



# Annual Report 2024-25



**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

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



Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, at Kautilya Economic Conclave 2024

# CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

## ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



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## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

CESS has developed expertise on several economic and social themes, especially in agriculture and allied sectors, natural resources, food security, poverty dynamics, unemployment, state finances, industrial development, MSME sector, the economics of health and demography, education, urban development, trade and services, water and sanitation, women and child development, marginalized groups and tribal studies, over a period of time. In recent times CESS has diversified its research areas to include international trade, farmers' collective institutions, migration, groundwater issues, environment, renewable energy, global value chains and studies on inclusive development.

The year 2024-25 has been an academically productive year. The faculty members completed 10 research projects in the themes of agriculture, fisheries- dry fish, farmer producer organisations, financial status of PRIs, labour market; school and higher education, public expenditure; tribal studies, migration, health care behaviour; evaluation of flagship programmes- PM POSHAN, SSA. Twelve research projects are ongoing along with new projects launched in 2024-25. The 'Young Lives- At work' India fact sheets have been released in March 2025 which was also well received by policy makers at Niti Ayog. A prestigious project *Doing Research Assessment, Assessing Social Science Research in India* has been awarded to the Centre by ICSSR and Global Development Network, a worldwide network of research and policy institutes working towards generating new perspectives on development challenges. Another collaborative project was awarded to the Centre on *Women entrepreneurship in MSMEs*. The Centre has completed study on *Evaluation of AP State Finances* led by Dr GR Reddy, Founder Member, Board of Governors, CESS. The study was entrusted by the 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Government of India. The Centre also published book titled, *Interseeting*

*paths of Sustainable Development, Urbanisation and Women's Empowerment* a collection of papers received at the 22<sup>nd</sup> IASSI Annual Conference hosted in 2023 in collaboration with IASSI.

The Centre was entrusted by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, with the analysis of data collected through the *Telangana Socio, Economic, Educational, Employment, Political and Caste (TGSEEPC) Survey*. The Centre prepared and submitted a comprehensive analytical report along with detailed tabular analyses, which were well received and appreciated by the Department.

The Centre gratefully acknowledges the financial support received from ICSSR, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India; grants from Planning Department, Govt. of Telangana. Apart from this core grant, specific project grants are received from Scheduled Caste Development Department, and other national and state institutions- Ministry of Tribal Affairs; external sponsors of research projects- Oxford University, the University of Manitoba. The Centre acknowledges the support received for undertaking the respective studies.

I would like to place on record my heartfelt thanks to Prof DM Nachane, Chairman, CESS; Prof Dhananjay Singh, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder Member and Honorary Professor, CESS; distinguished members of the Board of Governors and Executive Council, and faculty and staff for extending utmost cooperation in carrying out the academic activities during the year 2024-25. I appreciate the efforts of Dr K Alivelu, Dr Jadhav Chakradhar, D Srinivas and P Raja Narendra Reddy in compiling the Annual Report 2024-25.

**E Revathi**  
Professor and Director  
Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Hyderabad



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## I. Introduction

In line with its vision, the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) has undertaken several research projects of policy relevance during the year 2024-25. Considerable efforts were made toward faculty development, strengthening of the Ph.D. programme, and infrastructure improvement. All these have been achieved while maintaining a healthy financial position of the Centre.

Over the years, the Centre has developed expertise in diverse areas such as agriculture and allied sectors, natural resources, food security, poverty dynamics, unemployment, state finances, industrial development, MSME sector, health, demography, education, urban development, water and sanitation, and studies on marginalized groups and women. In recent times, CESS has also diversified into emerging areas including international trade, migration, groundwater issues, renewable energy, and inclusive development.

The year 2024-25 has been academically productive. The Centre published the book "*Intersecting Paths of Sustainable Development, Urbanisation and Women's Empowerment*", selected papers presented at the 22<sup>nd</sup> IASSI Annual Conference hosted by CESS in 2023. Faculty members completed ten research projects and initiated twelve new ones in areas such as agriculture, fisheries, education, tribal studies, labour markets, migration, and evaluation of flagship government programmes.

A notable achievement was the *Doing Research Assessment: Assessing Social Science Research in India* project, awarded by ICSSR and the Global Development Network (GDN), alongside several

other collaborative and policy-oriented studies, including those on women's entrepreneurship in MSMEs, evaluation of A.P. State Finances for the 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, and the Telangana Socio-Economic, Educational, Employment, Political and Caste (TGSEEPC) Survey.

The Centre also continued to contribute through its specialized divisions, including the Research Cell for Studies in Education Policy, Planning, and Governance (RSEPPG); Division for Studies in Social Inclusion; and the Child Protection Research Centre (CPRC) supported by UNICEF.

Faculty members actively engaged in academic dissemination through publications, seminars, and conferences, contributing over 35 journal articles in reputed journals, books, book chapters, and working papers. CESS also organized its annual B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lecture and Foundation Day Lecture, delivered by eminent scholars.

The Division for Graduate Studies (DGS) strengthened the Ph.D. programme by organizing special lectures, capacity-building workshops, and an internship programme. Several Ph.D. scholars presented their research at national and international conferences.

The Centre gratefully acknowledges the financial support received from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Education, Government of India; the Planning Department, Government of Telangana; and other national and international agencies, including the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Oxford University, and the University of Manitoba.



## II. Research Projects

Sl. No	Title	Status/ Date of Completion	Policy Implication / Outcome
1	The Telangana Socio-Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (Comprehensive Household) Survey 2024	2025	The survey provides comprehensive data to aid the state government in planning and policymaking across socio-economic, educational, employment, and political dimensions.
2	Wage-Earnings of Regular Salaried in India by Skill-Levels of Occupations and Skill Mismatch with a Gender Dimension: Analysis using PLFS- 6 (2022-23)	2025	The study analyses wage disparities among regular salaried workers in India by skill level and gender, revealing that higher skills and better skill-job matches lead to higher earnings and reduced gender wage gaps.
3	Vocational Education and Skill Development in BRICS: Case Studies from India	2025	The study presents India's vocational education and skill development framework within the BRICS context, highlighting key policies, institutional structures, and case studies that demonstrate India's efforts to strengthen its TVET system for inclusive skill growth.
4	Comprehensive Baseline Survey of the SC Community in Telangana State: Mapping of Data and Resources on a spatial domain	2025	The study established a comprehensive GIS-based baseline of SC households in Telangana, identifying livelihood patterns and potential STI-driven interventions for their socio-economic development.
5	Evaluation of FPOs under the promotion of Centre Sector Scheme of 10,000 FPOs.	2025	The study evaluated FPOs under the Central Sector Scheme of 10,000 FPOs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, highlighting improved member incomes, input cost savings, and market linkages, with recommendations for enhancing sustainability practices.
6	Occupational Diversification, Migration, and Development of De-notified Tribes: A Study in Telangana (2024)	2025	The study highlights the socio-economic vulnerabilities of de-notified tribes in Telangana, emphasizing the need for holistic welfare measures to improve their livelihoods, reduce inequality, and promote inclusive development.
7	Social Audit of Samagra Shiksha Scheme in Selected Schools in Telangana	2025	The study assessed the implementation of the Samagra Shiksha Scheme in Telangana, finding improved educational access but highlighting gaps in infrastructure, funding, and digital resources that need attention for greater impact.
8	Social Audit of PM POSHAN Phase I Scheme in Telangana	2025	The social audit of the PM POSHAN Phase I Scheme in Telangana found high student participation and positive impacts on enrolment, but noted issues in WASH facilities, cook remuneration, infrastructure, and meal quality, calling for stronger monitoring and timely support measures.

Sl. No	Title	Status/ Date of Completion	Policy Implication / Outcome
9	Farmers' satisfaction on Paddy procurement process in Telangana state for the Yasangi season (rabi) 2023-24	2025	The study found that over 90% of farmers were satisfied with the 2023-24 rabi paddy procurement process in Telangana, though improvements are needed in PPC facilities, transparency, and grievance redressal to enhance efficiency and farmer welfare
10	End Line Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Telangana State (funded by Election Commission of India)	2025	The study assessed citizens' knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward electoral participation in Telangana during the 2024 Parliamentary elections, revealing high voter enrolment (98.4%) but low awareness (9%) of the c-Vigil app.
11	A Situational Analysis of the Financial Status of the PRIs in Telangana State in the Context of II SFC	2025	The study examined the financial status of PRIs in Telangana in the context of the Second State Finance Commission, focusing on fiscal decentralization and the effectiveness of PRIs in delivering goods and services
12	Carbon Neutrality and Trade: Green Initiatives of ASEAN	2025	The study examined the impact of energy trade on carbon emissions and proposed policy pathways for ASEAN to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
13	Young Lives Survey- Improved understanding of the causes and effects of childhood poverty, inequality, and education – Young Lives at Work – Seventh Round	Ongoing	Improved education levels alongside persistent inequalities in education, employment, and health among youth.
14	Doing Social Science Research Assessment for India – A Global Development Network Project	Ongoing	The project aims to assess the state of social science research in India to enhance its quality, relevance, and contribution to policymaking.
15	Breaking Glass Ceilings at Workplace: Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in the MSMEs Sector of South India	Ongoing	The study aims to identify and overcome barriers faced by women entrepreneurs in South India's MSME sector to promote gender equality, inclusive growth, and evidence-based policymaking.
16	Governance and Educational Outcome: A Study of School Education in Telangana	Ongoing	The study examines how governance and management practices in Telangana's school education institutions influence learning outcomes, institutional performance, and student employability
17	Expenditure on Education across States in India	Ongoing	The study analyses inter-state disparities in public and private expenditure on education in India and their relationship with educational outcomes.



Sl. No	Title	Status/ Date of Completion	Policy Implication / Outcome
18	Traditional vs Modern Systems of Medicines and Healthcare Seeking Behaviour of Households: Status, Opportunities and Constraints in Ayurvedic Healthcare Adoption in India. (2022- 2024)	Ongoing	The study analysed household healthcare-seeking behaviour in India, highlighting Ayurveda's growing role in treating non-communicable diseases and the need for greater research and standardisation to strengthen its scientific validation.
19	Social Economy of Dried Fish: A Study of Fish Consumption in Kerala (2022-present) as part of the Partnership Project on Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Well-being and Nutrition	Ongoing	The study highlights dried fish as an affordable, protein-rich, and culturally significant food in Kerala, particularly in highland regions. Despite its nutritional value, consumption is declining due to poor quality, hygiene issues, and changing perceptions. Strengthening supply chains and promoting hygienic processing are vital to sustain dried fish as a nutritious and affordable food option.
20	Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in Andhra Pradesh, as part of the Partnership Project on Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Well- being and Nutrition. (2018-present)	Ongoing	The study maps the social economy of dried fish in Andhra Pradesh, highlighting its vital role in nutrition and livelihoods, especially for women in coastal communities. It reveals gender and market inequities, informal value chains, and ecological stress in marine fisheries, calling for gender-inclusive policies, better infrastructure, and sustainable governance to strengthen this crucial coastal economy
21	Estimation of the Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2023-24 and 2024-25	Ongoing	The study estimates the consumption and value of chemical fertilizers among natural farming (PMDS) and non-CNF farmers in Andhra Pradesh, comparing usage across major crops under irrigated and rainfed conditions. It aims to assess fertilizer dependence, promote sustainable practices, and support the state's goal of achieving 100% chemical-free agriculture by 2030
22	Sample Verification of URVI Database for Various Practices of Community Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh: Challenges and Way forward A quant-qual study	Ongoing	The study verifies the accuracy of the URVI database and assesses the implementation of Community Natural Farming (CNF) practices under the APCNF initiative in Andhra Pradesh. Using mixed methods and a large farmer sample, it evaluates adoption levels, challenges, and field realities to provide evidence-based recommendations for improving the program's effectiveness and sustainability.
23	Socio-economic Study of the Impact of PVNR Open Cast Mining on Biodiversity, Heritage and Socio-Religious Importance of Ramappa Temple and Lakes	Ongoing	The study evaluates the potential ecological and cultural impacts of proposed mining projects near Ramappa Temple, highlighting threats to biodiversity and heritage within its 10 km radius.



Sl. No	Title	Status/ Date of Completion	Policy Implication / Outcome
24	Cost-Benefit Analysis of Two Mining Projects of SCCL in Telangana	Ongoing	The study conducts a cost-benefit analysis of SCCL's PVNR-OC and KTK-OC Expansion coal mining projects in Telangana, highlighting that while the projects yield economic profits, their substantial environmental and social costs nearly offset the gains.
25	Development Initiatives for transforming the socio-economic status of Marginalised Communities in Andhra Pradesh State-Impact of TSP and SCSP	Ongoing	The study assesses the implementation and impact of the TSP and SCSP programmes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, examining how these initiatives have contributed to the socio-economic transformation and improved quality of life of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
26	Social Audit of PM POSHAN Scheme in Telangana: Phase II	Ongoing	The study evaluates the implementation of the PM POSHAN Scheme (Phase II) across Telangana's 33 districts, highlighting its positive impact on children's nutrition, school enrolment, and retention, while identifying challenges such as food wastage, inadequate sanitation, and irregular payments to cooks, and recommending measures for improved efficiency and sustainability.
27	Enhancing Export Potential of AYUSH Products for Global Well-being: Strategies and Opportunities	Ongoing	The study assesses the export potential of AYUSH products from Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, revealing strong growth yet underutilized global opportunities, and recommends harmonized regulations, faster certifications, and targeted market strategies to strengthen India's role in the global wellness economy and promote holistic health worldwide.

