Thus, in all 200 sample individuals will be covered at the rate of 50 in each slum.

Team: Ch. Krishna Rao, M. Srinivasa Reddy

2.1.3 Sustainable Development Goals

(i) Sustainable Development Goals in Telangana State- Vision, Strategy and Action Plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the state by 2030.

The SDG report for the Telangana State report makes an assessment of the status of the SDGs with the data provided by Planning department collected from various relevant departments. Relevant data from secondary sources such as NSSO, NFHS also has been used. Studies on efficacy of intervention programmes for achievement of SDGs also have been perused for assessing the SDG achievements.

In several SDGs the State is either a front runner or performer. It is front runner in SDG 3- Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6- Clean water and sanitation, SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy, SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth, SDG 9- Industry innovation and infrastructure, SDG 10- Reduced inequalities, SDG 13- climate action, SDG 15- Life on land ; and performer in the SDGs 1- No Poverty, 2- Zero Hunger, 4- Quality Education , 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12- Sustainable Consumption and Production. The state falls in category of aspirant for SDG 5- achieving Gender equality.

Goal 1 – End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

To measure all India and Telangana State performance towards achieving goal - No Poverty, five national level indicators have been identified by NITI Aayog, that capture three out of the seven SDG targets charted in this Goal. The five national indicators are - (i) Poverty Rate (As per Tendulkar Committee Estimates); (ii) Health Insurance Coverage; (iii) Persons provided Employment (MGNREG Act); (iv) Maternity Benefits; and (v) Homelessness.

The Index Score for SDG 1 on poverty for India stands at 50, and the score for Telangana State positioned at 52, slightly more than national score. Telangana State has been categorised under performer in this.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes

Aasara Pensions, Financial Assistance to beedi Workers, Stree Nidhi Bank, Economic Support Schemes to SC, ST, BC and Minorities, ST, SC sub plans, Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agriculture land to the SC women, Three percent interest loans to SHG members and Rythu Bima (Insurance).

Team: G. Alivelu

Goal 2: Zero Hunger: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

To measure all India and Telangana State performance towards achieving Goal of Zero Hunger, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the eight SDG targets for 2030. The four national indicators are - (i) Households covered under food subsidy (PDS); (ii) Stunting (children under 5 years of age); (iii) Anaemia among Women; and (iv) Agricultural Productivity. Based on these four indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 2 for India stands at 35, and the Telangana State score is 36, just above the National Score.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes include ICDS, Aarogya Lakshmi, SERP – TRIGP, Supply of 6 kg rice/person /month to 2.86 crore persons (1Re/ kg).

Team: E. Revathi

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

To measure the progress at the all India and Telangana in realising Goal 3 of Good Health and Well-being, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the 13 SDG targets for 2030. The five indicators are - (i) Maternity Mortality Rate; (ii) Under-five Mortality Rate; (iii) Immunization Coverage in Children; (iv) Tuberculosis Incidence; and (v) Health Workforce.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 61, the Telangana State score is 66. The state categorised as the front runner.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes include KCR Kit to encourage the institutional deliveries, to strengthen the nutritional status pre and post pregnancy, Amma Vodi, Upgradation and strengthening of hospitals, schemes introduced like Single Nutrition Programme, Arogyalaxmi, etc.

Team: M. Venkatanaryana

Goal 4: Quality Education: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

To measure the performance of all India's and Telangana State towards realising the Goal 4 i.e, Quality Education, a total of seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the ten SDG targets for 2030. The seven indicators are - (i) Enrolment Ratio at Elementary and Secondary levels; (ii) Student Proficiency in Class 5; (iii) Student Proficiency in Class 8; (iv) Children out of School; (v) Drop-out Rate at Secondary Level; (vi) Professionally Qualified Teachers; and (vii) Pupil-Teacher Ratio.

Accordingly based on these seven indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 64, the Telangana State score is 58. The state categorised as the performer State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are residential schools, welfare hostels.

Team: M. Venkatanaryana

Goal 5: Gender Equality: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

To measure performance of all India's and Telangana State for the Goal 5 - Gender Equality. A total of six national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the nine SDG targets for 2030. The six indicators are - (i) Sex Ratio at Birth; (ii) Wage Gap (Male/Female); (iii) Domestic Violence; (iv) Women in Leadership; (v) Ratio of Female Labour Force Participation Rate; and (vi) Family Planning.

Accordingly based on these six indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 42, the Telangana State score is 26. The state categorised as the Aspirant State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Girl Child Protection Scheme, Sthree Nidhi, Safety and security of Women (She teams), Pension Scheme for Single / Destitute Women, Land distribution.

Team: P. Aparna

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitisation: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

To measure performance of all India's and Telangana State for the goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, five national level indicators have been identified, which covers, three out of the eight SDG targets finalised. The five indicators are - (i) Safe and Adequate Drinking Water in Rural Areas; (ii) Rural Households with Individual Toilets; Open Defecation Free Districts; (iv) Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity; and (v) Annual Ground Water Withdrawal.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 88, the Telangana State score is 84. The state categorised as the Front Runner State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Mission Bhageeratha, Swachh Telangana in line with Swachh Bharat, Sanitation programmes, Construction of IHHLs, Construction of SHE toilets.

Team: M. Srinivasa Reddy

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

To measure performance of all India's and Telangana State towards achieving the Goal 7, of Affordable and Clean Energy. Overall, three national level indicators have been identified, which caters two out of the five SDG targets. The three indicators are - (i) Percentage of Households Electrified; (ii) Households using Clean Cooking Fuel; and (iii) Renewable Energy.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 70, the Telangana State score is 93. The state categorised as the front runner State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Making the State power surplus state through targeted increasing the production of thermal, hydro and renewable energy, providing the externally aided projects for high voltage distribution system (HVDS) and energy efficiency program, supply of Solar pump-sets.

Team: Pradeep Kamble

Goal 8: Decent Growth and Economic Growth: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

To measure performance of all India's and Telangana State towards achieving the Goal 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth. Four national level indicators have been identified, which analyse three out of the twelve SDG targets. The four indicators are - (i) Annual Growth Rate of GDP; (ii) Unemployment Rate; (iii) Bank Access; and (iv) ATM Coverage.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 64, the Telangana State score is 84. The state categorised as the front runner State.

Team: C. Ravi

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

To measure National and State progress towards the Goal 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. Four national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the eight SDG targets. The four indicators are - (i) Road Connectivity; (ii) Mobile Tele-density; (iii) Internet Density; and (iv) Gram Panchayats covered under 'Bharat Net'.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 61, the Telangana State score is 65. The state categorised as the front runner State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Financial Assistance to Handloom & Textile Promotion, T-IDEA, TS-iPASS, RICH, T-Hub, providing doubling roads from mandals to district headquarters, core roads, district roads. Creating ease of doing business.

Team: G. Aivelu

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

To measure performance of all India's and Telangana State in Reducing Inequality, five national level indicators have been looked at, which covers three out of the ten SDG targets. These five indicators include - (i) Urban Inequality; (ii) Rural Inequality; Ratio of Transgender Labour Force Participation Rate; (iv) Scheduled Caste Fund Utilisation; and (v) Scheduled Tribe Fund Utilisation.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 64, the Telangana State score is 94. The state categorised as the front runner State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are SC Sub Plan, ST Sub Plan, Purchasing and assigning of 3 acres of agriculture land to the SC women, T-PRIDE, Development of backward regions of the State.

Team: S. Laxman Rao

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

To measure all India and Telangana State towards achieving the Goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities. Around, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the ten SDG targets. These four indicators are - (i) Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri

Awaz Yojana (PMAY); (ii) Percentage of Urban Households living in Slums; (iii) Door-to-door Waste Collection; and (iv) Percentage of Waste Processed.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 53, the Telangana State score is 62. The state categorised as the performer State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Construction of Double Bedroom Houses for Weaker sections, Metro Rail, Telangana Ku Haritha Haram, Security measures (Security Teams; CCTV cameras for cities).

Team: C. Ramachandraiah

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

To realize the Goal 12, Sustainable Consumption and Production is vital to cater to the needs of the present generation and consider future generations' needs. The scarcity of natural resources has made it necessary for every nation to have a specific arrangement in effective and efficient usage of the limited resources to address the growing needs of the existing population and increasing population next few years. In order to achieve this goal, every nation shall be economical and efficient in using the resources. This particular goal emphasizes promotion of resource efficacy, green economics and sustainable infrastructure, along with reduction in pollution & waste.

Around seven indicators are used to measure progress at national and state level. They are (i) Ground water withdrawal against availability, (ii) Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (iii) Per capita hazard waste generated (iv) Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated (v) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated (vi) Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power (vii) Wards with 100% source segregation (%).

Accordingly based on these seven indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 55, the Telangana State score is 58. The state categorised as the performer State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Solid Waste Management, Agriculture, horticulture marketing, Godowns and cold storages.

Team: E. Revathi, G. Thilothu Rao

Goal 13: Climate Action: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

To measure the progress of the country and states in Goal 13, Climate Action. Four indicators were used to calculate the Index score. That includes, (i) Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000

population), (ii) Renewable share of installed generating capacity (iii) CO2 saved from LED bulbs (1000 population), (iv) Solar share in renewable power generation.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 60, the Telangana State score is 66. The state categorised as the front runner State.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Haritha Haram, Afforestation, Initiatives to promote biodiversity.

Team: P. Dayakar

Goal 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

To measure the progress of the country and states in Goal 14, Life Below Water. Five indicators were used to calculate the Index score. That includes, (i) Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (ii) Coastal Water Quality Index (iii) Increase in area under mangroves (iv) Average marine acidity (pH) (v) Developed coastal aquaculture potential.

Telangana has the third largest inland water resources in the country suitable for inland fisheries and aquaculture and plays an important role in achieving SDGs. The importance and contribution of inland fisheries to achieving the SDGs in the state is discussed. It discusses the status of inland fisheries in the state, the challenges it faces, the measures taken to enhance production and productivity and to improve the welfare of fishers, institutional and capacity building initiatives, and other measures for fisheries development through various State and Centrally sponsored schemes in the state. It also discusses the ways forward for promoting sustainable inland fisheries for achieving SDGs.

Team: T.S. Jeena

Goal 15: Life on Land: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land 15 Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

To measure all India's and Telangana State performance towards achieving the SDG 15 on Life on Land. About, four national level indicators have been identified, which covers three out of the twelve SDG targets. The four indicators are - (i) Percentage of total land area covered under Forest; (ii) Decadal Change in the extent of Water Bodies within Forest; (iii) Change in Forest Area; and (iv) Population of Wild Elephants.

Accordingly based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score for this goal for India stands at 66, the Telangana State score is 88. The state categorised as the front runner state.

The Telangana State is implementing the Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) with due share from centre. Also started several state schemes in aligning with the CSS. The major state sector schemes are Haritha Haram (Afforestation), Soil and water analysis and appropriate nutrition and cropping, Mission Kakatiya, Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Team: B. Suresh Reddy

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

To measure towards Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions which is Goal 16. A minimum of six national level indicators have been identified, which deals five out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030. The six identified indicators are - (i) Reported Murders (per 1 lakh population); (ii) Crimes Against Children (per 1 lakh population); (iii) Court Density; (iv) Corruption Crime Rate; (v) Births Registered; and (vi) Aadhaar Coverage.

Based on these six indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 16 for India stands at 72, and the Telangana State score is 78

Team: S. Laxman Rao

Overall Coordinator: E Revathi

2.1.4 Telangana Gazetteer

(i) Preparation of Telangana State Gazetteer 2020-21

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 State Gazetteer aims to present comprehensive information of the different aspects of the State in concise manner as a treasure house of data reflecting the current situation for use by officials and various sections of the society as well. The Gazetteer presents brief background and historic context of the subject covering the status in Hyderabad State, undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state since 2014.

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 was 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.

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. Papers to the Gazetteer are contributed by subject experts, senior officials, academicians from universities and faculty of CESS.

Fifty papers (draft) have been received and work on the remaining 53 papers is in progress. Drafts received have been reviewed and feedback on 41 papers was shared with the contributors. Some of the papers are following:

(ii) State Finances

The paper discusses state finances and institutional mechanisms in Telangana in a historical context from Nizam Rule, from 1713 including reforms in fiscal administration under the supervision of Sir Salar Jung I and Three-Year Plan and Departmentalisation Scheme introduced by Sir Akbar Hydari, to the current times including 1948 to 1956, 1956 to 2014, and 2014 onwards. The paper examined the Finance of the Hyderabad State during the Second World War period (September 1939 to September 1945) and subsequent new scheme of annual budgeting among other important measures as part of the detailed analysis of Hyderabad State finances (revue receipts and revenue expenditure) from 1900 to 1945 as well as Centre-State Financial Relation after Independence. The paper also covered fiscal management and fiscal reforms during combined Andhra Pradesh.

Team: Pradeep Kamble

(iii) Transport Sector

Paper covers history of transport sector in Telangana beginning from the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad. Being located in the heart of the Deccan Peninsula, Hyderabad occupied a crucial place in the geopolitical landscape of India. The study traced the history of construction of the railways, road transport and aviation. A unique feature of transport sector under the Nizams is that the Railway acted as the nodal agency for road transport and aviation. Road and aviation sectors were started as separate departments under the overall authority of the railways. The

railway extended to Hyderabad in the 1870s. It was worked by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, State Railway Agency, and later by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Ltd etc. In 1952 it was incorporated into the Indian Railways (Central Railway). The Road Transport Department was established in June 1932 under the Nizam State Railway. The Hyderabad State Aero Club (Flying Club) was started in June 1936 at Begumpet. Later Air Department of the Railway was constituted. The development of aviation in Hyderabad was entirely sponsored by the Nizam Government as a logical extension to their Railway Transport.

Team: C. Ramachandraiah

(iv) Industries

The paper presents the history and evolution of industries in Hyderabad State later on in Andhra Pradesh and recently in Telangana. The paper covers performance of the large scale, medium scale and small scale and cottage industries from 1933 to 2018. It also focuses on the performance of the organised sector, employment and the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises. The paper makes an attempt to trace the evolution of industries historically with the help of shares of industry in state gross domestic product, estimates of growth rates of industry.

Team: K Alivelu

(v) Soils- Classification and Spatial Distribution

The paper dealt with soils of Telangana in detail covering classification of erstwhile ten districts of Telangana and also the fertility status of newly reorganized districts of Telangana. The details of micro nutrients status of soils of Telangana is discussed. Soil fertility management practices (both chemical and organic) popular among the farmers are also discussed.

(vi) National and International Agricultural Research Institutes in Telangana State

The paper discussed the various national and international agricultural institutes present in the Telangana state and their mandate. The paper examined briefly their research mandate and how these institutes are addressing the challenges of Telangana state.

(vii) Professional Education in Telangana-Agricultural, Horticulture and Veterinary sciences

The paper discussed the evolution of the professional courses in Agricultural, Horticulture and Veterinary sciences in the Telangana region and the number of colleges established in various periods, their location and mandate. Total number of students passing out until now and their contribution to development of agriculture, horticulture and veterinary in the Telangana region.

Team: B Suresh Reddy

(viii) Agriculture and Allied Sector

This paper on agriculture and allied sector comprises fifteen sections covering varied aspects included under agriculture and allied sector. Each section presents an overview of the sector and their role in the economy in historical context from Hyderabad state to the post separate Telangana in 2014. The paper covers the trends from Hyderabad state to current times supported by data from annual administration reports and reports of the departments. The broad chapter includes sections covering Land Utilisation, Landholding Pattern, Cropping Pattern, Production Trends in Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Reforms, Agriculture Inputs and Marketing, Horticulture, Sericulture, Capital Formation and Indebtedness, Agriculture and Allied Sector (Livestock, Fisheries, etc) Government Schemes, Institutional Arrangements, etc.

Team: M Yadagiracharyulu

(ix) Administration of Justice in Telangana

Paper presents a detailed account of the growth of Judiciary in Hyderabad state. Scope of the paper covering administration of Justice in Telangana includes a brief overview of judiciary under Hyderabad state, undivided Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana state. It covers administration of Justice, Judiciary, Civil & criminal courts, Courts, and bifurcation of High Court to the current status of Judiciary in separate Telangana. Besides, the papers also examined correctional services, Lok Adalat, Legal profession and Bar Associations, etc

Team: G.B. Reddy

(x) Consumer Affairs, Food & Civil Supplies in Telangana

Paper on Food and Civil Supplies in Telangana presents a detailed account of the subject covering the situation in Hyderabad State prior to formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 to the current times after formation of Telangana state in 2014.

Team: K.Kamalakar

(xi) Special Economic Zones in Telangana- Progress, Performance and Opportunities

Paper on Special Economic Zones attempts a critical examination of the emergence of Hyderabad as the ‘main hub of SEZs’ in the country and South Asia’s most favoured and popular international investment destination. Policy analysis explains how the united Andhra Pradesh stood far above other states with 109 approved SEZs due to determined political will and proactive industrial and investment policies of the state Government starting from Telugu Desam government (1995-2004) followed by Congress and subsequent Telangana Rashtra Samithi inspiring entrepreneur’s confidence. The paper examines the growth of SEZs, mostly in the IT/ITES sector, in Telangana becoming second highest in country’s IT exports and a significant contributor to country’s

production and export in the pharmaceuticals sector. The value addition of SEZs in employment generation, attracting investments (domestic and foreign), and exports is discussed along with analysis by sector wise distribution and regional distribution of the SEZs.

Team: Bejene Kothari

(xii) Urban Governance in Telangana

Importance of urban governance and the significance of Telangana experience is discussed in the context of Telangana recording higher percentage of urbanisation than the national average from 1971 onwards and is projected to increase significantly in the coming decades. Paper offers a detailed examination of the legislative framework for urban governance covering in brief the context of governance structures starting from Local Cess Act 1933 to the latest Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019. The paper covers governance structures, urban finance, flagship programmes of MAUD, urban planning, e-governance, etc.

Team: D. Ravindra Prasad and Sai Gawtami Dubugunta

(xiii) Environment, Forest, Science and Technology

This paper presents a brief account of flora and fauna, wildlife and government policy on environment and related aspects in Telangana. The paper examines briefly the policy and related legal framework since Hyderabad state, united Andhra Pradesh and separate Telangana in 2014. The paper includes brief account of forest management from Hyderabad state to present day including Participatory Forest Management (Joint Forest Management/ Community Forest Management); Minor Forest Produce/ NTFP management, Implementation of Forest Rights Act, GCC, Eco-Tourism. The paper also includes brief discussion of State's natural heritage and measures related to conservation including sacred groves, forest conservation and biodiversity Acts in undivided AP and Telangana state. Concerns related to environmental degradation, pollution and hotspots are discussed with reference to industrial effluents, mining, energy, etc. The paper also covers Pollution Control, Quality of Environment, Climate Change; Forest/ Environment Research and environmental education in undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Team: Uma Maheshwar Reddy

(xiv) Administrative Divisions of Telangana in Maps – 1753 To 2019

The atlas or maps capture the changes and dynamics of administrative divisions in Telangana from 1753 in Hyderabad State to the present day under different regimes. The changes in administrative divisions reflected in the districts, sub-district administrative units like Taluqs and mandals are presented in maps referring to important changes in the administrative units of the region or districts or at sub-district levels at different periods in Telangana history including district wise changes in 1956. It also presents brief history of the districts and changes in its area

and sub-district units at different intervals in history, when new districts were carved out or reshaped to arrive at the current status. The administrative divisions after separate Telangana comprising 33 districts, 73 revenue divisions and 569 mandals is also presented in maps.

Team: P Anjaneyulu

Overall Coordinator: E. Revathi

Coordinator: Bharath Bhushan Mamidi

Overall Team: C. Ramchandraiah, G. Alivelu, B. Suresh Reddy, S Lakshman Rao, P. Aparna, C.T. Vidya, CH. Balaramulu, Pradeep Kamble, M. Venkatanarayana, P Anjaneyulu, Sudhaveni Naresh, S Harinath, M. Rajeshwar, D Ramdas

Sponsor: Commissioner, State Gazetteers, GAD, Government of Telangana.