### III. Summary of Publications

S. No	Type of publications	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Books authored	2	3	2
2	Peer reviewed	10	10	9
3	Scopus	12	26	12
4	UGC CARE	11	10	14
5	Book chapters	12	7	10
6	Monograph	5	2	1
7	Working papers	-	4	2
8	Policy Briefs	6	-	-

2022-23  $Q_1=2, Q_2=2, Q_3=6, Q_4=2$

2023-24  $Q_1=5, Q_2=8, Q_3=4, Q_4=2$

2024-25  $Q_1=5, Q_2=5, Q_3=1, Q_4=1$

## IV. Summary of Ph.D. Programme

S. No	Particulars	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
1	Number of Ph.D. Degrees Awarded	2	2	4
2	Per Capita Publications	2	1	2
3	UGC (JRF) Fellowships	5	3	6
4	UGC Other Fellowships	1	-	-
5	Full-time scholars	7	8	8
6	Ph.D. Students Enrolled	39	46	47

## V. Capacity Building

During 2024–25, the Centre approved promotions for existing faculty members in recognition of their commendable academic performance and contributions to research and teaching. Two Associate Professors were promoted to the position of Professor, and two Assistant Professors were promoted to Associate Professor. These promotions were approved by the Board of Governors of CESS, following due academic review and recommendations from the concerned committees.

### 1. Faculty Development and Academic Engagements (2024–25)

The year 2024–25 was a highly productive period for the Centre, marked by a range of academic activities including special lectures, seminars, workshops, panel discussions, and collaborative initiatives aimed at enhancing research capacity, policy dialogue, and faculty development.

#### a. Workshops and Training Programmes

- CESS, in collaboration with ICSSR-SRC, organized a Capacity Building Workshop on “Quantitative Techniques” for degree college lecturers in Telangana. Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy, Director, ICSSR-SRC, graced the programme as the Chief Guest. The workshop was held from July 1 to 11, 2024.
- A **Training and Capacity Building Programme for FPO Leaders** was conducted to enhance managerial and entrepreneurial capabilities.

3. A **Workshop on “Energy Transition: COP29 and India – Special Focus on Telangana”** was held in collaboration with the *Council for Green Revolution and Citizen Consumer and Civic Action Group (CAG)* on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2024.

#### b. Special Lectures and Panel Discussions

- Special lecture on “*Stabilization Policy Options in a ‘Lower and Longer’ Interest Rates Environment*” on April 29, 2024, delivered by Prof. Dilip M Nachane, Chairman of CESS.
- Panel Discussion on Poverty for Ph.D. Scholars and Students
- Interactive Session with Karnataka’s 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission
- DGS Special Lecture on “Transformative Urbanization Towards India 2047” delivered by Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani, Director of the Symbiosis School of Economics.
- DGS Special Lecture on “Urban Turn: Contest and Contestation” delivered by Prof. Sudha Mohan, Former Professor and Head, Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai.
- Special Lecture on “The Public Opinion and Electoral Consequences of Political Misconduct” delivered by Adam D. Wolsky, Senior Research Specialist from the Department of Sociology at Princeton University.
- DGS Lectures on “The 2024 Nobel Prize in Economics – Institutions and Beyond” and “Democracy and Capitalism – The Changing Dynamics” delivered by Prof. Chandrashekhar Deshpande, Professor of Economics at Welingkar



Institute of Management Development and Research, Mumbai

**c. Seminars and Academic Discussions**

1. **Faculty Seminar by Dr. M. Venkatanarayana** on “Wage-Earnings of Regular Salaried Workers in India by Skill Levels and Skill Mismatch with Gender Dimension: Analysis Using PLFS (2022-23).”
2. **Faculty Seminar by Prof. E. Revathi** on “Economic History of Hyderabad State: 1858-1948”
3. **DGS organized presentation on the Contributions of Nobel Laureates** by Ph.D. Scholars (2024-25 Batch).
4. **Presentation on the ‘India Gender Report’** by Ph.D. Scholars (2024-25 Batch).
5. **Presentation on CESS Activities for School Students**, aimed at promoting research awareness among younger audiences by Dr. Kasturi Alivelu.

**d. Distinguished Lectures and Conclaves**

1. **Prof. E. Revathi**, Director, represented CESS at the *Kautilya Economic Conclave 2024*.
2. The **B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lecture** was delivered by **Dr. Duvvuri Subbarao** on “*India’s Fiscal Federalism – Quo Vadis?*”, attended by distinguished dignitaries and economists from across India.
3. A commemorative lecture was held on the **97<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Shri B.P.R. Vithal**, where **Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty** addressed key fiscal issues before the 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, focusing on post-pandemic recovery and debt sustainability.
4. The 7th Foundation Day Lecture was delivered by **Prof. Santosh Mehrotra** on “*Can India Universalize Social Insurance before its Demographic Dividend Ends?*”.

**Outcomes and Impact**

These academic engagements fostered interdisciplinary collaboration, enhanced the Centre’s research capacity, and strengthened policy-oriented discussions among scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. The events also resulted in valuable academic exchanges, new research linkages, and contributions to ongoing policy

debates at the state and national levels

**VI. Research and Physical Infrastructure**

During 2024-25, the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) undertook significant initiatives to strengthen both its research and physical infrastructure in support of its expanding academic and policy research activities.

**a. Research Infrastructure**

The Centre enhanced its digital and analytical capabilities through the procurement of advanced statistical software—STATA 18 SE and SPSS 29.0 with advanced modules—along with institutional licenses for Grammarly and Turnitin—iThenticate to promote academic integrity and improve research quality. The CESS Library, one of the richest social science repositories in Telangana, further expanded its collection to nearly 50,200 volumes, including new subscriptions to over 100 national and international journals, databases such as EBSCO-EconLit, JSTOR, EPW Research Foundation, and IndiaStat, and World Bank publications. The library also strengthened user services, research support tools, and institutional repository systems (Dspace, KOHA LMS).

**b. Physical Infrastructure**

The CESS campus continued to develop as a self-contained academic space with administrative and academic buildings, a new Women’s Hostel, a renovated Guest House, an upgraded B.P.R. Vithal Auditorium, and modern staff quarters. IT and Wi-Fi facilities were strengthened through new fiber connections, a 1 GBPS ACT internet line, CCTV cameras, and additional access points. Landscaping improvements included new plantations and soil restoration, enhancing the eco-friendly ambience. The heritage Nizamiah Observatory structures on campus were also preserved. Other upgrades included a modernized canteen, new recreational facilities, expanded parking areas, and the addition of a computer lab and reading hall for Ph.D. scholars. These developments reflect CESS’s ongoing efforts to build a vibrant, sustainable, and research-focused campus.



## VII. Finance

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES N.O.campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 016 FINANCIAL STATEMENT							(Rs. in lakh)		
Receipts	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Payments	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		
To opening balance	1842.05	1839.08	1903.46						
To Salary, Maintenance & Development and Research Grant Government of Telangana	354.00	750.00	700.00	By Salary, Maintenance & Development and Research Expenditure	586.35	609.95	771.39		
ICSSR- Development & Research Grant	285.00	296.58	313.20	Salaries	91.62	136.43	133.83		
Centre's Receipts	37.16	31.92	39.54	Maintenance and Development	94.73	276.28	106.23		
Contribution from Fund Accounts for Maintenance & Devp.	102.39	0.00	0.00	Research Activities					
To Receipts for Projects and Fellowships				By Expenditure on Projects and Fellowships					
Domestic Projects	442.09	407.64	391.79	Domestic Projects	468.00	394.39	457.26		
FCRA Projects	80.33	256.70	44.95	FCRA Projects	60.18	281.54	31.69		
Interest on FCRA and Domestic Project Accounts	1.26	3.12	2.39	Fellowships	20.37	15.43	6.72		
Fellowships	15.10	5.74	13.39	By Expenditure on Infrastructure	253.86	194.00	48.38		
To Grant for Construction of Hostel from GoT	200.00	0.00	0.00	By Revenue Expenditure under Fund Accounts					
To Fund Account Receipts				Corpus Fund	0.22	12.79	16.10		
Interest on Corpus Fund	28.72	27.30	43.30	Research Development Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Interest on Research Development Fund	23.30	31.81	36.18	Centre's Development Fund	102.39	0.00	1.83		
Interest on Centre's Development Fund	20.67	18.52	16.58	Welfare Fund	0.60	0.21	0.60		
Overheads and other amounts credited to CDF	76.36	150.94	49.69	Group Gratuity Account	43.24	7.50	32.50		
Interest on Dr. Waneedudin Khan Memorial Fund	0.02	0.03	0.03	By Advances paid	11.93	145.43	14.74		
Interest & Contribution for CESS Employees Welfare Fund	0.93	0.95	3.01		1.19	0.36	0.11		
Interest & Contribution for CESS Employees Group Gratuity	35.23	13.63	42.16	By Deposits repaid	1839.08	1903.46	1993.93		
To Advances Received/Recovered	25.37	143.36	15.24	By Closing Balance					
To Deposits Received	3.78	0.45	0.40						
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3573.76</b>	<b>3977.77</b>	<b>3615.31</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3573.76</b>	<b>3977.77</b>	<b>3615.31</b>		



Director



Finance Officer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

## VIII. Looking Ahead (2025–26)

In 2025–26, CESS will consolidate its strong research momentum, with faculty continuing to publish in reputed journals, while prioritizing the timely completion of ongoing projects and converting high-quality project outputs into publishable research papers.

At the same time, the Centre will leverage its comparative advantage to mobilize new resources by approaching key funding agencies particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Social Welfare, Industry & Commerce, and Finance and will also strengthen engagement with the Government of Telangana, including project opportunities linked to RySS, Young Lives, and other funding windows, alongside measures to rationalize expenditures. Simultaneously, CESS will

continue upgrading research and physical infrastructure, strengthening software tools and digital systems (including STATA/SPSS and academic integrity tools), expanding library resources and e-databases, and improving campus and IT facilities to support research and academic activities. Alongside research and outreach, CESS will further strengthen its Ph.D. programme in Development Studies (regular full-time) run through the Division for Graduate Studies (in collaboration with Telangana University), which is designed to impart rigorous research training, ensure a strong on-campus research environment, and sustain inclusive admissions. Building on recent academic activities for scholars such as structured writing-skills workshops and regular doctoral committee processes for proposal registration and progress reviews, the Centre will continue to enhance doctoral training and research supervision systems.



# I. RESEARCH

This section presents an overview of the research conducted at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) during the 2024-2025 academic year. We begin by outlining the major projects and studies undertaken by the institution, highlighting the key areas of focus and their impact. Following this, we delve into the specific research initiatives led by the various research units within CESS, showcasing their contributions to the broader academic agenda. Next, we turn our attention to the individual research projects carried out by faculty members over the course of the year, underscoring their unique contributions to their respective fields. The publications of the CESS academic fraternity are also given. Lastly, we conclude with a review of the research work undertaken by the ICSSR senior fellows associated with CESS, summarizing their findings and scholarly contributions during the academic year.

## 1.1 Institutional Studies

### 1.1.1 Young Lives Survey- Improved understanding of the causes and effects of childhood poverty, inequality, and education – Young Lives at Work – Seventh Round

Young Lives is a unique international study of childhood poverty following the changing lives of 12,000 children in 4 countries [Ethiopia, India (AP and Telangana), Peru, and Vietnam] since 2002. It is a longitudinal panel study that follows the same children wherever they are. Young Lives seeks to improve understanding of the causes and consequences of childhood poverty and inform the development and implementation of future policies and practices that will reduce childhood poverty. In Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Young Lives has followed two groups of children (cohorts) since 2002: 2,000 children who were born in 2001-02 (called Younger Cohort) and 1,000 children (called Older Cohort) who were born in 1994-95. So far,

six rounds of research have been completed, and the data collection for the seventh round was completed in January 2024. The questionnaire has been modified in each survey round to suit the age of the children/ adults. Now, the younger cohort is 22-year-olds, and the older cohort is 29-year-olds. The project enables us to examine the inter-cohort comparison and link the policies over the seven years. Results of the six rounds of the survey are disseminated at various levels.

In the seventh round, the thrust is given to education and skills, employment, family lives, health, and well-being. The research project can now track skills development and educational and learning journeys from infancy to early adulthood. Our comprehensive data allows us to evaluate the causes and consequences of inequality in education and learning and how this affects securing work and family formation by exploring individual characteristics, skills, and aspirations, family circumstances and expectations, and school effectiveness. Many of the young people in our study began working during childhood, often unpaid and supporting the family farm or business, but aspired to higher-quality secure work in the formal sector. Many young people, particularly those from poor households and living in rural areas, end up working in insecure employment or subsistence entrepreneurship. Young Lives project seeks to better understand how, and to what extent, transitions to employment and entrepreneurship outcomes are influenced by experiences of childhood poverty and widening inequalities. This stream of research investigates the effects of gender, agency, and structural inequalities in the context of family dynamics and the life course trajectories of young people. Despite progress, widening disparities have continued to expose disadvantaged children to shockingly high rates of undernutrition. This project investigates the association between COVID-19-related changes in

lifestyle and dietary patterns and physical and mental health outcomes.

It completed its round-7 survey in the Telugu states that had produced factsheets on Education and Learning, Health, Nutrition and Well-Being, and Work and Family Lives. Dr. Shamika Ravi, a Member of the Economic Advisory Council for the Prime Minister, released the fact sheets on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2025 at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. She underscored the importance of evidence-based studies for effective policy making. s

#### **Findings from All India Factsheets – on Education and Learning, Work and Family lives, Health Nutrition and Well-Being:**

- Over the last seven years, secondary school completion has improved.
- University enrolment has increased among the 22-year-olds in 2023 compared to 2016.
- Early life inequalities predict education outcomes, particularly higher education enrolment and school completion by age 22.
- The gender gap in secondary completion has closed by age 22. However, women are less likely to enroll in university.
- Women who married before the legal age, or had children at early ages achieve the lowest education outcomes.
- Internet access has grown substantially, but a digital divide by gender, wealth and caste, though reduced, still persists.
- More schooling years and higher completion rates have not translated into an improvement in reading comprehension test performance between ages 15 and 22.
- Policies addressing the additional barriers faced by women from disadvantaged backgrounds in accessing higher education are pivotal.
- The transition from education to the labour market is occurring later for the Younger Cohort than for the Older Cohort born seven years earlier.
- Most young people who are working are engaged in poor-quality jobs, without a written contract and working long hours.
- A smaller proportion of women than men are employed, but women shoulder a larger share of unpaid care work.
- Early marriage and early parenthood, remain a concern, with 13% of Younger Cohort women being married before the legal age of 18 and 18% having a child by age 19.
- Early-life inequalities are reflected in rates of employment, employment with a contract at age 22, and early marriage and parenthood.
- A double burden of malnutrition is evident among Young Lives participants in India, as a high prevalence of underweight coexists with a high prevalence of overweight and obesity.
- Food insecurity is widespread among Young Lives households, with the majority being moderately food insecure.
- Early-life inequalities affect young peoples' nutrition and food insecurity.
- Subjective well-being has generally improved since the Younger Cohort were 12 years old, though there was a notable decline during the pandemic.
- Six out of ten participants exhibit symptoms compatible with at least moderate stress, while one out of ten have symptoms of at least mild anxiety.

**Team:** E. Revathi, Principal Investigator, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Consultant, as Field Coordinator, and K. T. Shyam Sundar (Data Manager)

**Sponsored by:** Department for International Development (DFID), Oxford, UK, through Oxford University.

**Status: Ongoing**



*Dr. Shamika Ravi, Member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, released the Young Lives Round-7 fact sheets at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi*

## Completed Studies

### 1.1.2 The Telangana Socio-Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (Comprehensive Household) Survey 2024

The Government of Telangana carried out a comprehensive caste (TGSEEEPC) survey in November-December of 2024. The information captured in the survey is intended to be used for the purpose of planning and policy of the state government in different dimensions of socio-economic, educational, employment, and political spheres of the population in the state. The Centre for Good Governance (CGG) provided IT support for the survey, such as app/format development, data capture, storage (on their server), and data analysis. In consultation with the Planning Department, the multidisciplinary team of CESS worked on its assignment through its core tasks such as – preparation of the report structure, design of detailed dummy tables (output formats) by clearly defining the numerator and the denominator for each variable, and

preparation of a comprehensive report.

The TGSEEEPC Survey Report is divided into two parts, Part -I presents the overall State situation and also the rural and urban situation analysis across social categories (SCs, STs, BCs-All, BC-A, BC-B, BC-C, BC-D and BC-E and OCs) on the various aspects of household and individual data collected in the domains of social, economic, education, employment and government schemes. In addition to the detailed findings, each chapter contains rural-urban variations and a summary of the results. Part II presents the detailed tables for districts and castes for all variables on which the Survey has collected data. The data tables align with the tables presented in the report. Part II consists of Annexure-I to III presenting State, Rural and Urban District Tables and Annexure- IV -Caste Tables presenting data on all variables for all the 245 castes falling into the social categories of STs; SCs; BCs-All; BC-A, B, C, D, E; and OCs.

**Team:** E. Revathi, M. Venkatanarayana, C. Ravi, S. Laxman Rao, Jadhav Chakradhar, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, M. Ramanjaneyulu, K. Panchakshari.

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

#### **1.1.3 Evaluation of State Finances of Andhra Pradesh submitted to 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission**

**Team:** E. Revathi, G.R. Reddy, Sridevi, Gopinath Reddy, C. Ravi, and Venkatanarayana Motkuri

**Sponsored by:** 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Government of India

#### **Ongoing Studies**

#### **1.1.4 Doing Social Science Research Assessment for India – A Global Development Network Project**

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies was granted a project on Doing Social Science Research in India by the Global Development Network. Four countries are doing the social science research assessment that includes Fiji, Cambodia, Laos and India. India's social science studies play a pivotal role in policy formulation, the society dynamics, and addressing critical issues. India's social science studies have undergone changes based on historical, economic, and political advancement. The research environment comprises universities, autonomous research centres, and government establishments. A few of the most pressing issues that face India's social science studies are Inadequate funding impacts the study scope and its quality. Full and good-quality data is not available. Institutions are devoid of basic infrastructure and facilities needed for higher-level research. Each discipline needs greater cooperation with other disciplines. It is needed to bridge the gap between the research results and policy implementation. Efforts towards the development of social science research work are aimed at assisting researchers and institutions via attempts by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). In addition, national social science policy debates focus on improving the quality and

effectiveness of research. In this context the team India is doing social science research assessment for India

**Team:** E. Revathi, Sujit Kumar Mishra, C.H. Yaganti, P. Aparna, Arifa Sultana, S Harinath

**Sponsored by:** Global Development Network/ ICSSR

#### **1.1.5 Breaking Glass Ceilings at Workplace: Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in the MSMEs Sector of South India**

This multidisciplinary and evidence-based research proposal outlines a comprehensive study aimed at breaking the invisible barriers hindering the success of women entrepreneurs in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in South India. By addressing these barriers, the research aims to empower women entrepreneurs, drive economic growth, promote social equity, and contribute to the vision of making Bharat a developed nation by 2047. The proposed study is significant as it addresses the underutilized potential of women entrepreneurs in the Indian economy. By empowering them, the research aims to enhance their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product, boost economic growth, attend Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that development is inclusive, benefiting all sections of society. Additionally, the study will inform policymaking by providing evidence-based insights into the specific challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and recommending targeted interventions to remove these barriers.

This study will focus on all five South Indian states - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana - due to their vibrant MSME sector and the growing presence of women entrepreneurs. The selection of this region allows for a comprehensive exploration of the challenges and opportunities faced by women entrepreneurs across diverse sectors and settings. The research will address several gaps in existing literature, including the underexplored area of invisible barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, the underrepresentation of women in MSME sector studies, and the lack of intersectional analysis. By employing innovative research methods such as a mixed-methods approach, thematic analysis, and statistical and econometric



analysis, the study aims to generate new knowledge and insights into the experiences of women entrepreneurs. The proposed research has several significant and path-breaking aspects, including promoting gender equality, informing policy and practice, contributing to theory-building, and empowering women entrepreneurs. By identifying strategies to overcome invisible barriers, the research will create a more inclusive and supportive environment for women entrepreneurs, driving economic development and social progress in South India.

**Team:** Reddy Y. Kesava, Brajaraja Mishra, M Srinivasa Reddy, Mahapatra Sushanta Kumar, and Neeraj Kumar

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR New Delhi

## 1.2 Studies Conducted by Research Units

### 1.2.1 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 the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in July 2020 with the financial support of the 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 from 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 the 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 the 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

- i. To organize seminars, workshops, discussions, and conferences on topical issues related to Education;

- ii. To conduct research studies focusing on education policy, funding, and governance;
- iii. To conduct assessment and evaluation studies on initiatives and programmes with respect to education development;
- iv. To bring out research reports, policy briefs, and working papers along with research publications

As part of the research mandate, the unit has initiated and conducted research studies on expenditure on education, remedial teaching in higher education institutions in Telangana, skill development initiatives, status of higher education in Telangana. Some of the completed studies in 2024 - 25 are listed below.

#### Completed Studies

- i) **Wage-Earnings of Regular Salaried in India by Skill-Levels of Occupations and Skill Mismatch with a Gender Dimension: Analysis using PLFS-6 (2022-23)**

This study has examined the differences in wage earnings of the regular-salaried workers in India by the skill levels required for occupations that they engaged in and matching skill levels that they possessed with a pertinent gender dimension. Analysis based on the PLFS-6 (2022-23), one of the national-level large-scale household surveys of India, purposed to study employment conditions and situation of unemployment in the country. Analysis focussed on regular-salaried workers in the age-group of 15-64 years.

Observations/findings of the analysis include: differences persist in wage-earnings of regular salaried by skill-levels required; wage-earnings in each skill-level increases with work-age/experience though at a decelerating rate; and further, differences in wage-earnings between skill-levels increases with work-age/experience. Additionally, on skill-mismatch, the under-skilled are paid lower wage-earnings while the over-skilled get higher wages. Skill-mismatch of under-skill penalises the wage-earnings of the regular-salaried while the over-skilled are rewarded. It indicates a more skill-based pay than a job-role-based pay structure. A Skill-based pay structure is an incentive to invest in

skills. Gender differences pertinent to wage-earnings are large at the base but decline with higher-order skills and among the over-skilled. Policy implications are pertinent.

**Team:** Venkatanarayana Motkuri

## **ii) Vocational Education and Skill Development in BRICS: Case Studies from India**

The BRICS TVET Cooperation Alliance is established under the guidance of BRICS vocational education policymakers. The BRICS Russia 2024, Federal Institute for the Development of Vocational Education and Training has conducted International analytical study “Technical and Vocational Education and Its Impact on the Development of BRICS Countries’ Potential”. CESS research team has contributed to the study. It is about profile of TVET in India and case studies of skill development initiatives in the country.

India has two trajectories of vocational education system: secondary school level and after school VET. Formal and non-formal organizations are involved in these programmes. Formal is integrated in curriculum of middle and senior Grades (9–12 Grades) imparting vocational courses on choice along with academic studies. After school vocational education continues in ITIs and polytechnics. Non-formal includes short-term courses, on-the-job training programs, and initiatives under PMKVY. They offer skills certification without compulsory formal education.

The normative base of VET in India is the Apprenticeship Act regulating apprenticeship system and on-the-job training, National Skill Development Policy (2009), National Policy on Education (2020) identifying strategy of vocational skills development, and National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) establishing qualifications levels and standards. The school-level vocational education is regulated by the Ministry of Education. After school vocational education and training programmes are coordinated by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The PPP based NSDC is responsible for programmes realization.

Educational institutions offering vocational education programs include a wide range of organizations: schools, polytechnics, higher educational institutions with VET programs, and ITIs along with private training centers under the National Policy on Skill Development. Moreover, the industry as well provide industrial training programs. Other institutions of VET are: PMKVY training centers. While central and state governments establish TVETs, non-state (private companies, non-profit organizations, industrial associations), also establish training centers or cooperate in realising programmes of the National Policy on Skill Development. Within the framework of Skill India Mission (SIM) the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) provides training, retraining and qualification upgrade through various programs, such as PMKVY, NAPS, and CTS (ITIs) for all social groups including the youth.

TVET programs vary according to levels: from basic courses of 1-2 levels of NSQF to advanced programs of 5-7 levels. In schools Grade 9 onward such course are offered without special exams. The entry criterion for ITIs is 14 years age and basic education (8–10 Grades), and for polytechnics is passing entrance exams after Grade 10. Duration of training also varies: at school level 2–4 years (from 9 to 12 Grades), in ITIs program last 1-2 years, in polytechnic colleges 3 years, and short-term courses, such as PMKVY, last from 3 to 6 months. Training includes theoretical and practical studies, and for some programs industrial practice is necessary. Certificates are issued on finishing school level programs corresponding levels 1–4 of NSQF. The ITI graduates receive National Trade Certificate, polytechnic graduates colleges receive diplomas in engineering and technologies, and PMKVY programs participants receive certificates, recognized in NSQF.

The NSQF established in December 2013 is reconsidered and officially authorized in June 2023. NSQF is a system based on results and competences, organizing qualifications according to levels of knowledge, skills, abilities and responsibility identified by training results. NSQF has 1 to 8 levels, where each level represents different degrees of difficulty of skills, knowledge, responsibility, and autonomy.

Besides the above profile of TVET in India, the study contributed the few case studies from India of skill development programmes imparting vocational skills in the country.

**Team:** Santosh Mehrotra and Venkatanarayana Motkuri

**Sponsored by:** BRICS TVET Cooperation Alliance

#### **Ongoing Studies**

##### **i) Governance and Educational Outcome: A Study of School Education in Telangana**

One of the challenges in the education development across globe and developing countries like India are quality of education at all levels which corresponds with the employability of graduates eventually. One of factors that considered to be addressed for improving the quality of education is governance in education at the system levels and at the institutional level. In this backdrop, the present study looks into management practices at institution level of school education institutions corresponding with learning achievement of children. This study is looking into governance aspects of education in general and higher education in particular. Part of the study is a background paper presenting the brief review of organisational theories in general and those related to higher education institution such as universities in particular while considering these higher education institutions as a form of organisation in the social systems and their implications in governance and management of these institutions.

The other part of the study is based on empirical investigation at the institution-level into their internal governance and management practices across higher education institutions in Telangana and measuring their performance on learning achievements of students, their performance on learning outcomes, research outcomes and employability of students in these institutions. The study is largely based on primary survey of selected school education institutions under different types of managements (private, public, residential etc) in the state of Telangana.