Status: Ongoing

2.1.5 Tribal Studies

(i) Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Telangana State

The Adivasi agriculture is no more a self-sufficient subsistence-based agriculture and has elements of commercial agriculture where there is dependence on markets for inputs and also sale of output in Telangana State. However, it still retains some characteristics of interlinked markets where the traders and middlemen exploitation are prevalent indicating the underdevelopment of markets. On the other hand, State as an institution has failed in developing markets by establishing itself as a player despite its presence as provider of input and output markets, extension, technology and so on. Within the two Adivasi tribes the Koya agriculture is closer to the mainstream agriculture with high input, high productivity and high returns and the Gond/ Kolam agriculture is a low input use, low productivity and low returns agriculture. Indebtedness is also there due to inability to repay the debt due to crop failure. Historically Adivasis also faced the threat of insecure land tenures due to outsider penetration and inter-tribe and intra tribe land transfer which impacts the agriculture performance. State institutions need to play a more proactive role to make Adivasi agriculture economically viable by establishing stronger institutional linkages without disturbing their ecological and cultural practices.

Objectives

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

- To examine the contribution of agricultural practices to the sustainability of ecosystems in terms of soil fertility, land and water conservation; and
- To give direction for initiating appropriate investments in tribal areas for maximising agriculture production without compromising the environmental sustainability.

The study is located in fully scheduled area (notified Scheduled Area). The two major tribes the Koyas and the Gonds-Kolam are selected for examining the land holding pattern, transition in agriculture, economic viability of cultivation, agricultural practices and the overall well-being of those practicing agriculture. A sample of 400 households were selected from the Koya (Bayyaram-Dummugudem-Tadvai) and Gond –Kolam (Indervelly-Sirpur) the two tribes selected for the study.

Team: E Revathi

Sponsor: ICSSR

Status: Completed

(ii) Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Odisha State

The study of Tribal Agriculture in Odisha concludes for a sustainable livelihood pattern a strong resource base is a pre-requisite and the study revealed that many of the resource base of the tribal households are becoming unproductive and inaccessible, integrated approach is required to bring back the forest resource to more productive phases and while planning for rejuvenation of forest resources, the preferences and priorities of tribal households should be taken into account. Finally, promotion/development of various agroforestry/ permanent-farming / crop models involving agro-horticulture crops and forest species, crop improvement, crop replacement, crop intensification; conversion of *podu land into terraced fields, and community forests* for NTFPs, etc are some other options which are needed to be implemented in the area.

Team: Tapas Kumar Sarangi

Sponsor: ICSSR

Status: Completed

(iii) Tribal Cultural Research & Training Mission (TCR&TM), Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

1. Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act in Andhra Pradesh: A Situational Analysis by K.Suribabu and Ipsita Mohanty
2. Gaps in the Wellbeing of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh by Swarna S.Vepa
3. Assessment of implementation of PESA Act in Andhra Pradesh, by K.Suribabu and Ipsita Mohanty
4. Land Alienation and Restoration in the Agency Areas of Andhra Pradesh, by K.Suribabu and Ipsita Mohanty

5. Literacy and Education levels of Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Plan Area of Andhra Pradesh, by B.Shiva Reddy
6. Budgetary Analysis of Tribal Sub-Plan Funds- A Quick Study, by K.Hanumantha Rao
7. Ethnography of Agency Goudu Tribe in Andhra Pradesh, by V.Subrahmnayam
8. Ethnography of Bagatha Tribe in Andhra Pradesh, by J.M.Naidu
9. Ethnography of Gadaba Tribe in Andhra Pradesh, by V.Subrahmnayam
10. Ethnography of Kondakapu Tribe, Andhra Pradesh, by J.M.Naidu
11. Convergence of Agricultural Development Programs with RoFR Act in Andhra Pradesh: Livelihood Analysis, by Brajaraja Mishra
12. Bibliography and Data Bank on Tribal Communities in Andhra Pradesh, by V.Mallikarjuna Naik
13. Documentation of Tribal Oral Traditional Knowledge on Music and Dance in Andhra Pradesh, by K. Suribabu
14. Documentation of Vanishing (Dying) Art forms of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh, by K.Suribabu
15. Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge and Health Care Practices of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh, by K.Suribabu

Status: Completed

2.2. Studies Conducted by Research Units

2.2.1 Research Cell for Studies in Education Policy, Planning and Governance (RSEPPG)

The Research Cell on Studies for Education, Policy, Planning and Governance has been set-up at Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in July 2020 with the financial support of Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE). The predominant objective of the **Research Cell on Education** (RSEPPG) is to comprehensively study the gamut of issues and challenges in the education system/sector at all levels in a holistic perspective while **focusing on higher education** in the state and in the country. Research studies are to be thematically organized around five dimensions or foundational pillars of education system: *Access, Quality, Equity, Affordability and Accountability*. The impact of *state policy, funding, regulatory framework, educational standards and governance* on achieving these five dimensions of education system would be the focus of research studies. The Research Cell while providing policy inputs and support derived from evidence-based policy-oriented research output, assists the *TSCHE* and thereby the *Telangana State Government* in their endeavour for educational development in the state.

Activities

- To organize seminars, workshops, discussions and conferences on topical issues related to Education;
- To conduct research studies focusing on education policy, funding, and governance;
- To conduct assessment and evaluation studies on initiatives and programmes with respect to education development; and
- To bring out research reports, policy briefs, and working papers along with research publications

Studies Completed

As part of its research mandate it has initiated and conducted research studies concerned with expenditure on education, remedial teachings in higher education institutions in Telangana, skill development initiatives, status of higher education in Telangana.

(i) Expenditure on Education

The *study on expenditure on education* conducted has examined trend in public and private expenditure on education: as a percentage of GDP and of Budget Expenditure along with the contributions of Union and state Governments to public expenditure on education. The analysis is largely based on secondary sources of data including Budget Analysis documents of Ministry of Education, Government of India for public expenditure. Also, for the private expenditure the analysis is based on the estimates of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) along with National Sample Survey Organisation's (NSSOs) Consumer Expenditure Survey and Social Consumption on Education which are under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India. Four research briefs are brought out of the study are:

1. Public Expenditure on Education in India: Contributions of Centre and State Government during the last three Decades
2. Public and Private Expenditure on Education in India: Trends for the last Seven Decades
3. Expenditure on Higher Education in India
4. Private Expenditure on Education in India:

It is observed from the study that India spends more than 6 per cent of GDP on education, while the public expenditure on education is around 4%, the private expenditure little more than 2%. The public expenditure on education is still less than the expected norm of 6% of GDP as recommended by first and second national education policies (NEP 1968 and 1986) following the Kothari Commission recommendations. Further, as the education since 1976 has been in the concurrent list of the Constitution, it may require equal share of responsibility from Union Government along with those of individual states. But in terms of spending while *three-fourth* of

total public spending on education in the country is incurred by state government budgets, the Centre's share remained less than the *one-quarter* of the total. While states altogether spending more than 20% of their *state budgets* on education, Centre is spending less than 8% of its Union Budget. Although, the Centre's share in total expenditure on higher education is around 40%, more than 90% of it is spent on Central institutions like Central Universities and Institutions of National Importance (IITs, IIMs and others). Budget support from Centre to states in respect of higher education is very meagre despite the RUSA. While the social demand for education is increasing phenomenally, public expenditure on education has not been responded equally and hence the phenomenal growth private education and expenditure on it. The rate of growth in private expenditure on education is three times higher than that of public expenditure. These observations have implications for Centre-State financial relations along with their responsibility in educational development of the country and affordability of education.

Team: M. Venkatanarayana, E. Revathi

Ongoing

(i) Skill Development in India: A Critical Review of National Policy and Initiatives

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 states that only 1.8 percent of the population received formal training on technical aspects and employment ready skills, around 6 percent received informal training on job skills, self-learning among others. Based on the report of Business Insider, India, 2019, it is observed that out of 1.5 million people who procured skills and jobs under the country's Skill India Mission, only 7.2 million (21%) of the total trainees enrolled for the skill development programmes. In addition, nearly half of the youth that is not trained is not employed. About three in every five skilled women are not employed indicating alarming rate of unemployment in India. Against this background, the skill development initiatives in India and the efficacy of these initiatives are discussed in this study.

According to the India Skills Report 2015, of all the students applying for jobs in the labour market, a meager 1/3rd of the number was equipped with appropriate skills that are in tune with the requirement of the employers. On an average, 8 million new job seekers enter the job market every year. In 2017, only 5.5 million jobs had been created, nearly 40 percent of the youth (15-29 years) who received formal technical training were not employed or looking for employment opportunities. Among youth, who did not undergo formal training, 62 percent were out of the labour force. About one third of the trained young men and a little more than a third of the young women were not provided with employment opportunities.

The training infrastructure and educational infrastructure is inadequate to train the large number of youth seeking employment opportunities. There is also a lack of trained and highly skilled trainers. Train the Trainer is another challenge as the concerned person has to update his knowledge based on market requirements and should be in a position to offer both theoretical and

practical learning experiences. The enrolment of the students for vocational education and training has become an exceptionally challenging chore as the insight of the people linked with the skill development is very traditional. Added to this, some of the students may not be in a position to pay the fee and also are conscious of the schemes run by the government. This results in low flexibility towards such programs. Majority of the companies impart own skill training programmes and do not take into consideration the previous skill training programmes undergone by the youth. Courses conducted on skill development are not comparable across different training institutes as there is no standardisation of course curriculum or training delivery systems. Further, there is a lack of appropriate career guidance to the students due to the insufficient placement statistics and weak industry connections of the training institutes. The institutes are frequently set up in rural areas but the placements to the trainees are in urban areas. Lack of information on the nature and location of the job leads to ignorant skill attainment choices.

Team: K Alivelu

(ii) Profiling skill development initiatives in Telangana

The study conducted review of studies that assessed the skill development initiatives in India and has documented the status of vocational and technical education in Telangana along with profiling selected skill training institutes, both the public and private including those of corporate social responsibility, in the state.

This study has identified around twenty skill development initiatives (SDIs) in Telangana. It is observed that these initiatives imparting skill while focusing on technical, non-technical arenas, need based vocational trainings, interview and personality development programmes. Many of them are funded by either Government of Telangana or Government of India (through NSDC or DDU-GKY). Most these initiatives are focussing on socially and economically backward classes or communities but mostly open for all. Many SDIs are training the students through online mode and some are providing training in physical classrooms at their own training canters. Majority of them are not collecting any fee from the students, they are training free of cost. Most of them are very short-term kind of programmes ranging from one-week to maximum of three months. Also, considerable portion of these training programmes are meant to training the graduates of post-secondary education to smoothening their transition from their graduation to labour market. Such short-term training programme may not be useful for the without graduation, illiterates and drop-outs as the *Shrad Prasad Committee* report of Government of India indicated.

Team: Ch. Krishna Rao

(iii) Remedial Teaching or Developmental Teaching: A Review

The objective of the literature review is to provide an overview of recent empirical work on the impact of remedial teaching methods or remediation policies in college, university, and vocational

courses education and on the outcomes of students, in terms of educational achievements and qualifications.

This literature review is organized to look at global scenario remedial education and an overview of the recent findings in this context in India, as well as in other countries such as the US, Canada, European countries like UK, Italy etc. and identifying the impact of remedial policies in the education sector.

Recent evidence on the impact of traditional remediation interventions suggests that the effects are very mixed, remedial courses appear to help or deter students differently by state, institution, background, and level of academic preparedness. Some recent studies that evaluate mentoring approaches have found evidence of positive effects and interestingly find that face-to-face services cannot easily be replaced by online teaching. Another interesting finding is that combined approaches such as academic support services and financial incentives can be more effective than the provision of these services separately.

There is little evidence of studies on remedial education for higher educational institutions in India exist. It is recommended that effective remediation policies in higher education institutions should be brought into force and use proactive strategies to help students develop better approaches to academic success. Educational institutions may combine academic counseling and mentoring for the students to facilitate self-directed learning with remedial teaching approaches. Further research is needed on the question of which aspects of the courses are most strongly associated with improved rates of student success thorough remedial education.

Team: K. Chandrasekhar and Dr. M. Venkatanarayana

(iv) Assessment of Remedial Assistance Programme across Higher Education Institutions in Telangana.

The main objective of the study is to assess the presence of the remedial support programmes across higher education institutions in the state, how they are functioning and their effectiveness and impact. Another objective is to capture kinds of remedial methods that are being implemented in the higher educational institutions and also to do their assessment, see the performance among colleges, students.

Out of total 1575 colleges that are surveyed in the preliminary telephonic survey about 15% colleges i.e. 240 colleges are proposed to be drawn for sample across the disciplines, affiliation of the colleges, by giving due representation to rural urban areas of the state to capture the kinds of remedial methods that are being implemented in the higher educational institutions.

Team: K. Chandrasekhar and M. Venkatanarayana

2.2.2 Division for Social Inclusion

Completed Studies

(i) Impact of Covid-19 on School Education with Special Focus on SC Students: Findings of a Rapid Phone Survey.

As part of the Covid-19 impact studies, a rapid phone survey was conducted during the long closure of schools in 2020 to gauge the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on school education in the State (9th and 10th classes). The survey captured the perspectives of 330 stakeholders consisting of 240 students, 75 teachers and 15 principals/head masters. Sample was drawn from 5 types of schools – ZPSSs, general residential schools, social welfare residential schools, tribal welfare residential schools and ashram schools. The findings show that 72% of students reported smart phones at home and only 1% had access to laptops. But the students encounter constraints related to uninterrupted access to digital devices and internet connectivity; thus the level of actual access and use was much lower at 57%.

The transition to remote modes of teaching took a few months as it was rolled out through a trial and error process. Since the online teaching was unmonitored and non-interactive most students were of the view that remote teaching was no substitute for class-room teaching. They also reported that it was difficult to learn mathematics and science through remote teaching. The study also brought out gender disparities in access to digital devices. The ZPSSs are least prepared to face the challenges posed by the pandemic and in transiting towards remote teaching/learning, relative to the schools under the residential system. The school closures deprived the students of school meals which not only deprived the students of nutrition but also placed a financial burden on the parents. Advance planning and preparedness could have reduced the learning time lost during the early months of the pandemic.

Overall Coordinator: E. Revathi

Team: Laxman Rao S, Harinath S, Naresh S, Anjaneyulu P and Bhaskar K

(ii) Evaluation of the Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (STSDF) of Telangana State

The empirical study endeavoured to assess the impact of the STSDF of Telangana. The study covered 413 beneficiary households spread across 167 villages of 10 districts with scheduled areas. The study assessed 15 schemes implemented by both the nodal Department and line Departments, in addition to examining the status and quality of “non-divisible” assets created under the STSDF and the user feedback on them. The study found that the schemes have made significant impact on the beneficiary ST households in the state. However, the following findings need to be addressed: In general, the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) lag behind other tribes; the coverage of STs under the schemes should be expanded; under subsidy-based schemes (such as the ESS) the total financial support needs to be treated as subsidy (100%

subsidy) doing away with the bank loan component of the assistance – particularly for the poor beneficiaries; and the guidelines of different schemes need to be made flexible or customized to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the tribal areas.

Team: Laxman Rao S, Madhukar S, Balsingh M and Aswani T

Sponsor: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

(iii) An Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19-Induced Lockdown on Informal Workers in Telangana State: A Rapid Phone Survey

The rapid phone survey was conducted in May 2020 during the Covid-19 lockdown for assessing the socio-economic impacts of lockdown on informal workers. 91 informal workers (including migrant workers) from five districts were interviewed through a questionnaire. The lockdown uncovered the vulnerability of informal workers to sudden financial and health shocks. The adverse impacts of the lockdown on the unorganized workers include: loss of employment (77%); severe cash crunch; reduction in food consumption (67%); borrowing money from informal sources, mostly from employers, to meet food requirements (33%); housing deprivation caused by relocation to temporary shelters provided by the employers (in the case of migrant workers); inability to pay house rents; and non-compliance by the employers/landlords with the government's directives regarding payment of full wages and deferment of rent collection. As for migrant workers, they were confronted with various hardships such as the inability to send remittances to their families, a sense of desperation to return to their native places, trauma, emotional stress and helplessness.

Team: Pradeep Kamble, Bhaskar K, and Bal Singh Mood

(iv) Brief Analytical Reports

At the behest of the Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD), Government of Telangana, in March 2021, the DSI prepared two brief analytical reports and submitted them to the SCDD. The analysis covers the following schemes: (1) Post-Matric Scholarships for SC Students in Telangana (2) Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi (AOVN) scheme. The analyses were based on the official beneficiary data base.

Ongoing Studies

(i) Impact Evaluation of Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi (AOVN) Scheme of Telangana Government

This is the first comprehensive evaluation of the overseas education scholarship awarded to Scheduled Caste students by Telangana Government. The study targeted all 500 recipients of AOVN scholarship spanning the period 2014-15 to 2019-20. The survey was carried out in completely online mode since the beneficiaries are spread across 10 countries. The core objectives

of the assessment are to: gauge the reach of the scheme with respect to the potential applicants; map the current status of the beneficiaries; identify implementation issues to be addressed; assess the effect of Covid-19 pandemic on education and employment of the scholarship recipients; document the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary households; and to elicit beneficiary feedback in order to make the scheme more effective and inclusive. The online survey form is divided into 8 sections. Follow-up email interactions were also conducted with select beneficiaries. The study involved primary data analysis and interpretation of official beneficiary data. Data analysis and report preparation are in progress.

Team: Naresh Sudhaveni and Anjaneyulu P

(ii) Study on Performance and Placement Status of Scheduled Caste Students of Professional Colleges in Telangana State

The study endeavours to fill an important research gap by assessing the performance and placement status of Scheduled Caste students of professional colleges in Telangana State. It compares the status of SC students vis-à-vis their peers from other social groups (OCs and BCs). The study focuses on the following key objectives: To examine the performance of SC students in professional courses vis-à-vis other social groups; to identify factors that contribute to the performance variation between SCs and others; to study the extent of placements – on-campus as well as off-campus - of SC students vis-à-vis others; to examine the variations in placement levels, if any, between SCs and others and to identify the factors influencing the differences; and to come up with policy recommendations to enhance performance and placement levels among SC students. Social group-wise enrolment, performance and job placements data has been collected from a total of 60 colleges spread across Hyderabad city area and 4 districts. Besides the core professional course of engineering, the study also covers MBA and education (B.Ed.) courses. The sample colleges include both urban and rural colleges and institutions under government and private sectors. Qualitative insights are gained from interactions with stakeholders. A phone survey was also conducted to assess the post-placement status of the alumni of selected sample colleges. Data analysis and report preparation are currently in progress.

Team: Harinath S and Bhaskar K

(iii) Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Government of Telangana

In contrast to the evaluation of the STSDF, this study focuses mainly on the assessment of Centrally Sponsored Schemes targeted at the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The empirical study covers 325 households belonging to PVTGs spread across three ITDA areas – Mannanur, Bhadrachalam and Utnoor. During the field survey it emerged that in terms of the coverage the CCDP (Conservation-cum- Development Plan) was by far the leading intervention which is aimed at livelihoods enhancement of the PVTGs. Other schemes with relatively low

beneficiary coverage among the PVTGs include: skill development and placement scheme; backyard poultry and kitchen garden scheme; post-matric scholarships; and housing scheme. Assessment of CCDP was covered more extensively in this study on account of its coverage and the impact on the PVTGs. The study aims to - assess the impact of the selected CSSs on the PVTGs; capture the feedback from the beneficiaries; examine the quality and utility of the selected “non-divisible” assets created under the CSSs; and to make recommendations for more effective utilization of funds. Data analysis and report writing is currently underway.

Team: Laxman Rao S, Madhukar S, Balsingh M and Aswani T

Sponsored by: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

(iv) Committee to Reform the Best Available Schools Scheme (BASS)

The SCSDF Research Unit of CESS carried out an evaluation of the Best Available Schools scheme (BASS). In order to take forward the recommendations made by CESS, the Scheduled Castes Development Department (Government of Telangana) constituted a committee which includes two faculty members from Division for Social Inclusion, namely, Dr S Laxman Rao and Dr S Naresh. The committee is currently reviewing secondary data to work out modalities in incorporating the core recommendations of CESS – enhancement of per student fee amount (reimbursement) paid to non-residential and residential schools (up to Rs 30,000 and Rs 50,000 per annum respectively); and empanelment of best schools that have been left out of the scheme and de-empanelment of BASS schools with no or low admissions during the past few years.