**Team:** Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E. Revathi

##### **ii) Expenditure on Education across States in India**

This study is aimed at examining and analysing the state level expenditure on education in India while looking into disparities in levels of expenditure on education and educational outcomes. The analysis covers both the public and private expenditure on education across states. The analysis of public expenditure on education is based on the Analysis of Budget Expenditure on Education, that Ministry of Education, Government of India compiles all the state data. It covers both expenditure incurred by education departments and other departments of the respective states. Private expenditure on education is based on the estimates of NSSO's Social Consumption Expenditure (SCE) survey on Education.

**Team:** Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E. Revathi

#### **1.2.2 Division for Studies in Social Inclusion**

The Division for Studies in Social Inclusion (DSSI) undertakes policy-oriented multidisciplinary research on a broad range of sectors and priority themes. The emerging and evolving domain of social inclusion—viewed from a variety of perspectives such as **inequalities**, **social exclusion**, **inclusive development**—has emerged as a marquee development discourse across the globe. In the Indian context in particular, the significance and relevance of inclusive development cannot be overemphasised, as the overarching objective of governments both at the state and national levels is development characterized by inclusivity and representation. Additionally, India is a signatory to the **Global Goals** of inclusive and sustainable development under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under which India's performance is monitored.

The origins of the DSSI go back to the establishment of two research units at CESS in 2016 with the support of the Government of Telangana, namely, the Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund Research Unit (SCSDFRU) and the Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund Research Unit (STSDFRU). The core mandate of the Units was to study the gaps in development and well-being of the SCs and STs vis-à-vis other social groups and to recommend policy

priorities on the basis of gap analyses so that course corrections can be made based of empirical evidence.

The ambit of research at the DSSI has steadily expanded, with a growing number of sponsoring agencies acknowledging the policy relevance of work carried out at the Division. In addition to the long-standing focus on historically disadvantaged social groups, the scope of research at the DSSI also encompasses other marginalized and underrepresented groups such as Backward Classes (BCs), women, and religious minorities. In terms of specific themes, the research scope of the Division has broadened to encompass certain priority areas, including education, health, skill development, employability, entrepreneurship, and empowerment.

The research carried out at the Division broadly lies at the intersection of several social science disciplines, striking the right balance between quantitative and qualitative methods. The empirical studies are designed to enable policymakers to formulate evidence-driven and implementable policies so that new policies can be formulated or necessary course corrections can be made in the ongoing interventions. The research and academic activities undertaken by the DSSI team in the domain of inclusive development encompass the following:

- Baseline surveys and impact evaluation studies (concurrent, formative, and endline)
- Empirical studies on priority themes and areas to address development gaps
- Dissemination of findings through publications such as research reports, working papers, monographs, policy briefs, and journal articles
- Organising seminars, workshops, and special lectures on emerging themes related to inclusive development

### Completed Studies

#### i) **Comprehensive Baseline Survey of the SC Community in Telangana State: Mapping of Data and Resources on a spatial domain**

The survey employed the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework to map the livelihoods of Scheduled Castes

across Telangana, focusing on five capitals—human, natural, physical, social, and financial—that influence livelihoods. Data was collected from over 10,000 SC households, providing an extensive baseline through a dedicated GIS app. This spatial data serves as a pre-intervention benchmark, facilitating longitudinal tracking in future studies. The study also highlighted potential livelihood enhancement areas, suggesting targeted Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) interventions to support socio-economic development within SC communities.

**Team:** E. Revathi, B. Suresh Reddy, S. Laxman Rao, S. Naresh, P. Anjaneyulu, S. Harinath, K. Bhasker, and Ms. Ashwani

**Sponsored by:** Department of Science & Technology (GoI) and Telangana State Council of Science & Technology (GoT)

### Ongoing Working Papers

#### 1. **Skill Development and Employability among Scheduled Castes in Telangana: Policy Implications Emerging from An Empirical Assessment**

This paper presents the SC baseline survey findings related to the critical domain of skill development and employability in terms of the post-training employment status among the Scheduled Castes in Telangana. The study finds that the skilling ecosystem in the state is characterised by a multiplicity of schemes and stakeholders and low levels of awareness and participation on the part of the target group. So far, only 7.8% of the SC households with educated working-age members have attended skilling programs. When participation levels are correlated with educational attainment, the results indicate relatively low coverage of skilling interventions among undergraduates and postgraduates (only 5.2% of the former and 5.7% of the latter accessed skilling programs). The survey found a relatively high level of unmet demand for skilling, as 25% of the surveyed households have at least one member willing to participate in skill development programs.



Regarding skilling facilities, the SC youth reported the inaccessibility of training facilities, which are mostly located in Hyderabad, district headquarters, and other urban areas. Post-training placement rates are low, with relatively high levels of attrition owing to a variety of factors. This has led to a growing preference for self-employment. Nevertheless, most of the self-employed have not received any support from the government and other agencies. At the same time, the study finds a high level of unmet demand for skill development. The findings underscore the imperative of a holistic strategy integrating key components such as outreach, accessible skilling infrastructure, decent and sustainable salaried employment, and support for self-employment.

**Team:** Laxman Rao Sankineni

## 2. Agricultural Scenario of the SC Community in Telangana State: An Empirical Analysis

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the livelihoods of the Scheduled Caste community in Telangana. This state is renowned for its diverse agricultural practices, ranging from rice cultivation to horticulture and floriculture. Despite the state's strides in agricultural productivity and irrigation infrastructure, SC farmers often confront challenges such as limited land ownership, lack of access to credit, irrigation, and technology. This paper looks at the agricultural scenario with respect to the SC farmers and their level of technology adoption. The findings of the study reveal that 61% of the SC farmers are landless (rural and urban areas combined). Over 80% are marginal farmers, followed by small farmers. Farmers from the SC community grow diverse crops. However, paddy is the predominant kharif crop (53%) due to access to irrigation, mainly from bore wells and open wells, followed by the cultivation of cotton, maize, and redgram.

Technology adoption is crucial for harvesting good crop yields. Nevertheless, all the package of practices of crop cultivation are not uniformly adopted. Hence there is scope for improvement in several areas. High-yielding varieties should be introduced by the Agriculture Department and agricultural universities with regard to crops such as paddy, maize, redgram, and soyabean. Separate training programs need to

be organized for SC farmers through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Farmers' Training Centres at the district level and Rythu Vedikas at the cluster level with respect to the cultivation of the latest varieties and their package of practices. Extension agencies should make greater educational efforts, such as conducting training and demonstrations with respect to the latest agricultural technologies that suit the socio-economic and soil conditions of scheduled caste farmers. The study calls for focused interventions targeted at the SC community for their overall economic well-being.

**Team:** Suresh Reddy B

## 3. Social Inclusion through Institutional Membership: A Study of Scheduled Caste Women Self-Help Groups in Telangana

Social group dynamics in India are shaped by socio-economic structures, historical context, governance systems, and globalisation. Scheduled Caste (SC) women have faced historical exclusion from the development process. This exclusion is structural, as it is embedded in socio-economic relations and practices. Governments have created an institutional platform for women by organising them into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). This strategy aims to achieve the social inclusion of disadvantaged women. This paper draws on primary data collected from 10,213 SC households spread across all 33 districts of Telangana. It evaluates the functioning of Scheduled Caste SHGs in terms of the socio-economic status of SHG members, their core activities, and their impact on well-being and women's empowerment.

The findings underscore the need for additional financial support, skill development, and market linkages for SC women to enable them to undertake economic activities that can ensure sustainable livelihoods through steady incomes. The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in Telangana has been instrumental in supporting SHGs by providing credit and promoting sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, SHG membership has contributed to the empowerment of members, enabling them to make informed choices regarding domestic issues, education, nutrition, and healthcare. The SHGs serve as forums for addressing

social concerns and resolving familial conflicts, thus facilitating the social inclusion of marginalized women. Additionally, SHG leaders are increasingly preferred as candidates in elections to local government institutions. However, the interventions should go beyond savings and credit and focus on promoting entrepreneurship, adult education, skill development and capacity building, support with supply chains and marketing, and delegating beneficiary-level service delivery to SHGs.

**Team:** Silveru Harinath

#### **4. Self-Employment among Scheduled Castes in Telangana: Current Status and the Way Forward**

India has a long experience with self-employment, particularly with micro and small enterprises. However, self-employment also comes with greater responsibilities and risks compared to working for an organisation. Both the Central Government and States have introduced a range of initiatives to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship. This paper lays out the findings of the baseline survey related to the crucial domain of self-employment among the Scheduled Castes. The dimensions covered include the socio-economic status of SC entrepreneurs, types of self-employment, sectoral breakdown of the activities, investment levels, earnings, and the path forward towards sustainable entrepreneurship. The study found that 11% of SC households were engaged in self-employment activities across the state. In terms of sectors, the self-employment activities predominantly fall under services, while the ventures in trade and manufacturing occupy a distant secondary position. The head of the household manages the majority of activities, followed by the spouse and the first son. The self-employed possess low educational levels, with minimal representation from those with higher and technical education.

Most self-employment ventures of SCs are self-financed as the coverage under the government schemes is minimal. Government-supported ventures are virtually absent in urban areas. Investment levels are extremely low, as SC households have limited investment capacity.

Returns from government-sponsored activities are marginally lower than those from self-financed ventures. A majority of the self-employed reported monthly incomes and outstanding loans, and most of the self-employed have not attended skilling programs. A majority of the prospective SC beneficiaries are unaware of government self-employment and entrepreneurship promotion schemes. Elected representatives continue to influence the beneficiary selection process. SHG members, in particular, are willing to undergo training in income-generating ventures. Finance is the lifeline of enterprises and their sustainability. SC entrepreneurs need easier access to institutional credit with flexible terms for initial investment as well as working capital.

**Team:** Parupally Anjaneyulu

#### **5. Educational Status of Scheduled Castes in Telangana: A Critical Analysis**

The baseline survey finds that the overall literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes is still relatively low at 63.3%, despite the improvements of the recent past. There are educational disparities within the SC community based on gender, location, income levels, and age groups. The non-literacy level in rural areas is 15% higher than in urban areas. The gender divide in this respect is much wider, with 44.2% of females being non-literate; the corresponding figure among males is 29.3%. There is also a positive correlation between educational level and household incomes. Additionally, 30% of SC students up to secondary level still study in Telugu medium. Therefore, there is a need to provide access to English-medium education.

There has been a huge unmet demand from SC parents for public residential education. Therefore, the establishment of more residential institutions would address three interrelated issues: medium of instruction, dropout rates, and quality of education. Only 6% of SC students avail themselves of pre-matric scholarships. The proportion is much higher at the intermediate level (60%), but the gap is still wide. The survey found relatively high levels of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by SC households, over and above government scholarships and fee reimbursements.



As far as the general literacy level is concerned, the following categories need special attention: rural areas, females, and poorer sections, particularly the bottom 25% of SC households. Only 2.3% of SC households have access to laptops and desktops. This needs to be substantially raised through appropriate interventions, as nearly 60% of households reported the need for a laptop/desktop but conveyed several constraints in procuring one.

**Team:** Sudhaveni Naresh

## 6. Socio-Economic Conditions of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) among Scheduled Castes in Telangana State: A Critical Analysis

This paper presents the results of the survey regarding the prevalence of different types of disabilities among the Scheduled Castes and the socio-economic implications of the vulnerability of persons with disabilities (PwDs). It also documents their access to education, employment, and health. The baseline survey identified 838 disabled persons spread across 784 households. In other words, 7.5% of the sample households reported some form of disability. The distribution of the identified disabilities among SCs is as follows: Hearing (11.22%), Locomotor (34.25%), Mental (9.67%), Speech (7.52%), Visual (15.39%), Multiple (10.98%), and Others (10.98%).

Close to a third of disabled persons do not have a disability certificate. Without the certificate, PwDs cannot access the services and welfare benefits provided by the government and other agencies. The PwDs from the SC community conveyed that it is very difficult to obtain a disability certificate. They stated that the certification process needs to be made simpler and disabled-friendly. The Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment (SADAREM) camps should be held at regular intervals, and the time and location should be conveyed to the applicants well in advance. Feedback from disabled persons indicates the following types of support: financial assistance for business or enterprise, counselling and medication for mental disability, artificial (prosthetic) limbs or aids or equipment for

the affected parts, special or customized vehicles for mobility, and support for surgical interventions.

**Team:** Bhasker. K

## 7. Status of Housing and Household Amenities Among Scheduled Castes in Telangana State

Demand for housing is on the rise on account of a variety of factors. A tenth of the SC households live in rented houses in the state. Less than half (47%) of the houses are *pucca* in nature; the remaining structures are *semi-pucca* (47%) and *kutcha* (7%). Only a third (33%) of the surveyed households reported having benefited from a government housing scheme. This, along with the *kutcha* and *semi-pucca* nature of housing, indicates a huge unmet demand for housing through government interventions. The average age of the existing houses is 20 years, indicating that the share of recent constructions is very low. The average homestead area is just 160 sq yards, and half of the SC houses do not have a separate kitchen.

Although household-level water availability is nearly universal, a significant proportion of SC households (33%) incur monthly expenses (Rs 130 on average) since they buy drinking water from private sources. Hence, there is a need to improve the water quality to make it safe and potable. Despite the visible improvements in sanitation, 17% of the SC households across the state do not have a toilet facility on their premises. More than half (55%) of the houses are not connected to the sewerage system, as the SC houses are segregated from the main village or urban location, with some of them living in slums in urban areas. Therefore, the SC localities need holistic and targeted interventions to address the deprivation in housing and sanitation.

**Team:** Parupally Anjaneyulu, Laxman Rao Sankineni

### 1.2.3 Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC)

Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in collaboration with UNICEF, HFO has established Child protection resource centre (CPRC) at CESS

campus in the year of 2016 to address the child protection issues in Telangana initially with future scope of extending services to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The overall goal of the proposed project is strengthening ICPS implementation in Telangana states through establishing knowledge hub by bringing research, building knowledge and advocacy with policy makers and then facilitating the process with states to establish CP MIS.

Broadly the proposed centre intended to create a protective child friendly environment for all children with a concept of no child leave behind. The proposed Child Protection Resource Centre will focus on driving the implementation of evidence-based interventions for children and families who are at risk, working closely with concerned departments in Telangana state, in partnership with non-government and community sector.

#### **The child protection resource centre will function on:**

**Research and Evaluation:** There has been relatively little research to inform policy makers and service providers on the most effective strategies to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect. The Centre will explore innovative systems to address this issue at a state level, by creating a knowledge base that has relevant and practical application. Develop appropriate methodologies for engaging vulnerable and marginalised children and families in child protection research to provide contextually driven solutions to complex problems.

CESS team have experience in randomised controlled trials, nationally representative surveys, observational studies, experimental and longitudinal research, multi-level modelling using administrative and survey data, and the use of grounded theory and thematic approaches in analysing qualitative data. This will help to shape the social policy landscape at a policy making level. Having achieved national and international recognition in a number of theme focused publications, as a designated research centre our priority is to ensure our research makes a difference to the lives of vulnerable children,

enabling early intervention to help families support themselves.

**Practice Solutions:** Putting policy into practice and ensuring service delivery adheres to theoretical objectives underlines, not only the relevance of the DCS research, but also our strengths in turning knowledge into workable solutions, in collaboration with our partner organisations. With this support the proposed resource centre will have skilled professionals to help to shape and sharpen child protection practice through training and implementation, executive support and a process of review to ensure best practice is maintained and embedded across organisations.

In this context CESS have expertise in strengthening program design and logic, providing gap analysis, supporting organisational change, offering strategic implementation advice, creating leadership strategies and facilitating safe practice environments and staff selection.

**Policy Solutions:** The resource centre offers a tailored service to those responsible for the formulation of policy in the arena of child protection. Through advocacy and consultation, CESS have expertise in finding the right solutions to the right problems, backed by strong evidence bases, to facilitate good working outcomes.

#### **Objectives**

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

#### **Goal**

To enhance the quality of child protection services and policies across in the state through a resource center,



which will provide technical assistance, knowledge and research to support the development of policy and practice by a variety of stakeholders, including governments and civil society organizations.

The Child Protection Resource Centre will focus on the following:

1. Technical assistance to policy makers and practitioners through advocacy and capacity building on child protection
2. Knowledge and research services in support of policy and practice by a range of stakeholders, including Government

The 2024 Annual Report Child Protection Resource Centre supported by UNICEF, located at The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) gives an overview the list of programs and activities undertaken during the year by the CPRC team.

**The major areas of interventions are:**

**1. Training to Police/ Law Enforcement Officials on Child Protection Issues:**

Provided Technical support and facilitated a meeting with the Police Department, Sangareddy Dist., at the Superintendent of Police, Sangareddy, on diverse child protection concerns at the district level, as well as the execution of the diversion principle. In this meeting Sri CH Rupesh I. P. S, Superintendent of Police, Sangareddy, Dr. P. Ashok Addl. Superintendent of Police, Sangareddy and Mr. P. David Raj, Sr. Program Manager, CPRC-UNICEF participate. Child-Friendly Police Stations establish child-friendly rooms with amenities like a washroom, sitting area, and play area in 11 police stations. Principle of Diversion as request was made to UNICEF to develop procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the principle of diversion at the police station level.

April 2<sup>nd</sup> facilitated as session on the POCSO Act at the Telangana State Police Academy (TSPA) for the in-service CIs & SIs. The session had 10 women police and 20 men police who shared about the PS level issues with reference to cases booked under the POCSO Act.

Later facilitated a session for the offenders who were caught by the SHE teams on various violations they had made under IPC: 354 and other offences against women like eve teasing. More than 180 men participated in the session, where they were warned about the punishments for the offences they had and how it affects lives of a victim and the consequences they could face if they repeated the offence. A group of professional psychologists gave those sessions on behavioural change and goal setting to improve their lives moving away from such harmful and offensive behaviour

**2. Training of Trainers (ToT) for child protection workforce:**

Training on the TOT- Training of Trainers on Snehitha Programme conducted in Govt High school on safe childhood to line department officials for Women Development & Child Welfare department, Education, Police, DRDA, Agriculture Departments and etc.

**3. Technical support to the Department of WD &CW, High court and police:**

1. Provided Technical support and facilitated a meeting on district-level meeting held in Adilabad. The involvement of these departments and organizations signifies a multi-faceted approach, addressing various aspects of child well-being. The collaboration ensures that expertise from different domains contributes to the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to safeguard children in the Adilabad District. 140 participated ( 60 male and 80 female) in the meeting on Development of Child Protection Plan Joint review with Line Departments – District Level Meeting brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including the Labour Department, Police Department, District Child Protection Unit, District Welfare Officer, Child Welfare Committee, Integrated Tribal Development Department, Child Development Project Officers, Supervisors, Child Marriage Prohibition Officers, Education Department, District



Hub for Empowerment of Women, Sakhi, Revenue Department, and NGOs working with children

2. CPRC-UNICEF supported the Child's Right to Identity and supportive documentation for the children living in CCIs of Hyderabad, which was led by the Dist. Collector & GHMC Commissioner, DCPU Hyderabad – WCD. Participated in the certificate distribution program along with Hon'ble for Transport and BC Welfare- Telangana Mr. Ponnam Prabhkar, Sony George – CP Specialist UNICEF and the other officials. About 300 participants, which included NGOs running CCIs, Children from CCIs and other revenue officials were given Certificates. 2700 children among various CCIs of Hyd Dist., who did not have Caste, AADHAR Card, Birth Certificates etc.. were given the identity documents. Officers participated in Certificate Distribution to children of Child Care Institutions in Hyderabad District. 2447 Identity certificates to the children were distributed. 2447 children received the identity certificates in the Hyderabad district of Child Care Institutions.
3. Advocacy meet with the Director- JW Dept on 7<sup>th</sup> May-2024 at Vijayawada. Sony CP Specialist, UNICEF and David Sr. PM- CPRC, discussed issues related to Care Leavers in AP and advocated with the Department to appoint a Nodal Officer for After Care in AP. Prepared and shared with the Dept. the Job Description of the After Care, Nodal Officer and along with the Govt of India Guidelines for After Care program about Care Leavers and their enumeration in the State.
4. Provided Technical support and facilitated to the Government Teachers training on POCSO Act at Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad. 70 members participated in Government Teachers training on the POCSO Act at the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.
5. Provided Technical support and facilitated workshop on JJ Act and POCSO Act to all the Child welfare Police Officers SJPU, CCIs and other Stakeholders at the Mahabubnagar. The total number of 90 participated in the workshop JJ Act and POCSO Act. In inaugural session Mr. Harshavardhan, IPS, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Chitharanjan, IPS, Trainee, Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. David Raj, Sr. Consultant, UNICEF, Mr. Ramulu, Additional Superintendent of Police, Mrs. Jyothi, DWo, Spl Deputy Collector. Mrs. Esther Grace, JJB Member, Mr. Md. Nayyemuddin, CWC Chairperson. And other Stakeholders are Child Line, CCIs, DCPU and Police dept.
6. Prepared Draft Guidelines for implementation of the Principle of Diversion in Police stations. Visited Sangareddy district to monitor the progress of establishing the Child Friendly Conner's in 10 Police stations across the district. It was observed that thus far in setting-up CFCs has happened in Sangareddy Rural (PS), Ameenpur (PS), Patancheru (PS) and Jogipet (PS), Sangareddy Town(PS), Sadasivpet (PS). The BDL Bhanoor (PS) is completed, the other PSs where the CFCs work has to be completed are Narayankhed(PS), Jarasangam(PS), Zaheerabad(PS). These will be completed in a few days' time. Annual Review meeting at Secretariat - with Secretary -WCD Ms. Vakati Karuna & Ms. Kati Wesley IAS – Director- WCD and other HODs/ Reps – All sectors specialists of UNICEF- HFO. The focus areas were Nutrition, Health (M&C) and WASH, Education and CP. UNICEF presented the programs/ interventions done by each section and the government. requested technical support from UNICEF FY-2024 in the areas of Health, Nutrition and CP.
7. Participated in a meeting of Dept. of School education -participation by various NGOs also working with children on mental health and life skills. The meeting was chaired by Commissioner School Education Ms. Devasena IAS and Secretary to Govt. for Education Burra Venkatesham I.A.S.



8. Visited Vijayawada along with representatives from UNICEF, Mr. Sony and Mr. Murali, and held meetings with Justice Sujata and Ms. Vetri Selvi, IAS, Director, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Key Decisions in the meetings:**

- a. **Care Leavers:** The list of Care Leavers is to be compiled. WCD to link required support to the identified Care Leavers, including their entitlement certificates, career guidance linkages.
  - b. **Capacity Development of CWCs, JJB members:** The recruitment of CWCs, JJB members will be completed by June 2024 once the Election Code of Conduct is over. UNICEF will build the capacities of all CWCs and JJB members.
  - c. **Psycho-social support:** UNICEF informed that they are associated with AIIMS Mangalagiri to support psycho-social issues of children and adolescents in the state. Capacity building of the counsellors working in children's homes and DCUPs could be supported by UNICEF in partnership with AIIMS, Mangalagiri.
  - d. **Adolescent Empowerment and Ending Child Marriages:** UNICEF explained the activities supported in 7 priority Districts (Vizianagaram, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Sri Sathya Sai, Kurnool and Kadapa) to protect, empower, and educate adolescent girls who are outside schools and colleges in the age group of 15-19 years to enable them to become self-reliant, aware citizens with special focus on reduction of child marriages.
- UNICEF informed that 700 Master Trainers were trained in each of the above 7 districts, including CDPOs and Supervisors of ICDS. Over 50 thematic issues were identified for the empowerment of adolescent girls. Nearly 30,000 out-of-school/college adolescent girls were identified by ICDS teams across the state.
- 4. Training support to the CCL on Case Management and Minimum standards to be maintained in CCIs:**
- 1. Began Case Management Support work at MC Sister – Nirmala Shishu Bhavan a CCI for the abandoned disabled children. Provided the technical support to Missionaries of Charity (Nirmala Shishu Bhavan) CCI on the strengthening case management of the children and given orientation to the staff on JJ act

#### **The following key decisions were taken:**

- To issue guidelines on the formation of Adolescent Collectives to all PDs.



Rules. 28 girls individual case files as per the JJ Act rules are provided with the support and strengthened the care management who have received the identity certificates to children.

2. Provided Technical support and facilitated on Capacity Building on JJ Act 2015 and POCSO Act to ASRITHA Organization staff. Mr. Nagaraja Secretary of ASRITHA organization and the staff of ASRITHA's Community Social Workers, Open shelter staff and CCI staff. The organization is working with the vulnerable children in the Children homes and protection issues in the 150 wards of Greater Municipal Cooperation of Hyderabad (GHMC). The total of 40 staff has participated in the workshop on JJ ACT and POCSO Act.
3. Organized and also facilitated the training program on Case Management and Preparation of Individual Care Plan (ICP) for CCIs staff in Hyderabad. The program was organized by the CPRC – UNICEF and WDC Department at Maredpally Training Center. Explain about the visit of technical team from CPRC UNICEF to support the CCIs on Case Management. 85 participants attended the training programme. Mr. Ankeshwar Rao – District Welfare Office, Hyderabad, Mr. Srinivas DCPU and. Mr. Vijay Bhasker (PO IC) and CCIs staff from Hyderabad provided training.
4. Meeting with CCIs of Hyderabad on Case Management and preparation of ICP. 49 CCIs of Hyderabad Dist. were given orientation on the documentation process for each child in the CCI and the aspects of Case Management.
5. Meeting with DCPU team and the DWO Hyderabad about the Case Management support to the 49 CCIs in Hyderabad District. Order issued by the DWO Hyderabad to the CCIs about the CPRC support visits and the schedule thereof.

##### 5. Care Leavers:

1. Held a meeting at the UNICEF Office with the Delhi team to discuss matters related to the Care Leavers Network (CLiN). Ms. Anisha, a Care Leaver, was nominated for an award at the Bombay Stock Exchange and received it from Mrs. Smriti Irani, Minister of Women and Child Development. The Minister appreciated Anisha's work and invited her to her residence in Delhi, where the CLiN team also met her. During the meeting, the lack of a permanent address for Care Leavers was highlighted, and it was suggested that the DCPU offices across India could be used as official correspondence addresses. Mr. David Raj, Senior Programme Manager, CPRC, presented a PPT on data analysis of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) aged 15–23 years. The key points for the way forward included: issuing state-wise orders, conducting training for DCPU and Nodal Officers, addressing documentation challenges (Aadhaar Card, Voter ID, Address Proof), and facilitating the Rs. 4,000 scholarship under the Mission Vatsalya scheme.
2. Meeting with CLAT Board Members at Udyan Care. Had mentoring and visioning session with the Care Leavers who are heading the CLAT. The discussion involved old members of CLAT except for Ms. Sahitya. The team discussed about the issues faced by the CLs and Yadagiri a member of CLAT narrated the process he had undertaken to get data of CLs and the data gaps that needed clarification. The members were given a target of number of CL they would reach-out to in a year and how they would revamp the current CLAT members. It was decided that the number of CLAT Lead will be raised to 7 and will include new CLs who would want to be part of leadership. Ms. Nandini who is part of the LIFT discussion expressed her interest to be part of the CLAT Leadership.