(v) Status Report on the Vaddera Community of Telangana

The DSI of CESS submitted a brief report to the Government of Telangana on the socio-economic status of the Vaddera community in the State. It may be recalled here that the Vaddera community had submitted a representation to the State Government requesting it to include the community in the list of De-notified Tribes for the purpose of accessing the proposed funds/schemes from the Government of India. The State Government in turn sought a status report from CESS on the community. The CESS report is based on the findings of a recent empirical study on the Vaddera community carried out by DSI.

Team: S Laxman rao

2.3 Individual Studies

2.3.1 Agriculture

(i) An Assessment of Millet Based Agro-Biodiversity Systems Enriched with A Mix of Modern and Traditional Ecological Packages

The small and marginal farmers in India are facing numerous problems in operating their farms, many of which are systematic and reinforced by other factors in the environment. The farming systems that we need today need to be more resilient and diversified to meet the food and nutrition

demands of the nation while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. Uncertainty in agricultural production becomes one of the main characters of Indian agriculture in recent decades due to climatic and market conditions. Recent literature highlights that adopting agricultural diversification and transferring to millet-based agricultural systems can provide sustainable food and nutrition security by 2050. The previous studies also highlight that diversified and organic farming would bring sustainable income levels among small and marginal farming communities.

This study initiated a case study to analyse the causal impact of organic inputs on tribal female farmers' agricultural income levels; to assess whether the total economic value (TEV) of millet-based agricultural systems are comparable to other mono-cropping agricultural systems in rainfed areas of Telangana. The preliminary observations based on field level interactions, the diversified millet-based cropping system provides more sustainable food grains and income compare to mono-cropping agricultural systems because of uncertainty in climatic conditions.

Team: Revathi E, Suresh Reddy and Dayakar Peddi

Sponsored by: Deccan Development Society

Status: Ongoing

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

The project's goal is to examine how value is created in the dried fish economy at all stages of activity from production through processing, exchange, and consumption, viewing value chains as a framework for understanding human economic activity in the context of social, ecological, cultural, historical, political, and other forces.

The objectives are to:

1. Produce a comprehensive study of the Indian Ocean dried fish economy, with attention to historical, social, cultural, economic, and policy variability;
2. Conduct fine-grained studies of the structure, operation, and dynamics of each segment of the dried fish value chain in selected sites across South and Southeast Asia;
3. Assess the contribution of dried fish to the food and nutrition security of rural and rural populations, and;
4. Identify and promote priority policy recommendations and development interventions to enhance the food and nutrition security, food safety, and sustainable and socially just livelihoods of marginalized populations to relevant state agencies and civil society organizations.

The present component focuses on dried fish social economy in Andhra Pradesh, India

Value chain analysis is at the core of the methodological approach. It provides a framework for analysing value creation in the dried fish economy that considers sites of production, exchange, and consumption.

Consistent with our theoretical approach, however, we see the value created through value chains in multi-dimensional terms. Apart from secondary data, the primary data collected from actors involved in various activities at different value chain nodes are used for the analysis.

The study is in the scoping phase. Primary data collection was delayed due to the pandemic situation. At present, a significant part of primary data collection has been completed. Four principal fishing harbours have been selected for detailed primary data collection. Over 120 in-depth interviews have been carried out among various actors from the different nodes of the value chain. It includes boat owners, dried fish processors, retails, wholesalers, etc.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan

Status: Ongoing

(iii) A study on Carbon sequestration in Telangana state

Dryland regions cover about 47.2% of the earth's land area or about 6.15 billion hectares. The world's dryland soils contain 241 Pg of soil organic carbon (SOC), which is about 40 times more than what was added into the atmosphere through anthropogenic activities, estimated at 6.3 Pg C/y during the 1990s. In addition, dryland soils contain at least as much as or more soil inorganic carbon (SIC) than SOC pool. Management of both SOC and SIC pools in dryland ecosystems can play a major role in reducing the rate of enrichment of atmospheric CO₂.

Because of the vast areas and the importance of these soil C pools, drylands have a strong impact on the global C cycle and more importantly through the cropping systems hosted by these soils and adoption of soil fertility management practices. It is against this background the carbon sequestration through soil fertility management assumes importance and the present study is being taken with the following objectives.

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

The study is using mixed method approach. The study will be carried out using the data from various sources including from the field. The research is being carried out in 12 villages with 720 farmers of three mandals of Sangareddy district in Telangana state. Farmers were selected from three different size classes of small, medium and large farmers using proportionate stratified random sampling method. Out of 720 farmers, 540 were millets farmers adopting intercropping/mixed cropping system. Remaining 180 farmers (@15 farmers each from a village) were growing commercial crop cotton. A comparative analysis is being done between two cropping systems grown under similar climatic and soil conditions. Both household interview and focused group discussions with men and women farmers are conducted. Household schedule mainly focused on the different soil fertility management practices adopted by farmers, cropping pattern adopted in both Kharif and Rabi, cost of cultivation, farm income, livestock, sources of agricultural

information. The field work of the study has been completed in February 2021 and the data entry has been completed in April. Presently, the study is at analysis stage.

Team: B Suresh Reddy

Status: Ongoing

(iv) Climate Change and Contractual Terms of Tenancy: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

The study examines the rents governing the land leased-in by tenants in settings with varied risk. It tests the postulate that the market forces of demand for and supply of land for lease operate freely to subject tenants to less onerous terms in a more risky environment and vice-versa. The study was conducted in the arid and irrigated regions of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States with 2018-19 as the reference year. A total of 250 tenants constitute the sample.

It is seen that the tenants of canal irrigated areas facing less of climate risk have to pay higher rental shares than the tenants of tube-well irrigated areas experiencing more of the risk. Alongside this, it is found that the rental burden is the least on tenants governed by fixed cash rents that are synonymous with the highest cultivation and market risks and the most on those covered under sharecropping, where the associated risks to the tenants are the least. It concludes that rental share of the landlord was less in conditions where the tenant had to contend with more risk and *vice-versa*. This outcome should be attributed to the free play of market forces.

Team: M. Srinivasa Reddy and C. Samba Murty

Sponsored by: ICSSR under IMPRESS Scheme

Status: Completed

2.3.2 Trade and Global Value Chains

(i) Global Value Chains in the Apparel Sector in India: In-depth study of services-manufacturing linkage, employment and trade barriers

Over the past decades, international trade and production are increasingly organized within global value chains (GVCs), with different production processes located across different countries. Indian manufacturing and services play a crucial role in the GVCs. Among the manufacturing products, textile and apparel products are majorly linked to the international markets of GVC. This is an ongoing research study that attempts to understand the competitiveness of the Indian apparel sector, its GVC participation, the performance of the apparel firms, and the distributional effects of employment and skill levels in the apparel industry. The major objectives of the study are;

- 1) To analyse the global value chains in the apparel industry in India
- 2) To conduct a firm-level study of GVCs in the apparel industry

- 3) To analyse the trade barriers in the apparel sector in India³⁹³³ and its impact on the development of the GVC
- 4) To suggest relevant policy measures for the apparel sector and intervention measures for the small and medium enterprises in the networks

The study adopts secondary and primary survey (in-depth interviews and case study method)

Few Interim findings of the study

- (1) India's GVC shows the dominance of domestic value-added and less of foreign value-added. And the textile exports are connected to world markets as forward participation.
- (2) The apparel firms' performance is positively determined by market capitalization, asset turnover, and size. Whereas firms' performances are negatively affected by the total debt and poor employee benefit expenses
- (3) It is cheap labour costs, infrastructural developments, tariff regime in the textile sector are the major determining factor for high demand for Indian textiles in the international markets

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

Team: C T Vidya and K P Prabheesh

Sponsored by: ICSSR under IMPRESS scheme (2019-2021)

Status: Ongoing

(ii) Patterns of Trade, Specialization and Trade Value Formation in Services: A Comparative Study of India and China

In the present globalized world, the services sector plays a significant role in linking production blocks across geographically dispersed economic activities. Emerging economies such as India and China started dominating world trade in services. They have attempted to diversify the market to accommodate the changing pattern of production and specialization. Given this, this study attempted to analyze the trends, trade value creation, specialization and integration in trade in services for India and China.

Objectives

- To analyze the trend, pattern, and direction of trade in services in India and China.
- To compare the measures of trade in value-added services and its components for India and China.
- To examine the pattern of specialization in trade in services using intra-industry trade (IIT) and further analyze IIT determinants in India and China's services.

- To estimate the trade intensity indices to understand the pattern of trade integration and also to measure the trade networks to discover the trade interconnectedness of India, China, and its trade partners.
- To suggest relevant trade policy measures for national and international contexts to increase trade integration

The major source for value-added trade in services is availed from Trade in Value Added (TIVA) database for India and China and the World Input-Output Database (WIOD). The pattern of specialization using IIT, analyzed using the weighted Grubel-Lloyd (GL) index. Upon finding the trade pattern as IIT, the study estimates the driving factors of bilateral IIT in India and China's services using the data from 13 partner countries for 2000-2018. The panel ARDL cointegration estimation was applied to analyze the short-run and long-run model. The fourth objective, the trade intensity and trade networks, the weighted trade network analysis is applied to measure the trade interconnectedness among the top 13 exporters of services and the top 12 exporters of computer services for 1995 and 2018.

The study's major findings are; a) the domestic value-added content of the export is much dominant than foreign value added in services for India and China. Similarly, both India and China show trade in services more intra-industry trade in nature than in the inter industry. India and China show how intra-industry trade relationship with developed countries than developing ones. The trade interconnectedness among the trade network shows trade density has been decreasing over the years. Trade relationships have become more diversified, and emerging market economies such as India and China have been attracted to the centre of the trade networks.

Team: C T Vidya

2.3.3 Education

(i) Interrupted Education in India (AP and Telangana): Support for students during COVID-19 School Closures

Echidna Giving have funded *Gendered Young Lives* – a programme of research and policy engagement focusing on gender, education and skills through Oxford University, Oxford, which has sponsored the study on interrupted education. Project started in May and was completed in September 2020.

We focused our COVID-19 research on three questions:

1. What teaching and learning is taking place during school closures, and to what extent is it equally accessible and meaningful for all children?
2. What teaching and learning priorities and strategies are being planned for when schools reopen?

3. What are the options available to school leaders during and after school closures and what are the likely trade-offs, in a set of future scenarios?

To build on existing evidence from the YLs school surveys, the phone survey collected new primary data from the same 205 schools in India which were surveyed in 2016-17. These schools are located within the twenty Young Lives site areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and include state government schools; tribal / social welfare schools; private unaided schools; and private aided schools.

Key findings are

- Almost all schools were providing support during the school closures. This included support for students' and parents' well-being, and teaching and learning provision. Following a state initiative, food was provided in schools in Andhra Pradesh.
- The most common barriers to learning while schools were closed were a lack of technology and internet access.
- Lack of student motivation was also a challenge, particularly in government and tribal social welfare (TSW) schools where head teachers were conscious of other demands on students' time.
- Head teachers expected the effects of school closures on learning to be long-lasting, and identified already disadvantaged groups – weaker learners and students from the poorest households – as being most at risk.
- Head teachers in private schools were particularly concerned about students dropping out, reflecting the fact that enrolment will be affected by the economic effects of the pandemic as well as the school closures themselves.
- Concern about impacts on disadvantaged learners was not matched with targeted support for these groups. Instead, efforts were focused on students approaching important exams.

Team: E Revathi and P Prudhvikar Reddy

Sponsored by: Echidna Giving

Status: Completed

(ii) UNICEF – Young lives SDG Study in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

The SDG Study will build on the existing five rounds of the Young Lives study and will benefit from the longitudinal study's many strengths including existing panel data, which has been collected since 2001. Young Lives India will study children born to the Young Lives Index children aged between 0-3 years ("SDG Babies") through a cross sectional study in 2020. The SDG Study will examine five principle domains namely, pregnancy, birth history, SDG cohort nutrition and health, parenting, and access to public programmes.

The SDG study seeks to examine:

- Development of SDG Babies born to the Older cohort and Younger cohort;
- Parenting characteristics; and Correlation of parental characteristics and child developmental outcomes.

Team: E. Revathi and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

Sponsored by: UNICEF through Young Lives India, New Delhi

Status: Fieldwork completed on 31st March 2021.

2.3.4 Women's Safety

(i) Impact of SHE Team in Telangana State: A Quick Assessment

An Assessment Study on the performance of Unit/District wise SHE TEAM in Telangana State has been completed in December 2020. Rating their overall experience with SHE team 121 respondents out of the total 314 rated the SHE Team as excellent while 149 respondents rated their experience with SHE Team as good and 32 of the respondents rated as satisfactory while 12 respondents rated their experience as not satisfactory and poor. Out of the total 162 respondents shared that they were happy the way SHE Team is functioning and they did not share a suggestion. The rest of the respondents had shared their suggestion and majority of the them had voiced for more awareness programme on SHE Team especially in rural areas, more surveillance in public places and increased awareness through social media. Similarly, on suggestions for improvement on general safety requirements for women out of the total 247 respondents shared their suggestions to improve overall safety of women and rest have not shared any suggestion. More than 20% of the total respondents voiced for mass awareness programme on women safety issue including the SHE Team, 14% of the respondents suggested to increase the number of times of night patrolling, 13% of the respondents suggested for more CCTV surveillance near schools and colleges and 10% of the respondents shared that the laws related to women safety should be enforced properly.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of awareness among general public as well as targeted population groups about the SHE Team in four districts which fall under three police Commisionarates (Hyderabad, Cyberabad and Rachakonda).
2. To understand the perception of victims about SHE Teams and its effectiveness to stop crime against women from the geographical coverage of three police Commissionerates mentioned above.

This was an explorative study to develop understanding on functioning of the SHE team in the State. Mixed-methodology i.e. both quantitative and qualitative research components was used to collect the information from Key Informants. This methodology was deemed most appropriate

because of the variety of questions under the study subject. Data was collected from 314 victims and 776 general public.

Over the last years, SHE Team has established its presence as one of most important initiative from the State to ensure safety and security of women especially in public places. A large number of general publics are aware about SHE Team and about different channels to approach SHE team. Awareness programmes of SHE Team and social media are playing a vital role in creating awareness but use of the electronic media through visuals and short skits need to be explored. The study highlighted public perception that SHE team members are working for the protection of women. Significant numbers felt the need to approach SHE team and finally did not approach for various reasons like: not aware about where to lodge a complaint and fear of filing a complaint which require attention to create confidence among people and more awareness about the functioning of the SHE team. It is heartening to note that overall experience of the respondents is in line with the behavioural protocol mentioned in the SoP of SHE team but the evidence also shows that some people have faced difficulties with SHE Team and there is need to ensure that even such minor incidents should not recur. Analysis flown from the study reveals the necessity of targeting the students through awareness programmes. In addition, awareness programme should include the location of SHE team, dress code of members working in SHE team and the cases dealt by SHE team.

Overall Coordinator: E. Revathi

Team: P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Sriparna Banerjee and Vasanth Kumar

2.3.5 Social Inclusion

(i) Exploring Social and Political Exclusion and Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in the Grassroots Political Institutions: A Study of Two Decades of Decentralised Rural Institutions in Three Indian States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha).

Objectives

- 1) To analyze the reasons for social exclusion and assess the socio-economic and political status of different social groups in the selected states.
- 2) To suggest suitable policy measures for initiating appropriate measures for effective participation of social groups in panchayati raj institutions.

The study was conducted in three Indian States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha), selected 6 districts (two from each states), 12 Blocks/Mandals (2 from each district) and 36 villages (4 from each Block/Mandal), 949 respondents in all the three states.

Findings

- 1) The findings of the study demonstrated that the PRIs have taken various strategies to overcome the pathologies associated with exclusion. It is further observed that in the case of India and in three States, the relevance of PRIs has been enhanced over the years because of policies of the government to rethink the institutional set-up of the PRIs for strengthening local democracy and fostering inclusion of the marginalised communities. But, in some cases, the role of PRIs on this issue has failed to achieve the desired goals as a result of which it has led to create uneven governance and have promoted differentiated inclusion. So it is very clear from the observation that inclusive governance if not managed effectively can produce uneven governance and paved the way for differentiated inclusion.
- 2) It is quite clear from the findings of the study that the seat reservation has a positive impact on enhancing the participation of the marginalised communities in the local election. It is observed through this study that there is no direct relationship between seat reservation and quality of governance since 'the term quality' and its various dimensions are not contiguous. The seat reservation system as an offshoot of affirmative action is quite visible in our case (three States) and we did not find any valid reason to believe that "affirmative action in decentralisation has not been successful in ensuring proper and effective representation of the disadvantaged groups" as observed by other scholars. A main pathology associated with participation of women in election as well as in decision-making processes in a post-election scenario is prevalence of 'proxy rule' or 'proxy leadership'.
- 3) The findings of this study duly acknowledged the role of the Gram Sabhas in promoting Participation of Marginalised Communities in the PRIs and mainstreaming the era of inclusion further. However, fostering inclusion via Gram Sabhas can't be simply achieved by organising meetings and encouraging people to participate in these meetings but genuinely addressing their issues and concerns. As far as access to welfare programmes are concerned, our data shows that even those who have not participated in Gram Sabhas have better access to various welfare programmes of the GPs.
- 4) It was also observed through this study that the households of the marginalised communities have become able to improve their economic condition by accessing the benefits of development programmes of the PRIs. They have utilised the money and other benefits for various purposes which has helped them to maintain a better standard of living. However, the nature and extent of benefits and their share (%) to the total income of the households is quite negligible. At the same time we have also observed that uneven governance still exist in the village level because the impact of equal access to goods and services have not been felt equally by all communities.

Team: M. Gopinath Reddy and Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

(ii) Socio-Economic Conditions affecting Livelihoods of Kummari (Potter) Community in Telangana: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

The Kummari are among the numerically minor and socio-economically lagging occupational castes in Telangana State. The community has long experienced relative deprivation and exclusion. Their traditional occupation (pottery) is in transition on account of a variety of factors. But from a policy perspective there are no studies that capture the current status of the community. Hence the study is an attempt to fill this gap.

The study aims to: assess the socio-economic status of Kummari households pursuing traditional occupation; study the level of access to government interventions; challenges encountered in adopting new technologies; assess the role of community co-operatives and the State-level Federation; and make recommendations towards the enhancement of their socio-economic status. The empirical survey covered a representative sample of 150 Kummari households spread across five erstwhile districts. The purposive sample represents both rural and urban areas. The survey conducted FGDs and documented case studies as well.

Key findings include: Most Kummari households (84%) rely on the traditional occupation and this proportion is higher in rural areas. Literacy rate among them is relatively low at 63% with a school drop-out rate higher than the State average. More than half (55%) of the households own land parcels but the mean holding is low at 1.5 acres. They encounter constraints related to the availability of raw materials, such as clay and firewood. An overwhelming 92 percent of the households do not have sufficient space for storing raw materials and finished products. Most households have own firing kilns but some families depend on community kilns. The kilns in urban areas are viewed as polluting and the community faces strong opposition in their neighborhoods. Unlike their urban counterparts, rural artisans directly sell their products to patrons. Mass-produced wares, such as plastic and metal utensils, have adversely impacted their livelihoods. Technology adoption is very low as only 6% of the households accessed modern equipment and a third of them received incentives from the government (tool kits) but 36% of them procured power wheels on their own. However, they are able to access and benefit from public welfare and safety net programmes. The lack of space and structures for storage was reported as the biggest challenge. And most households reported that there are no livelihood options other than the traditional craft. The community associations with financial arrangements are active only in urban areas; and the community has not received any benefits from the Kummari Federation.