3. Held a meeting at UNICEF with Sony to review ongoing programs and discuss future plans. Apprised about the Care Leavers (CLs) meeting and shared information on the formation of Care Leavers Associations in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
4. Online meeting with the DCPOs and PO-ICs all the districts on Care Leavers and After Care -organized by WD & CW Department with technical support from CPRC. Oriented them on identification of Care Leavers and potential Care Leavers and services to be provided based on letter issue by Government of India. Total 80 participants participated from Telangana State. CPRC shared the PPT on Care Leavers and Formats for collection of Data.

#### **6. Mental Health interventions:**

1. Facilitated a session for the CCI staff of Navajeen (60 nos) on child substance abuse and the related issues. Provided technical support to Don Bosco teams on mental health, addiction related issues related to children, ensured to provide doctors, psychologist and psychiatrist as resource persons for the training program.

#### **7. Adolescents:**

1. Organized Adolescent Consultation with the child club members of communities to address the issues to promote adolescent participation and strength the child clubs in the communities with participation of 170 children (boys & girls) this program was organized by CPRC – UNICEF in collaboration with APSA.
2. Adolescents programs on Meenakka Muchatllu and Pillala Vinodam in 12 communities was conducted. The program was organized by APSA in collaboration with CPRC- UNICEF. The program is mainly to understand importance of children holistic development in all aspects (health, education, nutrition and etc.) this is in the audio form Pillala Vinodam

for children and for mothers Meenakka Muchatllu

3. Continuing Adolescents Leadership Development Program in GHMC Areas at CESS on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. A Total of 42 adolescents (Boys -12 and Girls -30) and 10 Mentors participated in the program. The children were prepared for the leading adolescents in their communities and the advocacy role they need to play with the government stakeholders, especially the GHMC officials
4. Continuing Adolescents Leadership Development Program in GHMC Areas at CESS on 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2024. A Total of 70 adolescents (Boys -38 and Girls -3) and 10 Mentors participated in the program. The children were prepared for the leading adolescents in their communities and the advocacy role they need to play with the govt. stakeholders especially the GHMC officials.
5. Facilitated and provided technical support on Child Rights, Life skills and AI (Artificial Intelligence) training to Adolescent Leaders -Hyd (AEP). The total no.of 45 (20- boys & 25-girls) adolescent participated in the program, this program was organized by the Mahitha in collaboration with CPRC-UNICEF @ CESS.
6. Facilitated technical support on Preparatory training for the PILLALU-PRAJA Vani Consultation on Adolescent issues & Awareness at CESS, this program was organized by the Mahitha in collaboration with CPRC-UNICEF. 45 adolescent participated in the program.
7. Facilitated and provided technical support on PILLALU-PRAJA Vani Consultation with Public representatives, 150 children participated in the program, this program was organized by Mahitha and in collaboration with CPRC UNICEF.





#### 1.2.4 Research Unit for Studies in Inclusive Development

The Research Unit on Inclusive Development focuses on generating evidence-based knowledge, policy insights, and analytical frameworks that promote equitable and sustainable development across socio-economic groups. Its scope spans interdisciplinary research addressing disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and outcomes. Specifically, the main objectives of the research unit are to assess:

##### 1. Inclusive Economic Growth

- Analysis of income distribution, poverty dynamics, economic growth, and labour market inclusion.
- Evaluation of economic policies affecting marginalized communities, informal workers, and rural populations.

##### 2. Social Inclusion and Equity

- Study of inequalities based on gender, caste, tribe, region, disability, age, and other social parameters.
- Assessment of access to education, health, nutrition, housing, and social protection.

##### 3. Governance, Institutions, and Public Policy

- Examination of the role of local governance, public institutions, and community-based organizations in shaping inclusive outcomes.
- Evaluation of policies related to welfare programmes, digital governance, and service delivery.

##### 4. Sustainable and Regional Development

- Research on regional disparities, rural–urban linkages, and sustainable development pathways.
- Focus on climate-resilient livelihoods, natural resource management, and environmental justice.

The following studies are being undertaken under this research unit and are currently in progress:

1. Historical Evolution of Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Development: A Systematic Review
2. Consumption Expenditure Inequalities in India
3. Household Energy Transition and Clean Fuel Use in India

#### 1.3 INDIVIDUAL STUDIES

##### 1.3.1 Completed Studies

###### (i) Evaluation of FPOs under the promotion of Centre Sector Scheme of 10,000 FPOs.

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies was awarded a project on Evaluation of FPOs under the promotion of Centre Sector Scheme of 10,000 FPOs. The project was sponsored by Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium, SFAC, New Delhi. The SFAC has clearly laid down the criteria for the evaluation of FPOs based on the evaluation sheet provided with 44 questions and four components. The number of FPOs allotted to the Centre for Economic and Social Studies was 6 FPOs in Andhra Pradesh state and 28 FPOs in Telangana State. The selection of FPOs was based on the List provided by the SFAC, which determined which implementing agency should be selected for the selection of FPOs in various districts. All FPOs were personally visited to gather the data and do evaluations. In Andhra Pradesh, six FPOs were allotted from the five districts, viz. Anantapur, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. These FPOs have started providing services for the members so that they can gain experience and start input and output businesses for the benefit of their members. The FPOs doing business are able to benefit their members by providing inputs at a cost less than the market rate. The members are also able to save transportation costs and labour charges. Veda Vahini FPO is the only FPO that procures output like maize and paddy and sells it to the civil supplies department. It is doing both input and output business. The members are able to get a minimum support price.

It was observed from the survey of 28 selected FPOs in Telangana state that the members of the FPOs are being benefitted after joining the FPOs. The members were able to get input at costs less than the market price. The FPOs who initiated output business were able to link to the market and sell the procured output at MSP. The members were able to save time, labour charges, and transportation charges, and this led to an increase in their incomes. The implementing agencies



and the CBBOs have played an important role in the development of FPOs in the state. Some of the FPOs also have started sustainable practices; however, there is a need to raise awareness about social sustainability and environmental sustainability. Training programs on sustainability are the need of the hour. Some of the best practices can be replicated in other FPOs. In conclusion, the Indian Government's Central Sector Scheme for "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)" has significantly contributed to the growth and success of farmers in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The project report was submitted to SFAC along with policy suggestions.

**Team:** Arifa Sultana

**Sponsored by:** Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium

**(ii) Occupational Diversification, Migration, and Development of De-notified Tribes: A Study in Telangana (2024)**

This study, titled "Occupational Diversification, Migration, and Development of De-notified Tribes: A Study in Telangana," is sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi (ICSSR) and focuses on one of Telangana's most economically disadvantaged and socio-culturally vulnerable de-notified tribal communities. It examines critical and relevant issues associated with the de-notified tribal communities in Telangana. The study investigates occupational diversification, petty trade, street vending, migration, and the overall development conditions among the de-notified tribes. The topics addressed in the study are essential and relevant in the current era, characterized by constantly changing socio-economic scenarios, which affect the coping strategies of the de-notified tribes in various ways.

The analysis was conducted based on data collected from six randomly selected de-notified tribal communities across six districts of Telangana in May 2024. The study found that de-notified tribes lack housing, land, caste certificates, MGNREGA job cards, and other welfare benefits. They are socio-economically backward, where

poverty and inequality among them are rampant. DNTs need a holistic, welfare-oriented approach from the government and society, which can bring parity, prosperity, and peace to the communities.

**Team:** Vijay Korra

**Sponsored by:** Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi

**(iii) Social Audit of Samagra Shiksha Scheme in Selected Schools in Telangana**

The project aimed at doing social audit of the Samagra Shiksha Scheme to examine the access to education, verify the status of infrastructure, quality, inclusivity, focus on digital education and the implementation challenges in Telangana state. The study used mixed methods to collect data from selected 660 schools to achieve the set objectives. Study results revealed that the scheme has significantly improved access to education, particularly for girls and marginalized communities and children with disabilities. Some of the challenges in the implementation of the scheme found to be inadequate infrastructural facilities, lack of transportation, inadequate funding for digital infrastructure, library resources, sports equipment etc. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing the program's impact.

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

**Sponsored by:** Directorate of School Education, Government of Telangana

**(iv) Social Audit of PM POSHAN Phase I Scheme in Telangana**

The social audit of PM POSHAN Phase I in Telangana (Oct 2023–Apr 2024) covered 660 schools across 33 districts using surveys, focus group discussions, document/financial checks, field observation, and one-to-one interviews with headmasters, cook-cum-helpers, MEOs/DEOs, health workers, and SMC chairpersons. About 84% of schools were rural, around 10–12% received meals from centralised kitchens while others cooked on-site or at cooks' residences. Participation was high—on average 53 students ate per school and

92% of enrolled children partook—though urban non-participation (22.5%) exceeded rural (3.3%) due to health, better household means, or quality concerns. Daily quality checks occurred in 96% of schools, yet 18% reported quantity/quality lapses; menu adherence on visit day was 80%. Most schools linked the programme to improved enrolment and attendance, social discrimination was rare (though some high schools practiced gender-segregated seating), and food wastage was more visible in urban/centralised models, often tied to limited variety and oversized portions for younger children. Health services were relatively strong (95% reported check-ups; 69% had emergency plans), but WASH gaps persisted: safe drinking water was confirmed on audit day in only 58% of schools, soap was intermittently unavailable, and ~17% toilets were rated poor. Kitchens were generally clean; LPG use (25%) coexisted with reliance on firewood; records were mostly maintained though payment registers for cooks were sometimes weak or delayed. Community oversight by SMCs/PRIs was widespread, ~45% of schools reported post-2021 external support, and innovations like kitchen gardens, wall posters, complaint boxes, and children's committees were common. Persistent challenges include low/irregular pay and retention of cooks, inadequate per-child cooking cost amid price escalation (especially eggs/vegetables), supply/space constraints (e.g., under-weight rice bags, storage), and occasional disruptions from CCH strikes pointing to the need for inflation-indexing cooking costs, timely payments and register upkeep, expanded LPG and WASH provisioning, improved menu diversity/portioning, and stronger digital/third-party verification and grievance redressal.

**Team:** E. Revathi, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, M. Bharath Bhushan, C. Ravi, S. Vijay Kumar, and Sk. Adil Akram

**Sponsored by:** Director of School Education, Government of Telangana

**(v) Farmers' satisfaction on Paddy procurement process in Telangana state for the Yasangi season (rabi) 2023-24**

The Department of Civil supplies, Government of Telangana has completed procurement of 48 lakh

metric tons of 2023-24 rabi season paddy which comprised even the stocks that were damaged in rains. The govt had set up paddy procurement centers two weeks in advance in March itself and started the procurement. As many as 7,178 procurement centres were opened compared to 6889 during the previous government. Government has had given instructions to the department of civil supplies to ensure that farmers get their money quickly. It is against this back a study was conducted in Telangana state with an objective of assessing the farmers satisfaction with paddy procurement in rabi season 2023-24 through Telephonic survey. The study has also tried to assess the awareness of farmers on the procurement process and the conditions of procurement.

Out of a total universe of more than 8.5 lakh farmers spread over Telangana state, a sample of 0.5% covering 5000 farmers were surveyed in 32 districts using a customized App using CATI (computer Aided Telephonic interview).

Government of Telangana through its department of Civil supplies is ensuring the effective procurement of paddy through various kinds of paddy procurement centres in the state. This year, in general more than ninety percent of the farmers who sold their paddy in Yasangi season (rabi) 2023-24 at PPCs are happy with the duration of money payment they received as compared to previous season. Empirical evidence clearly indicates that one fourth of the sampled farmers received the money within six days of selling their paddy. There is a vast scope for improvement in the area of improvement of facilities at PPCs including the machinery. Major complaint reported by farmers include, unregulated cuttings at PPCs and Mill level, delay in weighing and transportation, higher hamali charges and in some places collusion of PPC staff with lorry drivers and millers. The empirical evidence calls for the need to have more government control over mills so as to rescue the farmers from exploitation. Tribal areas in particular need strict vigilance as the discrepancies were high. Awareness about the tollfree number has to be increased and the complaints given by the farmers to this tollfree number should be



kept confidential so as to avoid harassment in turn to the farmers who have raised the complaint. The governments' efforts for effective paddy procurement can further be strengthened by addressing some of the major constraints reported by the farmers and incorporating the suggestion given by the farmers into the paddy procurement policies of the Telangana state.

**Team:** B. Suresh Reddy

**Sponsored by:** The Department of Civil Supplies, Government of Telangana

**(vi) End Line Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Telangana State (funded by Election Commission of India)**

Periodic elections to all the levels – Parliament, State Assembly and Local Bodies, is sine qua-non in Parliamentary democracy. This process gives opportunity to the voters to reflect on the governance of the incumbent parties in power and give people chance to change the incumbent governments in case they are not happy with the policies and programmes of the government. In a similar way, if citizens are happy and satisfied with the incumbent government they will endorse the policies and programmes by re-electing the incumbent government/parties to the centres of power. In this way, people/citizens will get an opportunity in Parliamentary democracy to exercise their franchise in favour of party/parties to whom they feel that good governance is delivered. This system of regular elections to the various levels of governance is unique in parliamentary democracies unlike in totalitarian set-up, where regular elections will be generally absent.

The broad objective of this Research Study (KAP study) was to collect sufficient data and knowledge from the Citizens about their Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) related to various aspects of Election as a part of understanding the broad issue of 'Voters' Education and Electoral Participation' in Telangana State in the recently concluded 2024 Parliament Elections. For the study a total of six Parliament Constituencies, of the 17 PCs, 12 Assembly Constituencies (ACs) out of 119 ACs were selected. The details of selected PCs, ACs and the sample respondents in each of the ACs

(by highest polled station and lowest polled station) are shown in the table (1.2) in the main text. The rate of non-compliance is nil and in fact the study covered more respondents than contemplated (1268 sample respondents as against 1200 respondents proposed). In addition to the large study covering 1268 respondents with the help of a structured schedules (quantitative survey), the study also undertook an in-depth study with the help of semi-structured schedule with the Booth Level Officers (BLOs) who are the grass root level polling personnel in charge of election process. A total number of 24 BLOs were contacted covering all the sample ACs and the polling stations (numbering twenty-four) and their perceptions, views and challenges were presented.

An analysis of the AC wise respondents' knowledge about the place where they can get registered as a Elector/voter reveals that higher number informed voter centre (33.7%); followed by Panchayat Office (27.8%); VHA/NVSP/ECI Website (21.8%); Mandal Office (11.8%); MPDO/BDO (3.9%) and lastly Collector's Office (1.1%). Comparison of electoral population between the time periods (2018 and 2024) in Telangana State indicates that in 2018 males were slightly higher (50.46%) than female voters (49.53%), when it came to the year 2024, female voters were slightly higher (50.25%) than male voters (49.69%). The AC wise respondents enrolled in the voter list tells us that a high percentage (98.4%) of them were enrolled while a small section (1.6%) were not enrolled in the voters list. It was analysed whether our respondents were aware of such c-Vigil App, "a large majority (92.0%) were not aware" and only a small section (9.0%) were aware of such c-Vigil App.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy Principal investigator and B. Suresh Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Election Commission, Government of Telangana

**(vii) A Situational Analysis of the Financial Status of the PRIs in Telangana State in the Context of II SFC**

The main objective of this research is to understand the finances of the PRIs in the state of Telangana in

the context of institutionalisation of the Second State Finance Commission (FSFC) in the state. Further, it is to understand that how the issues of Finances of the PRIs have been taken up by the State Government in the state and what are the overall implications of this process on making PRIs effective and viable for delivering goods and services. It is also intended to understand the finances of the state and the status of OSR of the state. The main source of this research and its objective is based on the formation of the II SFC in the state and emerging issues of the finances of the state and how it will influence the finances of the PRIs of the state.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Telangana State Finance Commission, Government of Telangana

#### **(viii) Carbon Neutrality and Trade: Green Initiatives of ASEAN**

This project investigates how energy trade, both renewable and non-renewable, influences CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and economic growth. With advanced econometric models and scenario-based analysis, including net-zero pathways, it offers policy recommendations tailored to ASEAN nations. By integrating factors like renewable energy adoption, carbon finance, and urbanization, this initiative aims to guide ASEAN towards balanced growth while achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

**Team:** C.T. Vidya

**Sponsored by:** Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Indonesia

#### **1.3.2 Ongoing Studies**

##### **(i) Traditional vs Modern Systems of Medicines and Healthcare Seeking Behaviour of Households: Status, Opportunities and Constraints in Ayurvedic Healthcare Adoption in India. (2022-2024)**

Ensuring good health and well-being for all is a core objective under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), yet significant challenges persist. The global health care is witnessing a shift,

with non-communicable diseases emerging as the leading cause of mortality, while the risk of infectious diseases resurging due to climate change, antimicrobial resistance, and rapid urbanisation remains high. These evolving health dynamics demand more inclusive and adaptive healthcare strategies.

Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM), particularly in the form of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homoeopathy), has gained growing recognition for its role in enhancing healthcare access and choice, especially in a country like India where pluralistic health systems coexist. While national data indicate limited but notable utilisation of AYUSH systems—especially Ayurveda—there is limited understanding of the factors driving healthcare-seeking behaviour and system preference among households. This study seeks to fill that gap by critically examining the patterns, preferences, and determinants of household healthcare choices, with a specific focus on the adoption and utilisation of Ayurveda.

The study analyses healthcare-seeking behaviour (HSB) and households' adoption of various traditional or modern healthcare systems, specifically focusing on Ayurveda. It adopts a mixed-method approach and employs national-level household data, Ayurveda institutional patient cases, and patient surveys of the various Arya Vaidya Salas, Kottakkal's Ayurveda Hospital and Research Centres, and household surveys in Kerala. Analysis indicates that AYUSH is adopted in differing degrees nationwide for treating various ailments, with Ayurveda as the most preferred AYUSH, followed by homoeopathy. The institutional data and patient surveys show that Ayurveda caters to the healthcare needs of individuals of different ages, especially middle-aged adults and genders, specifically for treating non-communicable diseases (NCDs) or chronic diseases related to the neuromuscular and musculoskeletal systems. Household surveys indicate that households with members having pre-existing conditions like diabetes, hypertension, cholesterol, or osteoarthritis are significantly more likely to require or seek healthcare. They are more likely to seek immediate



healthcare for circulatory system-related or endocrine/nutritional diseases and less likely for musculoskeletal diseases. The analysis also indicates that households with members having musculoskeletal diseases and depending on the primary health centres are more likely to adopt Ayurveda. Household health literacy and awareness also significantly influence their HSB. While Ayurveda provides significant opportunities for treating NCDs, more research and funding must be encouraged to validate Ayurveda's scientific basis by developing its standardised terminologies and diagnostic tools to aid stakeholders in making informed healthcare choices.

**Team:** Jeena T Srinivasan, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, P R Ramesh, Arya Vaidya Sala Kottakkal, Kerala, K Mahesh, Arya Vaidya Sala Kottakkal, Kerala

**Sponsored by:** Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

**(ii) Social Economy of Dried Fish: A Study of Fish Consumption in Kerala (2022-present) as part of the Partnership Project on Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Well-being and Nutrition**

This study investigates the role of dried fish within the non-vegetarian food basket of Kerala households, focusing on regional preferences and consumption patterns across the state. Kerala, with its distinct topography—lowland, midland, and highland—has diverse food habits shaped by historical migration, land use patterns, and access to resources. In earlier decades, highland settlers, especially Christians from Travancore, relied heavily on preserved items like dried fish due to poor infrastructure and the absence of fresh food supplies.

The study draws on the Theory of Planned Behaviour, which explains consumer decisions based on attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control. In this context, consumer attitudes include quality, price, and taste; social norms relate to

peer recommendations and media influence; and behavioural control involves affordability and access. To capture regional and socioeconomic variation, six districts were purposively selected—Wayanad (highland), Malappuram (midland), and Alappuzha (lowland) from above-average poverty districts; and Idukki (highland), Kottayam (midland), and Thrissur (lowland) from below-average poverty districts. This ensured representation across geography, caste, religion, and economic status.

Survey results showed that fresh fish dominates the non-vegetarian diet in Kerala. Over 95% of households reported fresh fish consumption during the 30-day reference period. Dried fish consumption, while lower overall, is significant, increasing from 28.5% (7 days) to 43.64% (30 days). It was notably higher in highland regions, where per capita dried fish consumption was more than twice that of lowlands, due to limited access to fresh fish.

Dried fish provides the highest protein-to-cost ratio (2.19), making it the most affordable protein source compared to chicken (1.49), fresh fish (1.15), and beef (0.71). Its nutritional value (63g protein per 100g) makes it crucial for food security, particularly in tribal and low-income households. However, several barriers affect consumption: poor quality due to inadequate drying, high salt content, lack of hygienic packaging, and the disappearance of traditional preservation practices.

Health concerns and perceptions—such as associating dried fish with unclean practices or substituting it with papad—also limit its consumption. The study finds that dried fish is both culturally rooted and economically important, especially in highland regions. However, changing lifestyles, infrastructure, and perceptions have altered its place in household diets. The findings underscore the need to improve supply chains, ensure hygienic production, and raise consumer awareness to retain dried fish as a viable, nutritious protein option in Kerala's evolving food system.

**Team:** Jeena T Srinivasan

**Sponsored by:** Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Canada, coordinated by the University of Manitoba, Canada.

**(iii) Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the Social Economy of Dried Fish in Andhra Pradesh, as part of the Partnership Project on Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in South and Southeast Asia for Enhanced Well-being and Nutrition. (2018-present)**

This study examines the dried fish sector in Andhra Pradesh, a critical yet underexplored component of India's marine fisheries. Dried fish plays a vital role in ensuring food and nutritional security, especially for low-income households, due to its affordability, long shelf life, and rich protein content. It also supports the livelihoods of thousands, particularly women, who dominate processing and petty trading activities. Despite its significance, the sector has remained largely informal and outside the purview of mainstream policy and institutional support.

The study is situated in the context of broader ecological, economic, and social changes in marine fisheries in India and Andhra Pradesh. Over the past four decades, the marine fisheries sector has witnessed a decline in its share of total fish production, shrinking from 63% in 1980–81 to 35% in 2020–21, with rising concerns over overfishing, declining fish stocks, and resource depletion. Andhra Pradesh, with a 974 km coastline and contributing nearly 14% to national marine production, has seen shifts in fishing technologies, reduced labor intensity, and increased marginalization of small-scale actors in the dried fish value chain.

The study objectives included (1) mapping regional and value chain-specific variations in dried fish production, processing, and marketing; (2) examining how socioeconomic and gender dynamics interact with ecological and market structures; and (3) identifying challenges and adaptive strategies that can improve sustainability and resilience.

The fieldwork was conducted in selected fishing villages and landing centres across Visakhapatnam, East

Godavari, Krishna, and Guntur districts, purposively chosen based on their involvement in fish drying activities. The methodology combined qualitative and systems-based approaches, drawing on the Social-Ecological Systems (SES) and Food Systems (FS) frameworks.

Key findings reveal diverse procurement practices, ranging from direct fish purchases to auction-based systems, often shaped by trust and informal contracts. Women are central to fish drying and value addition, operating through mutual labour-sharing networks and informal associations. However, they face systemic constraints: spatial and gender-based exclusion from markets, flawed entry fee systems, exposure to harassment, limited credit access, and inadequate infrastructure. Retailers and wholesalers operate under high competition and limited financial support, while casual laborers—especially women—face insecure jobs and poor working conditions.

Despite these challenges, women exhibit resilience and strong social capital. The study underscores the need for equity-sensitive governance, improved processing technologies, and gender-inclusive policies. Recognizing dried fish as a critical livelihood, nutrition, and cultural resource is essential to strengthening the sustainability and inclusiveness of the fisheries food system in Andhra Pradesh.

**Team:** Jeena T Srinivasan

**Sponsored by:** Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Canada, coordinated by the University of Manitoba, Canada.

**(iv) Towards a Sustainable Future: The Critical Role of Renewable Resources in Climate Action and India's Energy Transition**

This study examines the crucial role that renewable resources play in addressing climate change, with a specific focus on India's energy sector. Based on secondary data and literature, it contextualizes the climate emergency, largely driven by fossil fuel combustion. It emphasizes the dual importance of emission reduction and carbon sequestration

through the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems such as forests and water bodies. The study identifies renewable energy sources—solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, and geothermal—as enabling factors in building climate resilience and sustainable development.

It examines the global and Indian trends in energy consumption, production, and emissions. In 2023, global energy use reached approximately 620 exajoules (EJ), with advanced economies and China accounting for nearly 85% of global clean energy investments. In comparison, developing countries, including India, contributed only 15%, reflecting persistent disparities in energy access and investment. India's energy consumption in 2023 was about 39 EJ, with coal constituting 56% of the energy mix, higher than the global average, which leans more heavily on oil and natural gas. Although India's renewable sector is expanding—led by solar and wind—its overall share remains modest, with major challenges in infrastructure, financing, and grid integration.

This study reviews India's key national initiatives under the *National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)*, comprising eight missions addressing renewable energy, energy efficiency, water security, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable agriculture. These initiatives aim to align climate mitigation with broader developmental priorities, including poverty reduction and energy access. Post-pandemic trends show a notable rise in clean energy investments, spurred by technological progress, economic drivers, and policy commitments, although investment flows remain skewed towards developed countries.

The study also examines the structural barriers to renewable energy expansion, including weak infrastructure and the increasing exposure of renewable assets to extreme weather events. It draws attention to significant intra-national disparities in energy access, particularly affecting communities that still lack reliable electricity and clean cooking technologies—underscoring the need for inclusive and equitable energy systems. It links India's energy transition to the

broader goal of climate mitigation, noting that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid reductions in fossil fuel dependence and a shift towards low-carbon alternatives.

In conclusion, the study emphasises the need for accelerated investment in renewable energy, enhanced technological innovation, and comprehensive policy reforms to achieve India's target of net-zero emissions by 2070. It underscores that India's energy transition is critical not only for global climate goals but also for promoting sustainable development and ensuring energy equity across the population.