Team: Harinath Silveru

Sponsored by: MLR Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad

Status: Ongoing

(iii) Socio-Economic Conditions affecting Livelihoods of Vaddera Community in Telangana: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

The Vadderas are among the poorest and numerically minor backward castes in Telangana State. Circular migration and their status as denotified tribes contribute to their poverty, vulnerability and segregation. The community has long experienced relative deprivation and exclusion. Their traditional occupation (stone work and earth work) is in transition on account of a variety of factors. But from a policy perspective there are no studies that capture the current status of the community. Hence the study is an attempt to fill this gap.

The study aims to: assess the socio-economic status of Vaddera households pursuing traditional occupation; study the level of access to government schemes and interventions; challenges encountered in adopting new technologies; assess the role of community co-operatives and the State-level Federation; and make recommendations towards the enhancement of their socio-economic status. The empirical survey covered a representative sample of 150 Vaddera households spread across six erstwhile districts. The purposive sample represents both rural and urban areas and earth work and stone work households. The survey conducted FGDs and documented case studies as well.

Key findings include: Only a quarter of the Vaddera households have pucca houses. Residential segregation of the Vadderas can be seen in both rural and urban areas. The Vaddera localities are typically situated on the fringes of villages and cities/towns. Land ownership among them is very low as only 27 percent of the households have land parcels. Occupational diversification continues to be abysmally low as close to 75% of the households still rely on traditional occupation involving stone work, earth work and construction related activities. Close to 90% of the working age population is involved in the traditional activities. More than 70% of the household income of the community is accounted for by the traditional activities. Literacy rate among the Vadderas, at 65 percent, is lower than that of the Scheduled Tribes, that is 70%, in the State; and school drop-out rate is far higher than the State average. Modern technology in the form of earth-moving equipment has adversely impacted the livelihoods of the Vadderas. The community is unable to access the benefits of reservations on account of their social, economic and educational backwardness. They have limited access to institutional finance. The Vaddera co-operatives or associations and the Vaddera Federation need to be strengthened, both institutionally and financially. They expect financial support for purchasing modern equipment and special quotas with respect to contracts and educational and employment opportunities.

Team: Anjaneyulu Parupally

Sponsored by: MLR Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad

Status: Ongoing

2.4 ICSSR Senior Fellows

(i) Empowering Poor and Marginalised Rural Women through Social Mobilisation: A Study of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States

The study conducted in the two states nuanced the various important aspects of implementation of NRLM and empowerment processes happened under the implementation of this flagship programme in the states. It is on this basis, this study is designed to draw some lessons and suggest suitable policy measures for strengthening the socio-economic conditions of marginalised women through the strategy of social mobilization prescribed in NRLM.

Contextualising the above stated facts, the broad objective of the study is to understand the critical role of the National Rural Livelihood Programme (NRLM) in empowering rural poor and its impact on marginalised women in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The specific objectives are; (i) To understand the status of implementation of NRLM in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and participation of women from SCs and STs in the process of implementation. (ii) To examine the processes and strategies that have been taken up to mobilise marginalised women for their effective participation in the programme, (iii) To understand the overall contribution of this programme on empowering marginalised women through enhancing their economic conditions by promoting groups and networks and (iv) To understand the empowerment effects of the NRLM on the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes women in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The study was undertaken by using a set of quantitative and qualitative methods for the collection of household data and data from secondary sources. Household data was collected from two districts (one district each) of the two states, two mandals in each state (one developed and backward mandal) totaling four mandals and four villages in each district of the two states (two developed villages and two backward villages) totaling 8 villages. At the rate 150 households in each district of the two states, a total of 300 households were covered in two states for an intensive study.

A Summary of the Findings

The implementation of the NRLM as a strategy of providing self-employment to the rural poor has received much attention in the recent period. Further, in the context of promoting empowerment of women in the rural areas and fostering socio-economic inclusion among them, the SHGs have been playing an important role. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has taken various measures of strengthening the implementation of NRLM and providing social security and economic productivity to the women from the marginalised communities under this programme. In the case of Chittoor district in AP, the State Governments and the District Administration have taken various measures of strengthening the implementation

of NRLM and providing social security and economic productivity to the women from the marginalised communities under this programme. These initiatives have brought some positive impacts in the implementation of NRLM in both the states.

Implementation of NRLM in the state of Telangana started when the state was part of united Andhra Pradesh. However, after the creation of a separate Telangana State in 2014, the process of implementation further advanced. Now the state has taken various initiatives for implementing this programme in the state. The implementation of the NRLM as a strategy of providing self-employment to the rural poor has received much attention in the State and in the case of Mahabubnagar district, observed through the review of secondary data.

It is also observed that the income level of marginalised women has been increased over the years which has supported them to utilize the money for various purposes including health, education and agriculture. However, the women have also been faced various challenges while accessing the benefits under the implementation of NRLM. But the overall trend shows increasing empowerment of women from the marginalised communities in the districts. In the context of promoting empowerment of women in the rural areas and fostering socio-economic inclusion among them, the SHGs have been playing an important role. The agenda of promoting socio-economic inclusion through the process of mobilisation and empowerment has also become a major strategy of NRLM.

TG Ramaiah

(ii) Impact of Income and Employment Generation Programmes on the Livelihood Patterns of Tribal Women: A Study in the Sub-Plan Areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh

Unemployment and poverty alleviation has always been the major objectives of planning in India. Employment generation through public works is considered to be a very important in the socio-economic betterment of marginalized sections like that of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers, and small and marginal farmers, illiterates, women, and tribal and rural areas. In spite of all the measures taken, poverty continues to be a major concern. India has two primary strategies for poverty alleviation -(i) the first one is based on a 'trickle down' hypothesis and (ii) based on employment generation like wage and self-employment programmes which involves direct intervention and involvement of the Governments.

A number of employment and income generation programmes were introduced in the country which may be broadly classified as self-employment programmes and wage-employment programmes. This study tries to fill existing research gap by examining the major self-employment through SHGs and wage-employment through MGNREGS programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the tribal women households in the Sub-Plan Area of Andhra Pradesh.

The present study examines the inter-area differences in economic activities and livelihoods of the tribal women with specific impact of SHGs and MGNREGS. It enquires into the organisational structure and implementation of the SHGs and MGNREGS programmes and also assess the impact of SHGs and MGNREGS on employment incomes in the Successful Area and Not So-Successful Areas. The Not So-Successful areas included the remote, interior and hilly areas with connectivity issues based on geographical factors which does not experience the same level of implementation of development programmes compared to other areas. The study is conducted in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh -Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari. A multi-stage random-cum-purposive sample design was employed. The study at hand makes use of both primary and secondary data.

The study proves that SHG and MGNREGS programmes have notably increased the livelihoods of tribal women in the Successful Areas compared to the Not So Successful Areas. Higher educational levels of the respondents resulted in higher levels of awareness and thereby more activities in the area that can increase the livelihood of sample tribal women in the study area due to their involvement and participation in various awareness and skill development programmes. In the study area, the old and large SHGs are able to increase the level of internal lending.

The study revealed that a large number of SHG members are unable to take their own decision concerning SHG activities. They were dependent on other people. For example, their husbands. Thus, it becomes important for the Government to organize some Training Programmes to inculcate decision-making capacity among the SHG members.

The benefits obtained from SHG activities by the members in Not So Successful Area is comparatively lower than that of the Successful Area due to high illiteracy rate, lack of marketing facilities, etc. Therefore, it is recommended to make use of e-commerce platforms for improving market facility and to conduct programmes like the 'Lifelong Learning and Extension Programme' in these areas. Most common health problems that the tribal women suffered include menstrual disorders (30 %) and also reproductive tract disorder (15 %). Hence it is a prerequisite to increase the number of women wards in the Government Hospitals.

The study proves that converging MGNREGS with the activities of other Departments is very helpful and efficient. This kind of merging should be carried on with highest transparency. MGNREGS may be linked with Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Act, Deendayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National rural Livelihood Mission etc. in the tribal areas. There is no doubt that MGNREGS has effectively increased the income of the tribal population but the biggest limitation is that a major portion of this increased income is being wasted on unproductive items and activities like ceremonies, alcohol and narcotics. The tribal population lacks the habit of saving and also are unaware of benefits of saving. Therefore, it becomes very essential for the Government to organize special camps under Small Savings Scheme.

The study shows that the tribal people were getting hurt during the MGNREGS works as they are not familiar with this kind of work. MGNREGS official should make it mandatory to provide safety kits and training to supervisors on first-aid. A major controversy of the MGNREGS was that though it is economically an advantage, it is negatively impacting cultivation in villages. Therefore, MGNREGS works must be coordinated with agricultural activities. Yearly regional plans should be devised for each area and be prepared beforehand.

The study proves that SHGs and MGNREGS helps in increasing the income generation. Therefore, it is suggested to increase the ceiling on the number of work days available under the MGNREGS to empower the tribal women by providing an income source as well as other benefits. the literacy rate as expected is very low in the Study Area.

One of the major problematic aspect noted in the study is the huge gap between the male and female literacy rate. A special wing like that of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) should be established for enhancing primary education in the tribal areas. Increasing literacy rate in general and more essentially among female population is put forward as a major suggestion in this study by the researcher.

M Sundara Rao

(iii) An Analysis of Abject Poverty and Multiple Deprivations of Rural Households based on Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011: In Comparison with NSSO/NFHS Findings and to highlight issues of Practice and Policy Outcomes for Rural Development in India

The study has covered four specific areas of rural poverty; status of poverty studies of rural India, status of caste data collection in Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011), caste migration efforts in the socio-economic scenario of India and detailed data analysis of the extent and intensity of multi-dimensional poverty as per definitions of SECC 2011 across the country, States, and UTs. Research findings from NSSO and NFHS-based data on multi-dimensional poverty are also included.

The first part of the study presents a summary review of literature and data on poverty studies in India, review of major recommendations of Abhijith Sen Committee (2013) and Sumit Bose Committee (2016) on SECC and the progress accomplished, depiction of abject poverty and multiple deprivations in rural India based on SECC 2011 in comparison with NSSO and NFHS data. SECC gives deprivation data on five parameters of automatically included and seven deprived categories of households for all 36 States/UTs. NFHS gives nutrition-based deprivations of 22 states/UTs only. It is found that abject poverty is more among households of SC/STs, with

no literate adults above 25 years, manual casual labor and those with one room kuccha walls and roofs. Comparing the SECC and NFHS data on multi-dimensional poverty, incidence of abject poverty increased in rural India.

Estimation of multi-dimensional poverty using NFHS-based nutrition data on the percentage of poor households with a woman and child below five years of age, households with stunted child below 5 years of age, Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) females compared with that of SECC data, only in Gujarat, Himachal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP, Uttarakhand, SECC-based poverty figures are lower than NFHS. The extreme abject poverty stood highest at 26, 22 and 21 percentages respectively in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Odisha and lower than that of SECC multi-dimensional poverty figures. SECC multi-dimensional poverty in general is much higher than that of NSSO based poverty levels.

Further, two more concepts to depict multi-dimensionality of poverty were included; union of poor households with child malnutrition households and that of poverty with child malnutrition and CED females, and, intersection of households with poverty and child malnutrition and, poverty, child malnutrition and CED females. The multi-dimensional poverty figures arrived at from NFHS data is much higher than that of SECC. Use of Temporary Identification Number associated with SECC households and individuals in effectively targeting and monitoring abject and multi-dimensional poverty and linking these households with National Population Register (NPR) and Jhandhan Aadhar Mobile (JAM) for better e governance have not made much progress.

Caste census has brought to light two important issues: the effective distribution of resources to the people in proportion to their numbers and democratic potential of caste census in the annihilation of caste. SECC 2011 has soft data on three criteria: automatic exclusion, compulsory inclusion and seven deprivations-based groupings of rural households, and, urban areas have separate set of groupings and sub categorization of households' data. SECC 2011 provides caste and tribe data on each member of rural and urban households for sub categories of SCs/STs/others/no caste and by respective caste/tribe names.

States with higher incidence of income poverty and multiple deprivations experienced lower reduction in income poverty and deprivations as well as have witnessed sluggish growth in the post-reform period. For states with high annual growth rates of above 5%, the incidence of SECC poverty is relatively at lower ranks but in Tripura, West Bengal, Odisha, even though growth rate is above 5%, incidence of poverty is also amongst the highest rates with incidence ranks 7,4,3 respectively. In India, the fact that sluggish economic growth and incidence of poverty go together is corroborated with the SECC data. Based on a detailed study, Radhakrishna (2014), has grouped Indian states into 3 categories: Best, Moderate, Worst- Performing in terms of poverty reduction over the period 1993-94 to 2011-12. Even though Meghalaya is best performing state, incidence of SECC poverty is very high at rank 2. Among the moderate performing states, Odisha, Tripura

have high incidence of poverty at ranks 3, 7 respectively. The worst performing UP, Jharkhand are in moderately deprivation rank group. Among the best growing and poverty reducing states (Goa, Kerala, Andhra), Andhra has relatively large incidence of SECC poverty. Bihar, Chhattisgarh are states with worst poverty reduction and moderate growth. The reasons for states' having low incidence of poverty with best growth and poverty reduction involve issues of good governance, economic development concerns and policies specific to state government encountered at ground levels.

Based on health statistics from NFHS, Kerala, Goa, Delhi, Tamil Nadu has least nutritional deprivation. But in the incidence of SECC poverty, Delhi, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, stands in descending rank order. In the ranking for basic amenities like electricity, safe drinking water, access to toilets, the best performing are Delhi, Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu, but the ranking of abject poverty of SECC in descending order is Delhi, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. Worst performing with poverty reduction is Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, West Bengal, Andhra, MP, but ranking in SECC incidence of poverty is MP, WB, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra, UP. To alleviate deprivation, a multipronged strategy is to be adopted in worst, moderate to worst performing states/UTs in terms of poverty alleviation and promotion of socio-economic growth and development.

Overall, the study has offered a comprehensive analysis of multi-dimensional rural poverty in India. SECC findings of rural poverty at macro levels are compared and contrasted with the findings of NFHS and NSSO survey results. The extent and incidence of multidimensional poverty on different socio-economic groups: SCs, STs, persons with disabilities, women-headed households across the country were highlighted. Policies and programmes for poverty alleviation and mitigation need to be better focused based on SECC findings. Multiple programmes to be taken up to tackle multidimensional poverty, and the extent and incidence of deprivations call for adoption of more focused multiple approaches in backward regions, states, UTs, tribal and Scheduled castes concentrated localities.

The study has covered four specific areas of rural poverty; status of poverty studies of rural India, status of caste data collection in Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011), caste migration efforts in the socio-economic scenario of India and detailed data analysis of the extent and intensity of multi-dimensional poverty as per definitions of SECC 2011 across the country, States, and UTs. Research findings from NSSO and NFHS-based data on multi-dimensional poverty are also included.

The first part of the study presents a summary review of literature and data on poverty studies in India, review of major recommendations of Abhijith Sen Committee (2013) and Sumit Bose Committee (2016) on SECC and the progress accomplished, depiction of abject poverty and multiple deprivations in rural India based on SECC 2011 in comparison with NSSO and NFHS data. SECC gives deprivation data on five parameters of automatically included and seven

deprived categories of households for all 36 States/UTs. NFHS gives nutrition-based deprivations of 22 states/UTs only. It is found that abject poverty is more among households of SC/STs, with no literate adults above 25 years, manual casual labor and those with one room kuccha walls and roofs. Comparing the SECC and NFHS data on multi-dimensional poverty, incidence of abject poverty increased in rural India.

Estimation of multi-dimensional poverty using NFHS-based nutrition data on the percentage of poor households with a woman and child below five years of age, households with stunted child below 5 years of age, Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) females compared with that of SECC data, only in Gujarat, Himachal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP, Uttarakhand, SECC-based poverty figures are lower than NFHS. The extreme abject poverty stood highest at 26, 22 and 21 percentages respectively in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Odisha and lower than that of SECC multi-dimensional poverty figures. SECC multi-dimensional poverty in general is much higher than that of NSSO based poverty levels.

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States with higher incidence of income poverty and multiple deprivations experienced lower reduction in income poverty and deprivations as well as have witnessed sluggish growth in the post-reform period. For states with high annual growth rates of above 5%, the incidence of SECC poverty is relatively at lower ranks but in Tripura, West Bengal, Odisha, even though growth rate is above 5%, incidence of poverty is also amongst the highest rates with incidence ranks 7,4,3 respectively. In India, the fact that sluggish economic growth and incidence of poverty go together is corroborated with the SECC data. Based on a detailed study, Radhakrishna (2014), has grouped Indian states into 3 categories: Best, Moderate, Worst- Performing in terms of poverty reduction over the period 1993-94 to 2011-12. Even though Meghalaya is best performing state, incidence

of SECC poverty is very high at rank 2. Among the moderate performing states, Odisha, Tripura have high incidence of poverty at ranks 3, 7 respectively. The worst performing UP, Jharkhand are in moderately deprivation rank group. Among the best growing and poverty reducing states (Goa, Kerala, Andhra), Andhra has relatively large incidence of SECC poverty. Bihar, Chattisgarh are states with worst poverty reduction and moderate growth. The reasons for states' having low incidence of poverty with best growth and poverty reduction involve issues of good governance, economic development concerns and policies specific to state government encountered at ground levels.

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Overall, the study has offered a comprehensive analysis of multi-dimensional rural poverty in India. SECC findings of rural poverty at macro levels are compared and contrasted with the findings of NFHS and NSSO survey results. The extent and incidence of multidimensional poverty on different socio-economic groups: SCs, STs, persons with disabilities, women-headed households across the country were highlighted. Policies and programmes for poverty alleviation and mitigation need to be better focused based on SECC findings. Multiple programmes to be taken up to tackle multidimensional poverty, and the extent and incidence of deprivations call for adoption of more focused multiple approaches in backward regions, states, UTs, tribal and Scheduled castes concentrated localities.

Joseph Abraham

Other ICSSR Senior Fellowships continuing during 2020-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Scholar	Title of the Research Work
1	Prof. G. Sudarshanam	Smart Cities and Quadruple-Helix Model: How do we Build Inclusive Smart Cities?
2	Dr. P. Malyadri	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	Livelihoods of rural households in different climatic conditions with special focus on dairy farming – An assessment
4	Dr. S. Upendra Sastry	Impact of Information Technology on Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Banking Sector: A Comparative Study of SBI & ICICI Bank

III. RESEARCH OUTPUT

CH Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Professor

“Rising Inequalities in India: Key Role of Socio-Political Factors”, *Research Paper*, CESS February 2021

R Radhakrishna, Chairman and Honorary Professor

“Growth, Well-being and Institutions in India: A Historical Perspective”, *Discussion Paper* No 1, CESS November 2020

Books

E Revathi

“Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Development: Essays in honour of Prof. R. Radhakrishna”, (Eds.) Maria Saleth, S. Galab and E. Revathi, Springer 2020.

“Economics and Technology of Soybean crop in Central India”, Academic Publishers (with B Suresh Reddy) (in Press), New Delhi, 2021.

Srinivasa Reddy, M

“Climate-Drought Resilience in Extreme Environments”, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, Basel, 2020, (with VR Reddy and YVM Reddy).

Ch. Bala Ramulu, Visiting professor

“Marginalized Communities and Decentralized Institutions India: An Exclusion and Inclusion Perspective”, Routledge, UK, 2021.

ii) Journal Articles

R Radhakrishna, Chairman and Honorary Professor

“Reforming the Education System in India”, *Indian Public Policy Review*, 1 (2), 2020, pp 26-41

E Revathi

“Mapping performance of scheduled caste students under different learning environments in Telangana State”, *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39 (2), 210-232, (2020) (with Pradeep Kamble and S. Naresh).

Book Review: “Legitimation in a World at Risk: The case of genetically modified crops in India”, *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 48 (1-2), 163-166, (2020).

Report Review: “India Social Development Report 2018: Rising Inequalities in India”, *CSD: Review of Development and Change*, 25(1), (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1177/0972266120918034>

C Niranjana Rao

“Public R&D and the Patent System”, *Social Scientist* 568-569, Vol. 48, No. 9-10, September-October, 2020, (pp.87-90).

Jeena T Srinivasan

Jeena T Srinivasan and Chandra Sekhara Rao Nuthalapati (2020) “Development-induced Displacement Risks and Coping with Resettlement”. *Journal of Rural Development*. Vol.39 (2): 169-186.

Jeena T Srinivasan (2020). A Report on the INSEE-CESS International Conference on “Climate Change and Disasters: Challenges, Opportunities, and Responses. *Ecology, Economy and Society*”- the INSEE Journal 3 (2): 215-218, July, 2020.

Kasturi Alivelu

Alivelu (2020), “Productivity, employment and wages in organised manufacturing: a comparative study of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and India”, *The Journal of Institute of Public Enterprise*, Vol. 43, No.1, January-June (co-author).

Srinivasa Reddy, M

“Enriching the Lives of the Marginalised Sections: The Case of MGNREGS in the Composite AP”, *Journal of Development Policy and Practice*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2020, (pp.184-201), (with CS Murty),

“Irrigated Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh An Analysis with Special Reference to Rayalaseema Region”, *Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research*, Vol. 6, No. 8, August, 2020, (pp.49-61), (with P Prudhvikar Reddy).

“Marketing of Pulses in Pre-Telangana Andhra Pradesh: Opportunities and Constraints”, in T Sudarsana Reddy and K Saketh (Eds), *Sustainable Agriculture in India*, Winger Publications, New Delhi, 2020, (pp.1-12).

Vidya C T

Vidya, C.T (2020) “Implications of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Global Trade Networks, Emerging Markets, Finance and Trade”, Vol.56, pp: 2408 - 2421.

Jadhav Chakradhar

Chakradhar, J., & Bairwa, A. (2020). “Employment Probabilities and Workforce Distribution in the Indian Manufacturing Sector: A State-Level Analysis”, *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking (BMEB)*, 23(1), 55 - 82.
<https://doi.org/10.21098/bemp.v23i1.1293>.

Bairwa, A. K., Chakradhar, J., & Sharma, P. (2020). “Employment Discrimination in Indian Manufacturing Industries: A Logit Analysis”. *Singapore Economic Review*. Vol 65, supplement 1, (pp.233-259) <https://doi.org/10.1142/S021759081944003X>.

Dayakar Peddi

Peddi, Dayakar, and Kavi Kumar KS (2020). "Farmers' perceptions about soil erosion in rainfed areas of Telangana, India." *Journal of Public Affairs*: e2374.

Ch. Bala Ramulu

“Socialism Dreams Shattered in India”: The Perspective of an Experimental Novelist, 2021 *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Sage Publications.

Harinath S

Harinath Silveru and Nagaraju Gundemeda, “Dalits and Choice of School: A Sociological Study of Private Schools in Telangana State”, *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol.71, No.2, 2021, (pp. 1-18).

Harinath Silveru, “Functioning of Self-Help Groups and Its Impact on Empowerment of Scheduled Castes Women: Perspectives from Rural Telangana”, *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 10 (1), 58-70, 2020.

iii) Chapters in Books

Y. Sreenivasulu

A book chapter entitled “Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s View on Agriculture holdings and Collective Farming: The Case of Telangana State” in (Eds.) book titled *Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development for India*, Edited by Gummadi Sridevi, Published July 10, 2020 by Routledge India.

Ch. Krishna Rao

Krishna Rao, Ch., (2020), “Land Use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State at Sub Regional Level”, *Sustainable Agriculture in India* (Eds. T. Sudarsana Reddy and K.Saketh Reddy), Winger Publications, New Delhi and Hyderabad, ISBN: 978-81-941934-0-1, pp.166-171.

Krishna Rao, Ch., (2020), “Scheduled Caste Children and Secondary Schooling: Sociological Study of Andhra Pradesh”, *Education and Caste in India: The Dalit Question*, (Jointly with G. Nagaraju), Ghanshyam Shah, KK Bagchi and Viswanatha K (Eds.), A Routledge Taylor & Francis Group Publisher London & New York.

Vijay Korra

“Recruitment Practices of Gulf Migrants in Telangana”: A Boon or Bane? in edited volume on *Migration* edited by Prof. Irudaya S. Rajan and P. Sivakumar, Routledge, London and New Delhi.

Anjaneyulu Parupally, “Agriculture Development in Telangana” in *International Research in Social Sciences: A Survey*, Narasimha Murthy K L (ed), R K Books, New Delhi, 2020.

iv) Other Publications

Revathi E

Implementation of NEP 2020 in Telangana State: Some concerns and challenges (with M Venkatanarayana) NEP 2020: Implementation Challenges in TS Ed/ Ghanta Ramesh and B Shiva Reddy, Pre-Conference Volume, Telangana Economic Association, March 2021

Women in labour market in Telangana State: Key issues and challenges (with P Aparna), V Annual Conference Volume, TEA, March 2021

Response of School Education to COVID-19 Pandemic the Case of Telangana State (with P Prudhvikar Reddy), V Annual Conference Volume, TEA, March 2021

Jeena T Srinivasan

Jeena T Srinivasan and K N Ninan, eds. (2020). Climate Change and Disasters: Challenges, Opportunities and Responses. Proceedings of the INSEE-CESS International Conference: The Tenth INSEE Biennial Conference held at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 6-8 November 2019, Delhi: Indian Society for Ecological Economics. (ISBN -978-81-936058-3-7)

Laxman Rao S

Laxman Rao S, "Adivasis adapting to lockdown reality", *Telangana Today*, 18 April, 2020

Laxman Rao S, "Migration governance after Corona", *Telangana Today*, 9 May, 2020

P. Prudhvikar Reddy

Response of School Education to COVID-19 Pandemic the Case of Telangana State (with E Revathi) paper presented in Telangana Economic Association Conference held on 27th and 28th March 2021 and published in the conference volume

Indrakant S

"Socio-Economic Profile of Rural Telangana State", February 2021, Sponsored by B.N. Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA, Mussoorie.

Indrakant, S. and N. Lingamurthy : "Fatality Rate of COVID-19: Faulty Methods, Flaws in Calculations", *The Hans India*, May 18, 2020.

Mahendran, A. and S Indrakant : "The Possibilities of a Decline in the COVID- 19 Fatality Rate: A Detailed Analysis", *The New Leam*, May 26, 2020.

Mahendran, A. and S Indrakant : "Does Data on COVID-19 Permit Scientific Studies in India?", *Mainstream Weekly*, June 26, 2020.

Ch. Bala Ramulu

Administrative decentralization and challenges of arresting Covid-19: Lessons from Telangana, *The Hans India*, 19 July, 2020.

Harinath Silveru published 15 scholarly articles in *Eenadu* daily during 2020-21

Anjaneyulu Parupally contributed three chapters for “Human and Economic Geography”, Intermediate Second Year, 2020, Telugu Academy, Telangana State; contributed three chapters for “Geography of Telangana State”, General Competitive Purpose, 2021, Telugu Academy, Telangana State.

v) Working Papers/Monographs

Vidya C T

Vidya, C.T. and F. Taghizadeh- Hesary. 2020. Does Infrastructure Facilitate Trade Connectivity? Evidence from ASEAN. ADBI Working Paper 1179. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute.

Jadhav Chakradhar

Kumar, R., Chakradhar, J., & Balchin, N. Unpacking the Possible Elements of a Future Digital Trade Agreement on Digitalization and Economic Growth: Insights from Panel Data Analysis,- Online Repository organized by ESCAP as part of a United Nations Initiative on Model Provisions for Trade in Times of Crisis and Pandemic in Regional and other Trade Agreements, in collaboration with ARTNeT, WTO, CUTS.

vii) Participation in Seminars, Workshops

Revathi E

Presented paper on India’s oil palm trade restrictions: Beneficial or harmful? At the 80th Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held during 10-12 February, at TNAU Coimbatore (with P Padmaja and Jadhav Chakradhar) (Online)

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD& P): External Expert and participated on “Training Quality improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC) meeting of the Centre for Panchayati Raj Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery (CPRDPSSD) held on 9th July 2020.

Delivered a Lecture to IPS Trainers on “Economic Growth and Social Pattern in Telangana State” Place: Telangana State Police Academy on 28th July, 2020.

Panel Speaker in Video Conference with Honourable Governor, Telangana State on “Perspective about National Education Policy 2020 and Road Map for Telangana”, School Education in NEP, on 13th August, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 19th August, 2020 at MIT World Peace University, Faculty of Economics Utpatti: Creating young Econominds, The Induction programme of BSc (Hons)

Webinar Presentation at Nizam College on the theme of Telangana, “The Road to Developed State”, on 5th September, 2020.

Participated in the First Regional Advisory Group Meeting, NABARD Regional Advisory Group (RAG) for the year 2020-21, at Department of Farm Sector Development Department (FSDD), NABARD, Hyderabad on 10th September.

1st meeting (virtual) of the New Programme Committee of ICSSR-SRC, to discuss and finalize the draft guidelines for extending partial financial assistance for conducting online seminar/conference/ workshop/research methodology course, on 26th September, 2020.

Co-chaired the Webinar and Dissemination- Evidence from Young Lives School Support for Students during the pandemic, held on 17th October, 2020.

Panel Speaker in webinar on ‘Labour partners or Indebted Migrant Workers? Analysing the sharecropping system in North Gujarat on 12th December, 2020

Presentation on, “Impact Evaluation Study of Farmers Producer Companies in Telangana” in the State Credit Seminar -2021 organised by NABARD on 29th January, 2021.

Moderated Professor Biyyala Janardhan Rao, 19th Annual Memorial Lecture (virtual) on ‘Land and Forest Rights of Tribals’ given by Dr. Palla Trinadh Rao, chaired by Prof. K. Murali Manohar, 27th February, 2021

Inaugural Speaker at the Induction Training programme for newly constituted functionaries of the CWC in Telangana State, on 11th March, 2021

Organised session on “Women in labour market in Telangana State”, Key Issues, Challenges and Way forward, at Fifth Annual Conference meeting “Telangana Economic Association (TEA)” 27th and 28th, March, 2021 by Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda.

Kasturi Aivelu

K. Aivelu (2021) presented on SDG Goal 1 and Goal 9 in the seminar on Sustainable Development Goals in Telangana on 4 January, CESS Auditorium

K. Aivelu (2021) presented on Impact of Budget on Industry in the Round Table Discussion on 19 February, 2021, First floor seminar hall, CESS

Y. Sreenivasulu

A paper entitled “Land Alienation in Scheduled Area: A case Study of Koya Tribal Villages in Andhra Pradesh” has presented in the National seminar on *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s Perspective on Marginalized Groups in the Wake of Covid-19* held on 23rd and 24th March, 2021, organized by Centre for Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Acharya Nagarjuna University.

Srinivasa Reddy, M

Presented Paper on ‘Rural Labour Market and Women Empowerment: Evidence from MGNREGA in Pre-Telangana Andhra Pradesh’, Telangana Economic Association, Fifth Annual Conference, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda, 27–28, March 2021.

P Aparna

Presented a paper on Women in Labour Market in Telangana: Issues and Challenges at TEA annual Conference held on 27-28th March 2021

Vidya C T

Invited to present a paper titled “*Does infrastructure facilitate trade connectivity? Evidence from ASEAN+3*” invited to present in the Webinar/Virtual Workshop titled “Energy and Transport Infrastructure Connecting Asia and Europe: Investment, Transportation, Trade & COVID-19” organized by Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo, dated 27-29, May 2020.

Naresh S

Presented a paper on “Covid-19 Impact on School Education: A Study of Telangana State, India” at International Conference on: *Post-Covid Challenges and Rural Development in South Asia*, 17-18 March, 2021 organised by Assam Down Town University, Guwahati, in collaboration with Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, North-East Regional Centre (NIRDPR-NERC), Guwahati, Assam, India.

Presented a paper on “Covid-19 Impact on the Indian Migrant Workers in Gulf Countries” at International E-Conference on: *Migration, Diasporas and Sustainable Development: Perspectives, Policies, Opportunities and Challenges*, 2-5 November 2020, jointly organized by Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT), New Delhi, Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Manila, Philippines, and Center for Research on North America (CISAN), Mexico.

Anjaneyulu P

“Province-wise Population and its Changes in Hyderabad State: A Case Study of Telangana (1891-1951)”, in XVth DGSI International Geography online Conference on *Climate Change, Disasters and Sustainable Livelihoods* (26-28th November, 2020).

IV. DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

i) PhD Programme in Development Studies

With the strong foundation in Social Science research, and with an intention to impart its research experience the Centre started the M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in Development Studies in 1986 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 encompassing social categories of SC, ST and BC/OBC. Besides girls constitute around 50 percent in the Ph.D programme. Till now five 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.

Given the pandemic situation and subsequent lockdown in March 2020, the classes for the second semester for the Ph.D batch (2019-20) were conducted in virtual mode from beginning of April to mid-August, 2020. The second semester examinations were held in December 2020 and the results were announced in March 2021.

Notification for admission into the regular Ph.D programme in Development Studies for the academic year 2020-21 was released on 7th June 2020. A total of 97 applications were received for the entrance test which was conducted in online mode on 13 August 2020. Interviews were also conducted online on 25 August 2020 for the students who qualified in the entrance exam. Eight candidates have been selected for admission into the Ph.D Programme in the disciplines of Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Geography, and Development Statistics. First semester classes commenced in November, 2020

ii) Academic activities undertaken by Division for Graduate Studies (DGS)

Lectures

1. "Time Series Econometrics"- Special lectures by Dr. Arun Bala Chandran (University of Groningen, Netherlands), July-16-22, 2020.

2. "Simultaneous Equation Models (SEM)" Special lectures by Prof. Ramakrishna Gollagari (ECS University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), August 7-8, 2020).

Seminar on Impact of Covid 19

It is a very well-known fact that COVID-19 resulted in a dramatic loss of human life around the world, posing an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the workplace. In this context, DGS, CESS organised scholars' seminar on Impact of COVID 19 on the economy on January 29, 2021, at BPR Vithal Auditorium, CESS. Research scholars from all the batches (2016 to 2020) presented on this theme. The wide range of topics covered during the seminar is "Impact of COVID-19 on child marriage, migrants, mental health, agriculture sector, industry sector, service sector, food security, gender and, local-self-governments". The presentation was followed by the panel of discussants, including Prof. E. Revathi, Prof. C. Ravi, Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, Prof. C. Ramachandraiah, Dr. P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Dr. T.S. Jeena, Dr. K. Alivelu and Dr. K. Chandrasekhar

Special Lectures

Research requires the development of new concepts or the advancement of existing knowledge and theories. To enhance these capabilities of our research scholars, DGS, CESS proposed to organize monthly lecture series on Development themes starting from January 2021. The first such lecture was on "**Agricultural Markets – why they are important and exciting**", delivered by Barbara Harriss-White, FAcSS Emeritus Professor and Fellow, Wolfson College, Oxford University which was held on January 20, 2021, where she raised an important point related to inadequate infrastructure and administrative flaws in Indian agriculture and agriculture marketing. The subsequent lecture was organized on February 24, 2021, delivered by Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia on "**Whether India has achieved its Potential Efficiency in Merchandise Exports?**"

Round Table on Union budget-2021

As an institution that monitors changes in the economy, analysis of each matter related to it is essential. DGS organized a Round Table Discussion on Union Budget-2021 on February 19, 2021, at Seminar Hall, BPR Vithal Auditorium. A detailed presentation by professors and research scholars discussed various areas of the new Indian budget. The illustrious panel of faculty including Prof. E. Revathi, Dr. K. Alivelu, Dr. C T Vidya, Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu and Dr. Pradeep Kamble shared thoughts on agriculture, industry outcomes, service sector, malnutrition and inequality. The scholars covered important areas like macroeconomic aggregates, water, sanitation, clean air, food security and health.

Students of the batch 2019-20 were welcomed on 19 October, 2020. There are 6 students in the new batch from various disciplines. Second semester examination of Batch 2019-20 were held from 18 December 2020. New Gym equipment were gifted to students by our beloved Faculty member Dr. K Chandrashekar on 29 December, 2020. New Table Tennis and Badminton court were presented to the scholars by DGS on 26 January, 2021.

iii) Doctoral Committee (DC) Meetings

DGS conducts doctoral committee meetings twice in a year. One DC is conducted for proposal registration and the other DC is for progress update. DC comprises of one or two experts, supervisor and the research scholar. The expert will be part of the DC right from the proposal stage to the completion of the research work by the scholar. The first one or two DCs will focus on the registration of the proposal and after registration, every six months for 2 years DCs will be held, wherein the research scholar will present the progress of his/her work.

The proposal registration DCs were held in March 2021 wherein 11 scholars presented their proposals. The DCs gave approval to 7 research scholars for registration.

Doctoral Committee Meetings (08th March to 19th March 2021) (Proposal registration)

Sl. No	Name	Name of the Supervisor	DC Expert	Research Topic
1	Ranukuntla Sarojashree	Prof. E. Revathi	Prof. R. Vijay, HCU	Agricultural growth and economic well-being of farmers
2	Sampath Panthangi	Prof. E. Revathi & Dr. B. Suresh Reddy	Dr. Shalander Kumar, ICRISAT	Impact of Crop Diversification on Farmers Income and Key Natural Resources A Study in Telangana
3	Sravani Labishetty	Dr. K. Alivelu & Dr. P. Aparna	Prof. Partha Sahu, NIRDPR	Rural Women Entrepreneurship- Women as an Agent for Eradication of Rural Poverty Through Entrepreneurship.
4	Annemalla Ramesh	Dr. K. Alivelu	Dr. Sanjay Lenka	Financial Inclusion in India: A Case-Study of Telangana State
5	K. Yadagiri	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. Sudarsanam, HCU (Rtd)	Universalisation of Quality Formal Graduate Education: Challenges of
6	Malkuri Laxman Rao	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. Venkata Rao, HCU (Rtd)	Livelihoods of Tribal Women and the Role of Non-timber forest Products (NTFPs): A Study of few Tribal Habitation in Telangana State.

7	R. Shital	Dr. Venkata Narayana	Prof. V. Sita, HCU	Employability of management students in Telangana with special reference to Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts
8	Medha.A.S	Dr. T.S. Jeena	Dr. Ramachandra Bhatta	Sustainable Human Development at the Coast A Study on the Marine Small-Scale Fisheries of the Lower Southern Coast of India
19	Srija Mitra	Dr. C. T Vidya	Dr.M.Suresh Babu	Linking up Trade and Indian Firms' Global Value Chain Participation
10	Satish Goud	Dr. S. Laxman Rao	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu, Visiting Prof CESS	Governance of National Food Security Act 2013 in India: A Study on the Impact of TPDS on Food Security Beneficiary Targeting and Portability in Telangana State.
11	Anil Prakash	Prof. S.Galab, Prof. R. Shiva Prasad	Prof. Sudhakar Rao, HCU (Rtd)	Repeasantization in Indian Agriculture: A Case of ZBNF in AP

The progress DCs were held in October, 2021 where 13 scholars presented the progress in the research area that they are working upon.

Doctoral Committee Meetings (Progress) (13 October-21 October 2020)

Sl. No	Name	Supervisor	DC Expert	Research Topic
1	Shoeb Ahmed	Prof.S. Vijay Kumar	Prof. Nilanjana Ray, TISS	Social Support and Mental Health: A Study of Elderly in Telangana
2	M.Venu Madhav	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. B. V. Sharma, HCU	Governance of Water and Sanitation Programs in Local Self Governments: A Study on the Role of Community Based Organisations in Telangana State
3	Ourapalli Pranathi	Prof. Ch.Balramulu	Prof. Ravender Kaur, OU	Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Governments: A Study of Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Name	Supervisor	DC Expert	Research Topic
4	Mumtaz Begum	Prof. E. Revathi Dr. K. Chandrasekhar	Prof. S. Indrakant, Visiting Professor, CESS	Islamic Microfinance a tool for Financial Inclusion: A Study of Telangana State
5	Moulkar Rajeshwar	Prof. E. Revathi Dr.B. Suesh Reddy	Dr. C.A Rama Rao, CRIDA	Economic Analysis of Farm Level Adaptation to Climate Change in Dryland Agro-Ecosystem- A Study in Telangana State
6	N.Shankar	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. Sheela Prasad, HCU	A Study of Urban Governance in Warangal Municipal Corporation
7	Suchitra Roplekar	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Dr.S. Shaji, HCU	India-Nepal Relations on the Changing Political Scenario: Post 2010
8	Gattu Ramesh	Dr. Suri Babu Dr. P.Prudhvikar Reddy	Prof R. Shiva Prasad, HCU (Rtd)	Causes and Consequences of Child Marriage in Rural Areas: A Study in Jogulamba Gadwal District of Telangana State
9	Ponnamaneni Padmaja	Prof. E. Revathi Dr. CT. Vidya	Prof. M.B. Dastagiri, NAARM	Export Competitiveness of Indian Turmeric – A Post WTO Analysis
10	Lingaiah Meesala	Prof.R. Shiva Prasad	Prof.Alok Pandey	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Practices among Hill Area Tribe: A Case Study of Gonds in Telangana State
11	Souda Ramesh	Dr. K. Rajeshwari	Dr. S.F. Chandrashekar	A Study of Child Sex Ratio in Wanaparthy District: A Socio-Cultural Approach
12	Devambatla Veerabhadra Rao	Dr. T.S Jeena	Dr. Bhibhu Prasad Naik	Consumer Behaviour Towards Eco-Friendly Products: A Study on Green Marketing in Telangana
13	Bhanu Prakash	Prof.Ch. Balaramulu	Prof G. Sudharshanam, HCU (Rtd)	Policy Initiatives in Land Administration in India Issues and Challenges: A study of Telangana State

iv) PhD Theses awarded and submitted since inception

SL. No	Particulars	No.
1	Number of Ph.Ds awarded (<i>Till 31 March, 2021</i>)	86
2	Number of M.Phil. awarded (<i>Till 31 March, 2021</i>)	100
3	Ph. D Thesis submitted and awarded (<i>From 1 April, 2020-31 March, 2021</i>)	03
4	Ph.D Thesis submitted but not yet awarded (<i>From 1 April 2020-31 March 2021</i>)	04
5	No. of full-time students on roll (Ph.D)	53

v) Ph.D Submitted (BRAOU)

Sl No	Scholar	Discipline	Research Topic	Supervisor
1	Manav S. Geddam	Sociology	Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh”	Dr. P. Padmanabha Rao, CESS
2	K.Bhaskar	Sociology	Social Implication of Vulnerability: A Study of Drought in a Telangana village in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. S. Galab, CESS Prof. R. Siva Prasad, HCU
3	Srinivas Bangaru	Public Administration	Governance Practices in Public and Private Universities: A Comparative Study of Select Universities in Hyderabad	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS
4	Chetti Srinivas Yadav	Commerce	Customer Behaviour towards Health Insurance- A Study	Prof. A. Sudhakar Dr. B.R Ambedkar Open University

vi) Ph.D Awarded (BROAU)

SL No	Scholar	Discipline	Research Topic	Supervisor	Year of Award
1	R. Bhima Nayak	Public Adminis- -tration	Reforms in Public Personnel Administration in India- A Study of the Implications of Dichotomous Services in Higher Civil Service	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS	2020
2	Sita Mahalakshmi Kasturi	Political Science	Quality Imperatives in Higher Education Institutions: A Study of Government Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS	2020
3	Renu Bala	Commerce	Commercial Paper Markets in India: A Study	Prof. A.Sudhakar Dr. B.R Ambedkar Open University	2020
4	Mala Ravi Kumar	Sociology	Changing cultural landscapes of local deities in Hyderabad	Prof. G.Chakrapani Telangana Public Service Commission Hyderabad	2021
5	Rashmi Rekha Tripathy	Sociology	Changing Patterns of Tribal Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Juang Tribe in Keonjhar District, Orissa	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS	2021

Abstracts of Ph.D. awarded

a) Reforms in Public Personnel Administration in India - A Study of The Implications of Dichotomous Services in Higher Civil Service

R Bhimanayak

The Indian Civil Service System is one of the world's oldest administrative systems and the backbone of the country's administrative apparatus. The concept of unbiased, honest, efficient, and valiant civil servants is one of the basic components of the Indian Civil Service System. There are three types of civil services in India. *All India Services (AIS)* are termed as services whose members serve both the Union and the State. *Central Civil Services* are termed as services whose members only serve the Union. In addition, each state has its own set of services i.e., *State Civil Services*. State Civil Services officers face untold hardships, particularly those recruited as Dy. Collectors, DSPs etc. who serve for a time with the state govt. and then with the central govt., anew, under a formula envisioned by the All India Services Act, 1951. They make up one-third of each state's State Services and one-third of its AIS. They do not have a clear preference in the organization because they are not as well organized as All India Services and are in the minority. The morale of such officers is low due to various reasons. For every three years of service in the state services, the state services gain one year of seniority in the AIS senior scale. As a result, the State Government is doing a great injustice to the State Service Officers by agreeing to such an arrangement with the Central Government, which is inherited from the British. Even in Britain, there is no such system today.

The *Department of Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India*, time and again, has taken steps to improve the performance of civil servants. There is a lot of literature about AIS, Central Services, and State Services individually after Independence, but there is not much literature on the state's dichotomous services to AIS. Personnel and human resource management are discussed in the reports of the B.N. Yugandhar Commission, the Hota Committee, and the Second Administrative Reforms Commission. In these studies, no attempt was made to look into the AIS's dichotomous services from states that make up a third of the AIS stream. AISs are not homogeneous in character and are dichotomous in nature between Regular Recruits and Promotees. Internally, it is divided into IAS / IPS / IFS and IAS vs non-IAS, and externally, it is divided into Generalists vs Specialists. The implications for Indian administration in terms of morale, productivity and other various factors are significant and are discussed in this study.

The study looked at a perception survey, which is a useful tool for gathering data that can be used for detailed statistical analysis in order to make policy decisions and improve the administrative machinery. For the first time, feedback from fifty civil servants in three AIS and six State services

feeder categories of AIS was sought in the form of quantitative data from a perception sample of A.P. and Telangana, allowing for a variety of sophisticated analyses. The study had eleven major thematic areas under which multiple questions were formulated.

The Indian bureaucracy is in poor health. In India, the AIS's and other higher civil services, whether covenanted or not, are under a great deal of stress and strain. The apex civil services are not performing to their full potential. In this regard, if necessary, fundamental urgent reforms are required, such as the creation of a top administration service for effective service/goods delivery. Article 311 cultivated not only immunity but also complacency. If no further reforms are made, the only solution is to completely abolish the AIS and start over with a new bureaucracy fit for the twenty-first century.

Even today the perception is still that civil servants work in an environment that is clearly separated from private sector. This study has shown that the current reform processes in the AIS can be identified as an opening up processes of the AIS's in reality. Rather than being cut off from society and people, the trend should be toward blurring the lines between public and private sectors, as well as between civil servants and public sector employees. The study also suggests for HR reforms in AIS and State services. Some reform trends will produce improvements in the field of transparency, citizen orientation, ethics, anti-discrimination, job-autonomy, and responsibility and brings impartiality and fairness on to the field.

Civil servants' public law status will be maintained by the center and states in the coming years. They are likely to enact reforms that bring into question the organization's very existence. Experience, expertise, and stability are still valued by the Centre and States, and patronage is still a problem. The Center is keen to promote the civil service's traditional ethos. Many contemporary changes, on the other hand, are generating a new set of values, resulting in value dilemmas. In the future, seeking the right balance between competing values and principles, standardization and citizen-orientation, flexibility and the need for stability and autonomy will be a constant struggle. The central government and states will continue to hire civil servants; however, they see fewer reasons as to why civil servants with specific working conditions are needed.

b) Quality Imperatives in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs): A Study of Government Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

Sita Mahalakshmi Kasturi

The present research provides a canvass for an intensive debate on policies, implementation and challenges to impart quality education in Government undergraduate institutions in general, Andhra Pradesh in particular. The thesis made an attempt to understand emerging issues based on empirical study and perceptions of experts to augment the quality aspects in HEIs. Further, the study is intended to analyze quality issues in government higher education institutions through

policy perspective. Present study adopted the analytical framework based on National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) strategic tool. To understand total quality management measures in the sample colleges, NAAC's 7 point criteria are adopted in data analysis of the field study.

Though the major part of the study depends on the field study on Degree colleges of AP, the present research also explores public policies of Indian Government and federal states as its basic fabric of the research. 12 colleges of AP were taken for the study under stratified random sampling, which include colleges in urban, rural and tribal areas, to see the gaps between NAAC accredited and non- accredited colleges in terms of quality education. Three tools are used for a detailed study on total quality mechanisms in Government Degree Colleges.

The first two chapters made an enquiry on the spectrum of higher education in depth through literature and to find out major issues in the higher education. Chapters III and IV analyze the policies of Union Government and Government of Andhra Pradesh as well, in which all policies right from 1947 to till the recent policy on RUSA, 2013 from the political and economic contexts. A special mention of Rasthriya Uchhatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA) becomes significant here in this research, as this policy provides an ample scope for age old government degree colleges to tighten their quality mussels to run for NAAC grade, CPE and upgradation status in want of special grants. Now it is accepted by all economists, academia and policy makers that GDCs provide access to the poor and the unaffordable and help them to have considerable standard of living. Hence, many initiatives have taken by APCCE (Andhra Pradesh Commissionarate of Collegiate Education) to improve performance of GDCs. An intensive field study revealed the actual quality determinants of the colleges through tools, observations and student tests. Conducting student tests at undergraduate level is first of its kind so far, which is relatively difficult when compared to primary schools. The research also examined the implementation of various programmes initiated by APCCE, in response to UGC and government's policies; and the perceptions of different strata in the Indian higher education system from policy makers to stake holders in degree colleges on policies to ground level challenges. The following findings and policy suggestions, emerged from empirical study, may be considered for the attainment of quality in HEIs.

- Before establishing any college, state governments shall ensure the land, building and other minimum infrastructure. Optimum utilization of infrastructure has to be ensured in every college. Infrastructural facilities are not maintained up to the usage levels and no special steps are taken for the differently able students.
- Local needs assessment and addressing them in the curriculum nurtures sense of belongingness of the college among the community, students and the lecturers involved with them. Potential centers of learning must be established in taking in to account of geographical potentialities

such as Plant Research Centers in forest areas, agro based research centers in rural areas, training centers of work force in industrial areas, nature and health centers in all colleges, once in a week activities such as Yoga/health and nature related activity; community development programme; skill development programme/ career opportunities; swatch/cleanliness programmes

- Over dumping of courses on students and colleges has been causing duplication of content, peripheral understanding on the actual course and poor time for self-learning and creativity. Other than CBCS curriculum, any additional course should be offered in the vacation but not simultaneously with regular academic programme. At higher educational level, proficiency in one's own field shall be achieved. Hence, skill development at this level, it shall be necessarily part of syllabus under applied studies/ practical studies. Research or study projects, with students involvement, may also be encouraged along with lecturers on Minor/Major Research Projects at the under graduate institutions.
- Extra staff is needed for IQAC, Academic Cell and COE (Controller of Examination in Autonomous colleges) in the colleges, as the functions of the above offices need special attention and adequate time. It is to be remembered that these offices are there to acknowledge the quality in teaching learning component but not at the cost of the fundamental activity of the colleges.
- UGC/Quality assessing agencies never looked in to the matters related to pending service issues of the staff from college level to policy level. In fact, service issues are the major inspiring element for lecturers and also an immediate attraction for new aspirants. Recognition of best teachers, office response towards service matters of the college staff and their feedback are the key points that enhances work culture as per Elton Mayo's theory on performance interventions in the industries. In the tribal areas, provision of quarters, school and hospital facilities to the families of staff instil the will to serve in the tribal areas. There are many hindrances in availing UGC sponsored research and faculty development programmes in GDCs. Hence, research initiatives shall be supported with prompt implementation too.

In a nut shell, the influence of global dynamics and party politics on education may be entertained as stimulants to initiate the reforms in the education field, but not at the cost of tampering basic foundations and core objectives of the education. Policies become effective not by its lofty ideas and jargons, but by its efficiency in implementation from state to unit level with its every nuance. Quality has a mirror dimension, if qualitative inputs are provided in HEIs, it will yield quality outputs.

c) Commercial Paper Market in India: A Study

Renu Bala

Commercial Paper is a money market instrument allowed to be floated by the blue-chip corporate in the beginning by the Reserve Bank of India following Vaghul Working Group's recommendation and lot of initiatives by central bank led to extensive use of the instrument.

The scope of the study is limited to Commercial Paper Markets in India and covers major aspects of the role and responsibility of RBI in developing and contributing to growth of commercial paper markets in India. The study also focuses on the factors that determine the Yield to Maturity, and the factors that determine the firms in issuing the commercial paper along with question of is the cost a major factor in making firms access market.

The objectives of study are, to understand history and evolution of CP and understand its usage by firms and factors influencing YTM; to study factors influencing manufacturing firms bypass banks and issue CP; and to further understand differences in factors determining firms to sell CP in difference manufacturing sectors

The data is available for primary deals only and the limitation is that the data is not available company wise but deal wise. The PLS (Pooled Least Square) regression is used to test the first hypotheses; to address the second and third objectives; data is drawn from the CMIE – Center for Monitoring Indian Economy. The data from this source is collected for the period starting 1991–92 up to 2017–18. Tobit regression is used to understand the factors influencing sale of CP, T-test is used to evaluate whether there is any difference in cost of CP issuing firms and CP non-issuing firms.

The commercial paper is a money market instrument used for funding working capital by the corporate in United States in the early 1960s followed by Canada and Australia in the early 1970s; followed by countries across the globe and spread in countries such as Spain, etc. in the 1980s and the first Asian country following the suit was Japan in 1987 and followed by India in the year 1990. After the Vaghul Working Group's recommendations, RBI has initially floated guidelines that were more restrictive to protect the interest of the investors and allowed purely blue chip companies in India in 1990. Slowly and steadily, after observing the markets, the central bank has diluted the regulations and reduced the stringency in the guidelines for accessing the commercial paper market by the corporate. This enhanced the participation by many firms in the market and firms started freely borrowing short term debt by selling commercial paper.

Regulations enabled both manufacturing and banking and financial services firms to reach out to market for funds by issuing commercial paper. Volume of commercial paper issues grew up from Rs. 8,744.20 crore in the financial year 2003-04 to Rs. 10,60,409 crore registering a CAGR of

44.64 per cent, along with the number of companies from 101 increased to 272 companies during the period. In all, it can be concluded that the market is expanding with more and more participation from both demand side and supply side.

The results reveal that all the variables are significant, and the YTM will be lower if a) size of the deal is larger; b) duration is lower; c) CP is issued by Non finance firms; d) CP is issued by Public sector firms in comparison to private sector firms, e) CP is issued by better rated firms and f) Unsecured CP is issued (contrast result)

The results reveal that age, profitability and growth in sales are not significant and influencing the firms issue commercial paper. whereas the variables cost of financing, size, liquidity, leverage, credit policy of the firm, management style, ability to access institutional funds, credit rating and maximum permissible bank finance are significantly influencing the issuance of commercial paper by the manufacturing firms.

In all, the study concludes commercial paper has become one of the prominent instruments in the money market with continuous growth. Reserve Bank of India, as a regulator of markets is regularly seeking feedback from participants to update regulations continuously.

d) Local Deities and Modernity: Changing Cultural Landscapes of Hyderabad

Mala Ravikumar

This study focuses on the transformation of the identities of local deities and their physical structure, sacred spaces, priesthood, worshipers, functionaries, management, and many more. It tries to find answers for the intriguing question of what happens when Hindu religion encounters with modernity that comes along with socio-economic and political changes occurring outside the domain of religion. The thesis consists of seven chapters with an Introduction, five descriptive and analytical chapters and Conclusion.

Since there is very little scholarly work available on the cultural landscapes of the cities from a sociological and anthropological perspective, this study assumes significance. In the urban space of Hyderabad, where multiple religions are thriving in coexistence, local deity tradition has a significant association with its people, particularly with Hindus. In this view, the following objectives of the study.

- To understand the changing worship patterns and increased popularity of local deities.
- To study the appropriation, assimilation of local deities into Sanskrit Hinduism, and changed pattern of worship.
- To understand the interface between religion and modernity and religious reflexive modernity and changing cultural landscapes of Hyderabad.

- To study the interaction and negotiation between modernity, religion, and state.
- To meet the above objectives, two temples, Yellamma of Balkampet and Peddamma of Jubilee Hills that are most popular in Hyderabad, are selected for this study, based on geographical location, popularity, and historical background; their association with the neo-rich; political leaders; State and economic prosperity of the temple. The study is completed with 250 respondents as the sample.

Methodology employed for this study is an eclectic approach, not really following any specific approach, however, followed the path of Marxist approach, yet not entirely depending on it. The tools and techniques employed while studying these include Observation, Schedule, Interview, Secondary data, and Oral Narratives.

The Traditional Cultural Landscape of Local Deities (Chapter 2) is understood by discussing the historical background of Hyderabad city in its social, political and religious spheres. Various forces act to establish, re-establish and continue the rituals associated with it, either to satisfy their vested interests or community interests.

There were non-Brahmin priests to attend the worship activities of goddess Yellamma. During the Bonalu festival of Ashadam month, all castes had significant role to perform in the worship of the deity. In the worship of goddess Peddamma also, caste has no significance and has no priests to perform rituals. The collective organization of the Bonalu festival at Yellamma temple has changed dramatically with the intervention of external agencies. In the case of Yellamma, it is the Endowment Department of the government, but as regards to Peddamma, it was the intervention of P. Janardhan Reddy, followed by the Endowment Department.

With the above involvement, Changes in the Worship of Local Deities (Chapter 3) took place. At the Yellamma temple, both Founder Trustee and the Endowment Department together helped the neo-rich in restructuring the physical structure of the temple, providing all amenities to the devotees. Whereas at the Peddamma temple the neo-rich had the control of development and restructuring of the temple. These redefined and classified the structure of the worship. The traditional rituals were given least importance and new Sanskritic worship system were implemented along with new festivals and devotees ought to follow this structure. Appointment of Brahmin priests led to caste significance leading to exclusion of Shudra and Dalit priests in the Yellamma traditional ritual. The Brahmin priests redefined the myths of these deities connecting them with Sanskritic pantheon.

These changes depict the Structuration of the Worship of Local Deities (Chapter 4). The Yellamma and Peddamma deities renamed associating them with the 'avtar' of Sanskritic pantheon. Thus, uncivilised and civilised or the non-vegetarian and vegetarian forms of worship structure were noticed. The strategies of inclusion and exclusion and negotiations were observed.

Such actions of both human agency and the Sanskritic religious structure reproduced the new religious order bringing caste hierarchy fixities in the forefront. Hence, the duality of structures got structured and restructured in socio-religious interaction.

The role of Neo-rich, Priests, Religious reflexivity and Hegemony (Chapter 5) are understood through various narrations and case studies. The neo-rich emerged from the Shudra and Dalit communities are ‘individuals becoming economically strong through their traditional occupations, or any other occupations and contribute for the identity creation of the self and their community, manipulating various religious resources of the community’. The neo-rich became key change makers of these structures at Yellamma temple because of their vested interests. The many above mentioned changes increased the income of the temple as the ritual services not given free.

In the above conditions, Modernity, Everyday religion and Changing Cultural Landscape (Chapter 6) of local deities are discussed. In this context, modernity understood as change in the religious aspects of the local deities over a period and exclusion of age-old traditional rituals values and inclusion of Sanskritic rituals with increased religious belief. Religious diversity created where both Sanskritic and non-Sanskritic rituals celebrated with a difference of space and time. Special attention on politicians visit to these temples by media and declaration of Bonalu festival as a state festival marks the contribution of media and politics in the proliferation of religious practices.

Finally, the Conclusion (Chapter 7) says that, the changes occurred had not hampered the unity of the community and not raised any communal riots thus had the characteristic of religious diversity wherein local traditions are more adjustable than the Sanskritic while modernising. The concepts of pure and impure became unconscious and negligible while restructuring the age-old that mark differences in ritual performance. Thus, legitimacy and ethnocentric ideology are absent in the local deity religion as an individual enjoys his or her freedom of thought with reference to the deity.

e) Changing Patterns of Tribal Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Juang Tribe in Keonjhar District, Orissa

Rashmi Rekha Tripathy

This research attempted to understand and analyze the livelihood structure of *Juang* community, the past, the present, the transition from the last three to four decades. The researcher attempt to throw light on issues central to concepts such as “development” and other changes that impact the traditional ways of livelihood of the forest based *Juang* community.

The study is organized into seven chapters in addition to the references and appendices containing data on livelihood pattern, survival strategies, current livelihood mechanism, and brief

descriptions of government policies. Chapter 1 consists of a brief introduction of the region, tribes and elaborates the definition of livelihood and description of livelihood diversification on tribal area of Orissa. It has discussed about theoretical framework, objectives, limitation, and statement of problem and explains extensively about the methodology adopted for this research.

Chapter-2 is mainly based on secondary source review, discusses the various definitions and theories regarding livelihood pattern and changing livelihood pattern and various theories regarding changing livelihood factors. It attempts to reflect their relevance to the objectives of this research. Chapter-3 attempted to present the full-fledged profiles of the study villages. It also vividly explains the socio-economic, cultural and religious aspects of the *Juangs* living in two villages. It also discusses the DFID livelihood framework given by Ashley and Carney (1999) which helps in analyzing the livelihood pattern and the capitals like natural, financial, social and human capital. These capitals help to analyze the resources and to know the livelihood outcomes in the *Juang* community. Chapter-4 discusses the past structure of livelihood in *Juang* community and how it linked with socio cultural practices and what are the survival strategies to sustain the livelihood. It covers available resources, their access and utilization for the larger benefit of the community. It also tries to understand the past coping mechanism adopted by the community members to face the risk and also beliefs and rituals and myths related to shifting cultivation and the traditional institutions related to livelihood. Chapter-5 discusses the availability of resources, their access; utilization in the pursuit of livelihoods in the community. It also discusses the vulnerabilities they are facing in their community which leads to diversify their occupation. Consequences of migration discussed in this chapter so that it will give a clear picture of occupational changes in the process of changes. It also discusses the access to livelihood opportunities the ways in which they cope with stress. It also discusses the socio-cultural changes due to livelihood change and how the changing livelihood pattern impact on the gender relations. Chapter - 6 analyzes the various policy interventions related to development and livelihoods in the settlement. It also focuses the measures taken up by both government and non-government agencies in order to sustain *Juang* livelihood in the villages. Besides the resource dynamics, the developmental interventions of the government as well as private agencies have their impact on the livelihood pursuits of the marginal community. Hence this chapter attempts to analyze the developmental intervention of different agencies. It also discussed about the merits and demerits and awareness of the policies among *Juangs*. Chapter-7 discusses the conclusion of study findings and the policy pointers of the study villages.

The findings of the study validate the central theoretical position of the study that control over livelihoods in the community is possible and this control of livelihoods enables that community to attain sustainable livelihoods. It is established by this study that *Juangs* of Gonasika have relatively better sustainability in their livelihoods compared to those in Guptaganga village. It was clear that changing livelihood is a necessary and on-going strategy employed by *Juang* people and according to them it contributes to survival and the incomes is used for consumption versus

investment. The major outcome is noted that there is a transformation from natural capital to human capital and marginal to financial capital. The traditional hunting gathering and shifting cultivation have switched over to more income generation activities like wage labour and settle agriculture. Moreover, it is important to note that *Juangs* having stable income throughout the year compare to past days.

In the present day, livelihood diversification is likely to be important and probably central to the manner in which the construction of sustainable livelihoods occurs. Due to absence of proper natural, physical, financial capitals there should be enhancement of human and social capital can ensure sustainable livelihood by diversification. However, diversification of livelihoods ensures the maintenance of a given standard of life rather than completely over hauling or replacing the existing standard of living. It does not alter or change the existing relation of production as well as the control over the means of production. It is only reaffirms the existing structure of inequality and poverty.

Suggestions

- There is a need to ensure that the *Juang* community is given complete, unconditional control over resources which can enhance the other forms of capital for better sustainable livelihoods and to improve their standard of living.
- Awareness should be improved among the *Juang* in such a manner that they themselves can prioritise and analyze their own surroundings for resources which facilitate their empowerment instead of being dependent on outsiders to help them all the time.
- There is a need for Development policies to be oriented to meet the needs of *Juangs* and should develop in a way that it should sustain and enhancing their livelihood.
- There is an urgent need for the government to invest in community based infrastructure including those like safe drinking water, drainage sanitation facilities, solid waste management facilities and toilet construction on a priority basis to reduce health risks.

f) Registered Scholars for Regular Ph.D. (CESS&TU)

SL. No	Scholar	Year of Registration	Research Topic	Supervisor
1	Mummidi Sri Vidhya	2020	Internationalisation of Textile Sector in India	C.T. Vidya, CESS
2	Ranukuntla Sarojasree	2020	Agricultural Growth and Economic Wellbeing of Farmers	E. Revathi, CESS C. Ravi, CESS
3	Ponnamaneni Padmaja	2020	Export Competitiveness of Indian Turmeric – A Post WTO Analysis	E. Revathi, CESS C.T. Vidya, CESS
4	Ch. Lavanya	2020	Children Growing up with MDGs – An Evidence from Telugu States in India	E. Revathi, CESS P. Prudhvikar Reddy CESS
5	Ourapalli Pranathi	2020	Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Governments: A Study of Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh	Ch. Balaramulu CESS
6	Lingaiah Meesala	2020	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Practices among Hill Area Tribe: A Case Study of Gonds in Telangana State	R. Siva Prasad HCU (Rtd) B. Suresh Reddy CESS
7	Abhinav Deekonda	2020	Growth and Development of ICT Industry in India: A Study of Hyderabad Software Industry	Ch. Balaramulu CESS
9	Kasarapu Suresh	2021	Information Technology Services Start-ups in Hyderabad- LEAN SIX SIGMA Approach	Kasturi Alivelu CESS
10	Souda Ramesh	2021	A Study of Child Sex Ratio in Wanaparthy District: A Socio-Cultural Approach	K. Rajeshwari Telangana University

viii) Students' Activities

Ahmed, S. (2020). What Elders Lost: Review of Factors Affecting Elderly Quality of Life. *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, 34(1).

M Venu Madhav, (Forthcoming) "Water Governance for Sustainable Development: Role of Community Participation, Opportunities and Challenges" in Springer Book ISBN: 978-981-15-8236-3. <https://www.springer.com/in/book/9789811582363>

Revathi, P. **Padmaja, C.** Jadhav (2020). India's Oil Palm Trade Restrictions: Beneficial or harmful? *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Oct-Dec. (Summary accepted)

Radhika.P, **Pranthi.O**, (2020) A study on impact of higher education on women's Agency in Household and in the Society. Kamala Kandi (Eds) Teaching Learning Strategies in Higher Education. (pp. 327-332) *Gen Next Publication*.

Jadhav Chakradhar & **Medha A S** (2020, May 23). 20 lakh crore package: Stimulus or frivolous? *The Hans India*, <https://www.thehansindia.com/hans/opinion/news-analysis/20-lakh-crore-package-stimulus-or-frivolous-624024>.

Rincy Simon (2020, May 10). From hotspot to safe zone: A close study of the Kerala model, *The Hans India*, <https://www.thehansindia.com/hans/opinion/news-analysis/from-hotspot-to-safe-zone-a-close-study-of-the-kerala-model-621636>.

a) Conferences and Presentations

Medha A S. (2020). Heterodox economic policy outlook: A proven boon at the time of a global Pandemic. In International Conference of Association of Heterodox Economics (online), London, July.

b) Accolades

Medha A S (Batch 2019- 20) won the 2020 *Early Career Prize* for best Conference paper from the Association of Heterodox Economics (AHE), London

c) Workshops and Training

Medha A S, completed a course on "Phenomenology and Social Research" conducted by NIAS consciousness studies programme, School of Humanities, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, October 2020

Rincy Simon attended Seventh Annual Ph.D. Workshop at Indian Institute of Human settlements (IIHS), Bangalore, 11-13 January 2021

Rincy Simon completed an internship at Centre for Socio-Economic and Environmental Studies (CSES), December 2020

Srija Mitra & Ramesh A participated in the Online Training Programme on "The Future of Work: Navigating Transformations Effectively", V.V.Giri National Institute during 10-12 June, 2020

d) Ph.D Seminars given by scholars registered with Dr BRAOU in 2020-21

SL. No	Scholar	Seminar	Research Topic	Month & year of Presentation
1	A.K. Goel	Pre-Submission Seminar	Political and Economic History of Telangana [1636 to 1857]	04-09-2020
2	V. Mallika Vedantham	First Core Chapter	Good Governance Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A Study of Select E-Governance Initiatives	09-10-2020
3	C. Srinivas Yadav	Pre-Submission Seminar	Customer Behaviour towards Health Insurance – A Study	04-11-2020
4	V. Mallika Vedantham	Second Core Chapter	Good Governance Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A Study of Select E-Governance Initiatives	17-12-2020
5	Biju Abraham	First Core Chapter	Rural Livelihood and Natural Resource Governance: The Role of Bamboo Industrial Cluster	05 -03 2021
6	V. Mallika Vedantham	Pre-Submission Seminar	Good Governance Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A Study of Select E-Governance Initiatives	12 -03- 2021
7	D. Ramdas	First Core Chapter	Adoption of System of Rice Intensification and its impact on Inputs Use in the Dry-Land Region of the Telangana State	11-12-2020

V. INFRASTRUCTURE

i) Infrastructure Status

Buildings

The CESS campus houses administrative building, Library, Staff Quarters, Guest House, Quarters for Visiting faculty, a 250 capacity auditorium and residential quarter for the Director. The rooms in guest house and staff quarters which are equipped with furniture and other facilities are allotted to the research scholars who are pursuing PhD programme in the Centre. Full time internet facility, including Wi- Fi access is made available in the entire campus.

Landscape

The buildings are surrounded by landscapes, lush grass lawns and flower plants and fruit bearing trees which act as natural coolants and provide environmental benefits. Peacocks, peahens, parrots and a variety of birds inhabit or visit the campus indicating presence of biodiversity. The garden has been awarded prizes in the category of gardens maintained by Central Government undertakings during the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018 by the horticulture department of the State Government. The serene environment attracts the walkers passing through the Centre in morning and evening.

Heritage Sites

The campus has two heritage sites, the Nizamiah Observatory decks or towers that became one of the observatories which played a major role in the first ever cataloguing and mapping of stars. It was a private observatory founded by Nawab Zafar Yar Jung Bahadur, a rich Nobleman and an amateur astronomer, also the Minister of Defense during the sixth Nizam, when he bought a small telescope, a 6-inch telescope from England. It was initially installed in 1901 at Pisal Banda Palace, Hyderabad which came to be the country's second oldest observatory. Subsequently, he acquired a 15 inch aperture Grubb refractor and also an 8 inch aperture astronomical camera, or astrograph, which later became the observatory's chief instrument. Nawab Jung requested it be called Nizamiah Observatory after the sixth Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan and Nizam's Government to take over the Observatory after his death. In accordance with his wishes, the administration of the Observatory was taken over by the Finance Department of the Nizam's Government in 1908. A year later, the Observatory became a part of the most prestigious international programme called 'Cart-Du-'Ciel' (astrographic chart and catalogue) to map the whole sky photographically, and recorded 7,63,542 observations of stars are used by astronomers even today. The stellar region (declination -17 to -23 degrees South) studied by the observatory was named the Hyderabad South Zone. One of the landmark contributions of the observatory has been the publication of 13 volumes of the Astrographic Catalogue (mapping of stars) of the Hyderabad zones of the sky.

Arthur B Chatwood who was the first Director, Nizamiah Observatory between 1908 and 1914 shifted the Observatory from Pisal Banda to Begumpet, installed the 8" Cooke Astrograph and started work on the astrograph catalogue. The next Director, Robert J Pocock (from 1914 to 1918) continued astrograph cataloguing and studied Nova Aquilae, sunspots and relation between elements of planets and satellites. T.P.Bhaskaran was Director of the Observatory from 1918 to 1944 when control of the Observatory moved from the finance department in the Nizam's government to Osmania University. Subsequently Akbar Ali was the Director from 1944 to 1960 who installed the 48" telescope at the Observatory. Under his directorship, the study of photoelectric photometry was introduced and the study of comets, variable stars, lunar occultation, solar activity and study of motion of clusters was undertaken.

Contributions of Nizamiah Observatory to the field of astronomy was recognised around the world. It took part in Carte du Ciel, an international astronomy observation program, between 1908 and 1944 and was a leading institute globally. It was assigned the coordinates from 17 to 23 degrees South between 1914 and 1929. It was assigned co-ordinates 36 to 39 degrees North between 1928 and 1938. Nizamiah Observatory was also active in the solar and seismological observations as part of the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). Nizamiah Observatory was shifted to a new building in Osmania University campus in 1983.

ii) Library

The CESS library attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the Telangana state, particularly in the field of Economics and its related fields. The mission of the library is to acquire, organize, preserve, and disseminate information, whatever meets the institutional needs. The library provides access to print and electronic resources, like books, journals, newspapers, CD-ROMs, Government Reports, e-journals, e-databases in a pleasant reading environment to its users.

The Library is also having a rich collection of World Bank publications as the only **Depository Library of the World Bank** in the state, which helps to enhance the knowledge of researchers in world scenario. The total collection of the library is more than 50,000 volumes which include 3450 journals back volumes, different types of documents of various institutes in India, theses, statistical reports of Central and State Governments, annual reports, reference books, text books, print journals subscription etc., in addition to the national and international databases. The Library is fully automated with the **KOHA - Library Management Software** to provide quality services to its users.

New additions/ subscribed resources in the financial year 2020-2021:

Books : 312 volumes

Print Journals: 100 titles

Databases : JSTOR, EBSCO-EconLit, EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, and IndiaStat

The Library is striving to update its user's knowledge through the services like Document Delivery Service, Current Contents, Articles database of Print Journals, Online literature search services, Conference alerts, Reprographic Service, Inter Library Loan, Current Awareness Service, Selective Dissemination of Information, and User awareness programmes.

During the testing times of COVID-19, the library provided remote access to its resources through a secured environment and also the library staff supported all its users whenever they are in need over phone and online.

iii) Naming of CESS Auditorium as “BPR Vithal Auditorium”

Sri BPR Vithal, founder, CESS breathed his last on 19th June, 2020. To perpetuate the memory of its founder, the Centre's Auditorium has been named as BPR Vithal Auditorium. The letters were carved in brass and fixed on the portico of the Auditorium.

iv) Inventory

During the year 2020-21, physical verification of all the movable assets in the Centre was taken up by recording the building wise and class wise details including computer systems & accessories, Laptops and other IT infrastructure related assets. Each asset has been assigned number for identification and inventory purpose and for accurate reporting of the current book value of the assets.

v) Infrastructure Development

- During the year, certain modifications have been done in the two Ph. D class rooms of the main building by extending the dais and blackboards and re fixing the projectors for adjustment, to enhance the class room facilities.
- The sewage line of the Centre was choked due to construction works of Government buildings in the neighboring area. A new sewage line was laid by connecting it to Punjagutta colony main line.
- Due to heavy rains and floods towards the end of monsoon during the year, power supply was disrupted because of damage to the electrical cable running underground from BPR Vithal Auditorium to the panel box located opposite Guest House. A new cable was laid to make the three-phase power supply system in the Centre completely functional.

Construction of Hostel Building

The Institute is planning to construct hostel building to meet the growing need for providing residential facility/accommodation for the research scholars especially girls from other states as well as rural areas of the state seeking admission to pursue Ph.D. Programme and also taking part in various research activities of the institute. Necessary work in this regard is in progress.

vi) IT Infrastructure

During the year, as part of technical augmentation process, video conferencing facility has been created in the 1st floor of the main building by purchasing and installing a camera and mike with speaker, for more visibility and smooth conduct of virtual meetings and video conferences which enabled better engagement across locations.

A dedicated IT hub is functioning with a full-time service engineer to provide technological support to the faculty and students to achieve its object of knowledge/dissemination. The IT Hub supports teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration.

IT Inventory in CESS Campus

- Hardware
- 112 numbers HP/LENOVO/DELL desktops, 73 HP/BROTHER/CANON printers and 101 UPS APC/MICROTEK/POWERTEK/NUMERIC/I-BALL /ZEBRONIX are used by faculty, staff and students.
- 1 number CANON- IR 6255 Xerox machine is placed in the cellar of the Main building.
- 3 Invertors are provided in Director Office, Library Main Hall and Director Quarter.
- 2 routers are installed in Main building reception and Director Residence.
- 1 Load balancing router- SISCO RV042 is in the reception of Main building.
- 19 switches (1 D Link gigabyte 48 port switch, 8- 24 Port10/100 switches, 1- 16 port switch , 7- 8 port 10/100 switches, 2- 5 Port 10/100 switches) are installed in 4 buildings of the campus. (Main building, Library, Director Quarter and Auditorium)
- 11 Access Points are distributed in 5 buildings of the Campus. (Main building, Library, Director Quarter, Auditorium and Guest House) to provide Wi- Fi facility.
- 7 Projectors are installed in the class rooms and seminar halls of Main building and Auditorium.
- 1 HP server is in the Library Main Hall.
- Ethernet CAT 6 network connections from Main building Reception to other buildings for distribution internet.
- Google APPS for business (G mail) server for e- mail users.

Internet Service

ACT - SME Phenomenal! GBPS speed (1000MBPS) of monthly data limit of 3 TB (3000GB) and BSNL Broad Band (10MBPS speed) 3 GB data limit per day internet connectivity for internet facility on the campus.

Wi- Fi Facility

CESS campus is fully Wi- Fi enabled. All the buildings in the campus are equipped with Wi-Fi facility. Wi-Fi facility is also available in the Guest House and Quarters for students.

Software

- i. Microsoft Windows server 2012 standard edition
- ii. Microsoft Windows
- iii. Microsoft Office
- iv. Symantec End Point Protection

Statistical software

STATA 15 and SPSS 22 have been provided to students and faculty for their education and research purposes.

Website

CESS has a very active website: <https://cess.ac.in/>. It is kept up to date. Institute Website is maintained on a regular basis by updating all the information related to the management, facilities, PhD admissions, research projects, publications, lecture series and other activities of the Centre.

vii) General Facilities

Reading Hall and Computer Lab for PhD Scholars

The PhD Scholars have been provided a hall comprising work stations with Wi-Fi access for reading purpose after classes/ during holidays in the administrative building. A dedicated Computer Lab has also been arranged for the research students with 10 desktop computers, 2 printers and 1 scanner with internet facility in the Library building to facilitate them to work on their doctoral thesis.

Recreation

Towards creation of recreation facilities for students, faculty and staff, the Centre has set up an outdoor shuttle badminton court in the campus and provided indoor games like table tennis, carom board, chess and so on. Sports and Games competitions were held during the academic year 2020-21 besides cultural events organised by the students.

Canteen

The Centre is also having canteen facilities on demand serving tea/snacks and lunch to the rooms at the rates approved by the Internal Maintenance Committee.

Parking

The Institute also arranged decent parking slots for parking two and four wheelers.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Prof. R. Radhakrishna Honorary Professor, CESS	Chairman
Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.) Honorary Fellow, CESS	Founder Member
Shri G.R.Reddy, IES (Retd.) Advisor to Government (Finance) Government of Telangana	Founder Member
Prof. J. Mahender Reddy Vice-Chancellor, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad	Founder Member
Shri K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS Principal Secretary, Finance Department and Principal Secretary (FAC) Planning Department, Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
Shri R. Ravi Additional Secretary to Government Finance Department, Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	ICSSR Nominee (Ex-Officio)
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. C. Ramachandraiah Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Dr. T.S.Jeena Associate Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Prof. E. Revathi Director, CESS	Member-Secretary

ANNEXURE 2

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prof. R. Radhakrishna Honorary Professor, CESS	Chairman
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	ICSSR Nominee
Shri R. Ravi Additional Secretary to Government Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.) Honorary Fellow, CESS	Founder Member
Prof. C. Ramachandraiah Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
Prof. E. Revathi Director, CESS	Member-Secretary

ANNEXURE 3

FACULTY AND STAFF

Faculty	Research Area
Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao Honorary Professor	Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development, Inclusive Growth.
Prof. R. Radhakrishna Honorary Professor	Agriculture, Food security, Nutrition; growth, Poverty and Well-Being
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy Honorary Fellow	Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Federalism, Finance, Economic Policies and Economic Reforms.
E. Revathi Professor and Director	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
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, Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural and Resource Economics
Alivelu Kasturi 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	Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad, Rural Labor and Land Markets, Agrarian Economy, Migration and Development of Dalits (Schedule Caste)
Ch. Krishna Rao Assistant Professor	Ph.D (Sociology), University of Hyderabad Sociology of Education, Science, Technology and Society (STS)
M. Srinivasa Reddy Assistant Professor	Ph.D (Rural Development), Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuram, Andhra Pradesh Participatory Natural Resource Management, Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing, Social Inclusion, Education
Vijay Korra Assistant Professor	Ph.D (Economics), CDS, Tiruvananthapuram and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi Migration Studies, Economics of Labour and Labour Markets, Development Economics and Tribal Economy
P. Aparna Assistant Professor	Ph.D (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, Rural Livelihoods, Education, Agriculture and Human Development
C. T. Vidya Assistant Professor	Ph.D (Economics), IIT, Madras, Services Sector, International Trade & Development (Technology, Financial & FDI), Macroeconomics and Applied Econometrics
Mr. Chakradhar Jadhav Assistant Professor	Issues in Trade Negotiations, Fishery Subsidies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), NTMs (Non-Tariff Barriers)
Mr. Dayakar Peddi Assistant Professor	Environmental Economics, Environmental Valuation, Impact Evaluation, Development Economics, Applied Micro Econometrics

DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

Alivelu Kasturi	Dean
Y Srinivasulu	Academic Coordinator
K Venkataiah	Programme Coordinator
Parveen Begum	Office Assistant

DIVISION FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

S. Laxman Rao, Associate Professor	Ph.D (Political Science), Central University of Hyderabad, Society, State and Positive Discrimination: Institutional Interface with Mandal Commission
Pradeep Kamble, Assistant Professor	Ph.D in Economics, University of Hyderabad, State Level Fiscal Responsibilities in India
Sudhaveni Naresh, Assistant Professor	Socio-Economic and Identity Implications of Demographic Crisis in Russia 1991 to 2013
S. Harinath	Research Associate
P.Anjaneyulu	Research Associate
K.Bhaskar	Research Associate
Ms. T.Aswani	Research Assistant
Mr Yadaiah	Office Assistant

RESEARCH CELL FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION PLANNING, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

M. Venkatanarayana Associate Professor	Ph.D in Economics, Thiruvanthapuram Socio-Economic Transformation and Education Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh
Sri B. Sampath Rao	Research Associate
Sri D. Mohana Rao	Research Associate
G. Ramesh	Research Assistant

CHILD PROTECTION RESOURCE UNIT (UNICEF)

P David Raj	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 Sultana	Farmers' Producer Organisations

LIBRARY STAFF

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

RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF

Sri V. Malla Reddy	Research Associate YL/AO
Sri B.Narsaiah	Research Assistant, YL
Sri M.Bhaskar Reddy	Research Assistant, YL
Sri K.T.Shyam Sunder	Technical Assistant, YL

Sri G.Eedaiah	Research Assistant, AO
Sri B.Srinivas	Research Assistant, YL
Smt. K.Panchakshari	Research Assistant, AO
Smt. A.Rama Seshu	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO
Sri T.Dasthagiri	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
Mrs.A.S.Lakshmi	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
Mrs.P.Bhushana	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO

PROJECTS/ UNITS STAFF

Dr. B.P. Mohapathra	Assistant Professor
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ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTS STAFF

K. Rama Devi	Administrative Officer
Sri V.Subhash Varma	Finance Officer
Sri A.Nagaraju	PS to Director-1
Sri. P. Raja Narendra Reddy	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)- Library
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

EVENTS ORGANISED BY CESS

1. Faculty Seminar by Prof. K.S. Babu on “Working Children and Adolescent Workers in Telangana State”, 2nd January, 2020.

2. Zoom Meeting with PJTSAU official 9th July, 2020 to take forward the MoU between CESS and PJTSAU. Participants for the meeting are:

1. Dr. Jagadeeshwar, Director of Research, PJTSAU
2. Dr. Ramulu (Agronomist) Dy. Director of Research PJTSAU
3. Dr. Gourishankar, Dy. Dir. Of Research PJTSAU
4. Dr. K. Suhasini, Prof. and University Head, Dept. of Economics PJTSAU
5. Dr. K. Vijaya Kumar, Prof. Dept of Agricultural Economics, PJTSAU
6. Dr. G. P. Sunandini, Agricultural Economies, PJTSAU
7. Dr. Hymavathi, Prof. Food & Nutrition PJTSAU
8. Dr. G. Sreenivas, Prof. Head, ACRC, PJTSAU
9. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy, Associate Professor, CESS
10. Dr. Y.Srinivasulu, Asst. Professor, CESS

Convened by: Prof. E. Revathi

3. Zoom Meeting With ICRISAT officials on 10th July, 2020 to take forward the MoU between the CESS and ICRISAT the participants are:

1. Dr. Shalander Kumar, Prl. Scientist, Agril. Economics, MIND, ICRISAT
2. Dr. S Nedumaran, Sr. Scientist, Economics, MIND, ICRISAT
3. Dr. Padmaja, Sr. Scientist, Gender Research, MIND, ICRISAT
4. Dr. Kumaracharyulu, Sr. Scientist, Agril. Economics, MIND, ICRISAT
5. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy Associate prof. CESS
6. Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu, Asst. Prof. CESS
7. Dr. P. Aparna, Asst. prof. CESS
8. Dr. M. Srinivasa Reddy, Asst professor, CESS
9. Dr. CT Vidya, Asst Prof. CESS
10. Mr. P. Dayakar, Asst Prof. CESS
11. Mr. Chakradhar Jadhav, Asst. Prof. CESS

Convened by: Prof. E. Revathi

4. “Time Series Econometrics”- Special lectures by Dr. Arun Bala Chandran (University of Groningen, Netherlands), 16th to 22nd July, 2020.

5. Webinar on National Education Policy 2020, on 4th August, 2020 with B. Vinod Kumar, Vice Chairman, Telangana State Planning Board, and Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of TSCHE and CESS faculty

6. One day Brainstorming on “Socio-Economic Conditions affecting Livelihoods of Kummari (Potters) Community”, 6th August, 2020.
7. One day Brainstorming on “Livelihood and Socio-Economic Status of Vaddera Community in Telangana State: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward”, 7th August, 2020.
8. “Simultaneous Equation Models (SEM)” – Special lectures by Prof. Ramakrishna Gollagari (ECS University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), 7th and 8th August, 2020.
9. A virtual discussion on implications of “National Education Policy 2020”, 4th September, 2020.
10. “Sustainable Development Goals”, (SDGs), Meeting with Planning Department officials on 22nd October, 2020.
11. SCDD Meeting conducted with SCSDf at o/o Commissioner SCDD with SCSDf Research Unit, on 22nd October, 2020.
12. One day Brainstorming on “Agriculture Reforms” relating to the new Agriculture Acts, 23rd October, 2020
13. Workshop on “Strengthening of Child Protection Mechanisms in Railways: An Initiative by Railway Protection Force, Secunderabad” and “Creating a Child Friendly and Protective Environment for Children In Contact With Railways” by Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC)-CESS-UNICEF, 2nd December, 2020
14. Studies on Education Policy, Planning and Governance- CESS and TSCHE with B Vinod Kumar, Vice-Chairman, Telangana State Planning Board, Prof. T. Papi Reddy, Chairman, TSCHE, Prof. Limbadri, Vice-chairman, TSCHE, Prof. Venkataramana, Vice-chairman, TSCHE on 24th December, 2020.
15. Faculty Seminar on the theme “Sustainable Development Goals in Telangana State” 4th January, 2021
16. Lecture (Online) on “Agricultural Markets – why they are important and exciting” (CESS Lecture Series on Development Themes-1) by Dr. Barbara Harriss-White, FacSS Emeritus Professor and Fellow Wolfson College, Oxford University, 20th January, 2021
17. Brainstorming Session (Online/offline) on “New Farm Acts: Understanding implications for the Telangana State”, 23rd January, 2021
18. Seminar by Research scholars on “Impact of COVID-19 on the Economy”, 29th January, 2021
19. Inauguration of SOARSA 2021 Poster, Badminton Court and Table Tennis Court by Director, CESS, 8th February, 2021
20. Celebration of Sports Festival among faculty, staff and research scholars during 8-11 February, 2021

21. Inauguration of Research Scholars' Newsletter & Cultural Event – Festi Vista 2021, 12th February, 2021
22. Round Table Discussion on “Union Budget 2021 Analysis”, 19th February, 2021.
23. Virtual Seminar on “*Whether India has achieved its Potential Efficiency in Merchandise Exports?*” (CESS Lecture Series on Development Themes-2) by Professor Kaliappa Kalirajan, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University, Canberra, 24th February 2021.
24. Lecture by Prof Govind Kelkar on ‘Women’s entitlements to land: The question of norms and attitudes’ on the occasion of International Women’s Day, 8th March, 2021.
25. Residential Induction Training for Chairpersons and Members of the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) in Telangana State by Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC)-CESS-UNICEF for six days during 8-13, March, 2021.
- 2.6 Discussion Session on the Research Paper on “Rising Inequalities in Income in India: Key Role of Socio-Political Factors”, authored by Professor CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder Member, CESS, 18th March, 2021.

Social Scientists from Hyderabad Central University (Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, Prof Purendra Prasad) Osmania University (Prof Rama Melkote), Sri Shyam Mohan Chairman, TPCC Intellectual CellI, Dr K Keshav Rao, Rajya Sabha Member, Sri B Vinod Kumar, Vice Chairman Telangana State Planning Board, Sri Madhu CPM Party AP, Narayana, Ramakrishna, CPI Party, Senior Journalist Sri K Ramachandra Murthy reflected on the issues raised by Prof CH Hanumantha Rao. The session was chaired by Prof E Revathi, Director CESS.

ANNEXURE 5
PRESS COVERAGE OF CESS ACTIVITIES

Date	Item on Particulars	News papers	Remarks
19.03.2021	పేదల ఆదాయంలో క్షీణత	సాక్షి తెలుగు వార్త	ఆచార్య చెన్నమనేని హనుమంతరావు, పరిశోధనా పత్రంపై సెస్ లో నిర్వహించిన చర్చలో పలువురు వక్తలు, సెస్ డైరెక్టర్ ఆచార్య రేవతి ఆధ్వర్యంలో రాజ్యసభ సభ్యుడు కే కేశవ రావు, రాష్ట్ర ప్రణాళిక సంఘము ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు వినోద్ కుమార్ మరియు మధు, సి పి ఎం కార్యదర్శి, రామచంద్రమూర్తి, సీనియర్ జర్నలిస్ట్ తదితరులు
19.03.2021	దేశానికీ దీక్సూచి తెలంగాణ అభివృద్ధిలో ఆదర్శంగా నిలుస్తున్న రాష్ట్రం	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ	ఆచార్య చెన్నమనేని హనుమంతరావు, పరిశోధనా పత్రంపై సెస్ లో నిర్వహించిన చర్చలో పలువురు వక్తలు, సెస్ డైరెక్టర్ ఆచార్య రేవతి ఆధ్వర్యంలో రాజ్యసభ సభ్యుడు కే కేశవ రావు, రాష్ట్ర ప్రణాళిక సంఘము ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు వినోద్ కుమార్ మరియు తదితరులు
19.03.2021	పంచాయితీ నిదుల కేటాయింపులో తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాలు వెనుకంజ: “ఆదాయ అసమానతల పెరుగుదలలో సామాజిక, రాజకీయ కారణాలు” అంశంపై పరిశోధనా పత్రం విడుదల	ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి	చెన్నమనేని హనుమంతరావు, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త, పద్మభూషణ్ పురస్కార గ్రహీత
11.12.2020	బాల్య వివాహాలు పిల్లల హక్కుల ఉల్లంఘనే	సాక్షి తెలుగు వార్త	CESS Study
05.11.2020	AT 33%, T's Unemployment rate higher than National average	Times of India	Interview with E. Revathi and P. Aparna
31.10.2020	ప్రభూత్వ విద్యపై కేటాయింపులు పెంచాలి	Eenadu	Study by Education Cell M. Venkatanarayana, E. Revathi

Date	Item on Particulars	News papers	Remarks
	రాష్ట్రాల కన్నా కేంద్రం నిధులు తక్కువ సెస్ అధ్యయనంలో వెల్లడి		
01.09.2020	నలభై ఏళ్ల తర్వాత చూసి..... రెండేళ్ల కిందట సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ స్టడీస్ లోని ఇండియన్ ఎకనామిక్ అసోసియేషన్ 98 వ వార్షికోత్సవానికి ముఖ్య అధితిగా ప్రణబ్ హోజరు అయ్యారు	Andhra Jyothi	సి హెచ్ హనుమంతరావు, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త, పద్మభూషణ్ పురస్కార గ్రహీత
7.08.2020	శాలివాహనులు స్థితిగతులపై సమగ్ర నివేదిక	Sakshi	Brainstorming Session on Study on Potters
07.08.2020	కుల వృత్తులకు పూర్వ వైభవం	Namaste Telangana	
07.08.2020	ఎస్సీ, ఎస్టీలు, మహిళలకు ప్రత్యేక యూనివర్సిటీలు అవసరం సెస్ సర్వేలో వెల్లడి	Eenadu	
15.07.2020	లాక్ డౌన్ నష్టం 70,000 కోట్లు జి ఎస్ డి పీ లో అది 7.9 శాతము, సెస్ డాక్యుమెంట్ వెల్లడి	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ	Note on COVID 19 Impact on State Economy C. Ravi, E. Revathi and P. Aparna
29.06.2020	Lackdown cost T over Rs. 17,000 cr/day, realty crumbled like house of cards: Agri Sector Saw Minimal Losses	Times of India	
24.06.2020	A tribute to a quintessential finance man	The Hindu	Dr. Duvvuri Subba Rao
20.06.2020	Acclaimed economist, Pioneer of reforms, BPR Vithal Passes away, KCR, KTR Condole death of Vithal	Indian Express	
20.06.2020	Ex- IAS officer B.P.R Vithal Passes away He was Finance and Planning Secretary to AP. Govt from 1972 to 1982, CM Condoles Death	The Hindu	
20.06.2020	Vithal garu taught me to disagree to agree	Deccan Chronicle	Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy
20.06.2020	మహనీయుడు మన విఠల్	Namaste Telangana	Prof. E. Revathi, Director, CESS

Date	Item on Particulars	News papers	Remarks
	నివాళి: బి పీ ఆర్ విరల్ గారు CESS స్థాపకులు 1980-82 సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్		
05.06.2020	నా ప్రయాణం..... ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త అనుభవసారం రాజకీయ ఆర్థిక అంశాలపై అధ్యయనం సి హెచ్ హనుమంతరావు, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త, పద్మభూషణ్ పురస్కార గ్రహీత	నమస్తే తెలంగాణ	Founder Member CESS
05.06.2020	అనుభవం రాజకీయ ఆర్థిక అంశాలపై అధ్యయనం చేస్తున్నా సి హెచ్ హనుమంతరావు, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థిక శాస్త్రవేత్త, పద్మభూషణ్ పురస్కార గ్రహీత	ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి	Interview with Prof. CH Hanumantha Rao

ANNEXURE 6

INTERNAL COMMITTEES (2019-2021)

Sl. No	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
1	Publication Committee	1. Prof C Ramachandraiah Chairperson 2. Dr. B Suresh Reddy 3. Dr. Vijay Korra 4. Dr T S Jeena Member/ Convener	• Publication of Monographs, Working Papers, Working Papers of other Divisions in CESS • Policy Briefs after each project by the concerned faculty (to be uploaded on to the CESS website) • Fliers (on current and contemporary issues, methodology, review of literature etc.) to be uploaded on CESS website • FACT Sheets
2	Annual Report, ICSSR Report, Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lectures, Brochures	1. Prof C Ramachandraiah Chairperson 2. Dr. G. Alivelu 3. Dr B Suresh Reddy	• 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 • Arrange Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lectures
3	Newsletter, Calendar, Diary	1. Prof C Ramachandraiah Chairperson 2. Dr T S Jeena 3. Dr K Chandrasekhar 4. Dr Y Sreenivasulu 5. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener	• Newsletter (reporting projects undertaken, publications, conferences, seminars, lectures, important issues related to faculty, visitors to CESS – to be uploaded on CESS website) • Brochures • Calendar (every year) • Diary (every year)

4	Library Committee	1. Prof C. Ramachandriah Chairperson 2. Dr C Niranjan Rao 3. Dr K SBabu 4. Dr G Alivelu 5. Dr M Srinivas Reddy 6. Librarian: Member/ Convener	• To procure, renew journals • Procure data base • Periodicals • Monographs, Working Papers • Thesis • Books • Digitisation
5.	Women Grievance Cell / Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH)	1. Dr G Alivelu, Chairperson 2. Prof C. Ramachandriah 3. Dr T S Jeena 4. Smt. B. Srivani	To look into the matters relating to women staff/ students at the CESS
6.	Faculty Seminar Committee (Both Internal & External)	Dr T S Jeena, Coordinator	• To coordinate with the faculty to present seminars on the projects, studies they undertake • To coordinate lectures by resource persons identified/ suggested by faculty
7.	Data Base Management Committee	1. Dr C Niranjan Rao Chairperson 2. Dr P Aparna 3. Librarian: Member/ Convener	• To compile and provide information from all the data sources
8.	Student Welfare Committee	1. Dr Y Sreenivasulu 2. Dr P Aparna 3. Two Ph.D. Students (1 male and 1 female)	• To look into the welfare matters of the students
9.	Maintenance and Purchase Committee	1. Prof C. Ramachandraiah Chairperson 2. Dr G Alivelu 3. Dr Ch Krishna Rao 4. Finance Officer 5. A.A.O (Smt. B. Srivani), 6. Manager (M. Gnaneshwar) 7. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener	• To monitor and supervise the maintenance of the CESS building, library, auditorium, seminar halls, Director residence, staff quarters. • Purchase the required assets • Call for and finalise quotations.

10.	Canteen Hygiene and WASH Committee	1. Prof C Ramachandraiah Chairperson 2. Dr G Alivelu 3. Manager (M. Gnaneshwar) 4. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener	• To look into the overall hygiene of the canteen, check the expiry dates of the provisions etc. • To look into the maintenance of safety of drinking water, accessories in toilets and general hygiene of Campus.
11.	Computer and Website Committee	1. Prof. E. Revathi Chairperson 2. Dr. G. Alivelu 3. Sri Jadhav Chakradhar 4. Finance Officer 5. Administrative Officer: Member/Convener	• All matters related to Computers, Printers etc. viz., purchase, replacement installation & award of AMC. • All matters related to Website maintenance including award of AMC



Esteemed Guests on the occasion of Seminar on “Rising Inequalities in Income in India: Key Role of Socio- Political Factors”



Discussion on Union Budget, 2020-21, by Faculty and Scholars



International Women's Day, Prof. Govind Kelkar’s Lecture on Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim Their Right to Land



Director, Directorate of Economics and statistics and Director Planning Department, Govt of Telangana, Seminar on SDGs



Sri. B.Vinod Kumar, Vice Chairman, Telangana State Planning Board, Telangana State Council for Higher Education and Research Cell on Education; Discussion on Status of Higher Education in Telangana State



Faculty Seminar on SDGs 4th January, 2021



CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

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