**Team:** Jeena T Srinivasan

**Sponsored by:** Self-initiated

**(v) Estimation of the Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2023-24 and 2024-25**

Since the beginning of the Green Revolution, Indian agricultural systems have dramatically shifted, driven by technological advancements and the widespread use of chemical fertilizers. This period marked a turning point in agriculture, leading to increased crop yields, enhanced food security, and the adoption of modern farming practices. The introduction of high-yielding crop varieties, alongside the intensified use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, revolutionized agricultural productivity. However, this transformation has also brought challenges, including environmental concerns and the need for sustainable farming practices to address the long-term impacts of intensive agriculture. As a result, India's agricultural landscape continues to evolve, seeking a balance between technological progress and ecological sustainability. Additionally, the increase in input intensity has negatively impacted air, land, and water quality, contributed to climate change, and posed risks to human health. As the demand for crop productivity and diversity continues to rise due to factors like a growing population in India, shifting dietary habits, and using crops for fuel, fodder, and animal feed, the environmental burden also increases. It is also crucial to recognize that providing nutritious food for a growing population presents a significant

challenge for policymakers, particularly in increasing situation of agricultural intensification and excessive use of fertilizers.

To address issues like high input costs, agricultural distress, and soil degradation while promoting sustainable farming practices, successive state governments in Andhra Pradesh have prioritized agriculture. They have implemented a fiscal policy approach to tackle these challenges and support farmers. These efforts have involved implementing costly programs to achieve 100% chemical-free agriculture by 2030. The Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) initiative, previously known as Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), was introduced in 2016. This policy emphasizes providing extensive training to farmers, delivered by government agricultural extension workers known as community resource persons. This initiative has positively impacted the farmers' livelihoods under the Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS). The primary objective of the study is to estimate the consumption and value of chemical fertilizers (Urea, Ammonia, Super Phosphate, Potash, DAP, and Complex fertilizers) among Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS) farmers and to compare these with the consumption and value of fertilizers used by control farmers i.e farmers using chemical fertilisers or the non-CNf farmers) across major crops under both irrigated and rainfed conditions.

**Team:** B. Suresh Reddy, Jadhav Chakradhar, C. Ravi and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Rythu Sadhikara Samithi, Government of Andhra Pradesh

#### **(vi) Sample Verification of URVI Database for Various Practices of Community Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh: Challenges and Way forward A *quant-qual* study**

This study aims to critically assess the ground-level implementation and outcomes of the Andhra Pradesh Community-Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) initiative, with a particular focus on verifying the practices adopted by farmers and evaluating their alignment with the data maintained by Rythu Sadhikara

Samstha (RySS). In addition to validating the reliability of the URVI database, the study seeks to facilitate structured dialogues among Community Natural Farming (CNF) farmers and key stakeholders—such as PMDS (Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing) farmers, Village Organizations (VOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), SHG members, Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) shop operators, Internal Community Resource Persons (ICRPs), and other associated entities—towards evaluating the progress, identifying challenges, and deliberating on key issues concerning APCNF. Field visits to farmers' plots form a core component of the study, enabling the research team to directly observe natural farming practices, including the extent of adoption, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and the continuation of PMDS farmers into S2S (Seed-to-Seed) practices in subsequent seasons. A mixed-methods research design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative approaches, has been adopted to facilitate a comprehensive and evidence-based evaluation of the APCNF initiative. This methodological pluralism ensures the triangulation of findings, thereby enhancing the depth, accuracy, and credibility of the study outcomes.

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) will undertake data collection from a total of 10,400 PMDS farmers and other relevant stakeholders, based on a sampling framework developed in alignment with verified data from the URVI database maintained by RySS. The final list of C1 category farmers and Gram Panchayats (GPs) for inclusion in the sample has been systematically derived from this dataset. In support of the fieldwork, the CESS research team has developed and finalized a structured digital questionnaire integrated into the Kobo Toolbox platform. This instrument has been tailored to capture detailed information aligned with the study's objectives and is appended to the official study documentation. The sampling design encompasses a total of 208 GPs, with district-level distribution guided by the number of identified C1 cultivators. Each district will contribute a minimum of 5 and up to 14 GPs to ensure balanced geographical representation. A target of 400 farmers per district will be surveyed, with the number of



respondents per GP varying based on the number of selected GPs in that district. GPs with fewer than 50 APCNF cultivators have been excluded to maintain statistical robustness. In each GP, a complete list of APCNF farmers will be obtained through VOs, ICRPs, or L1 farmers. Using a random sampling method, 50 farmers will be selected per GP. The sampling will also apply proportional weightage to various farmer categories to ensure the representation of diverse farming typologies and practices within each GP. This rigorous approach is designed to capture intra-district and intra-GP variations in the adoption, challenges, and outcomes of natural farming. The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable insights into the current status of APCNF practices at the grassroots level, identify implementation gaps, and offer actionable recommendations to enhance the effectiveness, scalability, and sustainability of the program.

**Team:** Y. Sreenivasulu, A. Rajani, C. Ravi, and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

**Sponsored by:** Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS), Government of Andhra Pradesh

**(vii) (a) Socio-economic Study of the Impact of PVNR Open Cast Mining on Biodiversity, Heritage and Socio-Religious Importance of Ramappa Temple and Lakes**

The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd, (SCCL) proposes to initiate two open cast mining units viz., a) PV Narasimha Rao Open Cast mining at Venkatapur village situated around 5 kms distance from the Ramappa temple and lake, and b) KTK OC-III Expansion at Basvarajupally village in Ghanpur mandal of Bhupalapally district. These two open cast mining units in close proximity raised concerns about adverse impact on biodiversity, livelihoods and heritage importance of Ramappa temple and other religious sites in the area.

Ramappa temple constructed between 1212 and 1234, near Palampet village in Mulugu mandal is a famous temple of Kakatiya era, dedicated to God Shiva, located 66 km from Warangal. It is the only heritage

site in Telangana state which is declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2021. Ramappa temple complex is also unique and peerless for its science of temple construction comprising floating bricks, sand bed among other exceptional features of great art and sculpture. It is part of an interlinked ecosystem and belief system as described in the license granted by UNESCO World Heritage. The study focuses on evaluating the potential impact of the two open cast mining units on biodiversity, heritage and socio-religious attachment of the people towards Ramappa Temple and lake. It examines three areas viz., i) Impact of mining activity on biodiversity; ii) Socio-economic evaluation of mining versus Heritage in the long run; and iii) Impact of mining activity on socio-religious attachment of the communities towards Ramappa Temple and Ramappa Lake. Study is crucial in understanding the multifaceted consequences of large-scale mining activities on the ecological, cultural and social fabric of the region.

The methodology adopted for the study comprised a blend of secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is analysed for the history of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, demography, socio-economic aspects, livelihoods, beliefs and religious practices, tourism etc. Tools are developed using appropriate /relevant part of the Heritage Impact Assessment format of National Monuments Authority (Ministry of Culture, GOI) for study of heritage aspects of the temple and sites socio-religious importance, along with household interview schedule for socio-economic assessment of current status of communities and their occupations and living conditions. The study covered 1200 households from 40 villages in 10 km radius of the two coal mining units, while the study area for biodiversity and heritage importance of religious sites is wider. Thirty respondents from each village are randomly selected according to the proportion of social category (castes/tribes) to the village population. All required information through primary data on current status of the population in the study area, their perceptions and practices in regard to various parameters to understand the impact of the proposed

PVNR OC Mine is collected through structured household interviews.

**Team:** E Revathi (Overall Project Coordinator), Mamidi Bharath Bhushan (Project Coordinator), M. Venkatanarayana (Associate), M Yadagiracharyulu (Project Associate), Sateesh Suthari (Botanist), P Anjaneyulu (Geographer), and P Sampath (Research Associate)

**Sponsored by:** The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd, Kothagudem

#### **(vii) (b) Cost-Benefit Analysis of Two Mining Projects of SCCL in Telangana**

This is part of full study assessing the Two Mining Projects of SCCL in Telangana. This part of the report consists of cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of two coal mining project of SCCL: PVNR-OC and the KTK-OC Expansion projects. The analysis indicates that although financial gains in terms of gross margin and profitable are better. However, the environmental costs especially the carbon related one, are considerable. Overall, the social costs identified and estimated are almost close to the economic gains. Besides, there are many aspects of social costs and gains which are not possible to estimate. Hence, the positive economic gains over the social costs have to be taken into consideration in policy decisions that have irreversible losses that include social and environmental costs which are irreversible and beyond the life cycle of mining project.

**Team:** Venkatanarayana Motkuri

**Sponsored by:** The Singareni Collieries Company (SCCL) Ltd, Kothagudem

#### **(viii) Development Initiatives for transforming the socio-economic status of Marginalised Communities in Andhra Pradesh State-Impact of TSP and SCSP**

The broad objective of the study is to examine the process of socio-economic transformation that has been taken place in the context of implementation of the TSP and the SCSP in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Further, it is intended to explore

how the implementations of these programmes have impacted on quality of life of these communities as a part of economic transformation. Further, it is intended to explore the processes of implementation of these programmes and the ways these programmes have brought change in the socio-economic conditions of the STs and SCs in the state.

Considering the broad objective, the specific objectives are; (i) to examine working of TSP and SCSP in the states since the enactment of the SCSP and the TSP Act, 2013, (ii) to examine the pattern and trends in transferring funds under these two programmes from the State Government and (iii) to explore the implementation of various development programmes under TSP and SCSP and (iv) impact of these programmes on promoting socio-economic transformation of the STs and the SCs in the states. v) To suggest few policies relevant recommendations to strengthen the implementation of SCCP/TSP.

**Team:** M. Gopinath Reddy

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

#### **(ix) Social Audit of PM POSHAN Scheme in Telangana: Phase II**

The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) scheme, formerly the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, continues to serve as a critical intervention addressing both nutritional and educational challenges among children in government and government-aided schools. In Telangana, its Phase II social audit, conducted across all 33 districts in early 2025, reflects significant achievements while also highlighting areas requiring sustained policy attention.

Methodologically, the audit employed a mixed-methods design, integrating semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, school observations, and documentary reviews. This ensured triangulation of findings and balanced quantitative evidence with lived experiences of stakeholders. The survey covered 690 schools, 6,800 students, and nearly 1,000 other stakeholders, representing a wide range of institutional types.



*Students participating in the morning prayer during the assessment of the PM POSHAN Phase-II Programme in Telangana State*

The results show encouraging levels of participation, with 92% of enrolled children availing of meals, particularly in rural areas where near-universal coverage was observed. While on-site preparation by cooks was the norm, urban reliance on centralised kitchens correlated with higher levels of non-participation and food wastage. Despite initial concerns about quality and quantity, follow-up interventions brought improvements, with 97% of students satisfied with meal sufficiency and 84% rating the quality as good. However, issues of wastage, gender segregation during meals, and lack of menu diversity persisted in certain districts.

The program's broader impact on enrolment and retention is evident, with more than 90% of schools reporting increases in student numbers. Community participation emerged as a notable strength, as School Management Committees (SMCs) and local organisations actively monitored implementation. Yet, gaps remained in health and sanitation: only 58% of schools had access to safe drinking water, handwashing practices were inconsistent, and nearly one-fifth of rural toilets were in poor condition. Dependence on firewood in three-fourths of schools also underscored infrastructural inadequacies.

Phase II revealed improvements over Phase I, particularly through enhanced monitoring mechanisms, higher cooking cost allocations, increased cook honoraria, improved rice quality, and infrastructural upgrades under the AAPC programme. The introduction of dining halls, distribution of utensils, and improved egg costs strengthened the nutritional component. Nevertheless, irregular payments to cooks, delays in state-level fund release, and inflationary pressures on cooking costs continue to challenge effective delivery.

The audit recommends tighter oversight in centralised kitchen schools, timely remuneration for cooks, systematic health monitoring through student health cards, and stronger community-led accountability. Furthermore, piloting cluster kitchens, diversifying menus with millet and fruits, and incentivising kitchen gardens could improve sustainability. Collectively, these measures can deepen the scheme's dual objectives—nutritional security and educational inclusion—within Telangana.

**Team:** Jadhav Chakradhar, P. Prudhvikar Reddy, C. Ravi and M. Bharath Bhushan

**Sponsored by:** Director, School Education, School Education Department, Government of Telangana.

### **(x) Enhancing Export Potential of AYUSH Products for Global Well-being: Strategies and Opportunities**

This comprehensive research project examines the export potential of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) products from three strategically significant Indian states—Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka—which collectively account for nearly 60% of India's AYUSH exports, with Karnataka leading at Rs 2,040.04 crore, Gujarat at Rs 1,965.26 crore, and Maharashtra at Rs 1,104.45 crore in 2020-21. The study employs a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative trade analysis using Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Trade Intensity Index (TII), and SMART Model simulations with qualitative insights from focus group discussions, case studies of leading AYUSH companies, and stakeholder interviews across exporters, manufacturers, government officials, and industry experts. Key findings reveal that India's AYUSH exports have shown sustained growth reaching USD 689.3 million in 2024-25 with a 9.9% CAGR yet represent only a fraction of the estimated global market potential valued at USD 657.5 billion in 2020, with major destinations including UAE (USD 817.4 million over 20 years), USA (USD 561 million), and Nepal (USD 452.5 million). The research identifies critical challenges including regulatory complexities where AYUSH products cannot be exported as medicines but must be recategorized as supplements, standardization conflicts between traditional Ayurvedic principles and Western pharmaceutical evaluation methods, certification delays (WHO-GMP taking 12 months), and product recognition issues particularly

for traditional formulations like Asava, Arista, and Bhasma preparations. Through partial equilibrium analysis, the study demonstrates that tariff reductions could significantly enhance trade creation across key markets, with Nepal showing the highest potential (147.6 million USD trade creation) and strategic recommendations for different product categories in various countries. Case studies spanning companies from established exporters like Sandu Pharmaceuticals to emerging players like Ayurnet Healthcare reveal diverse challenges from market access barriers to supply chain optimization needs. The research contributes to India's Vision Viksit Bharat@2047 by providing evidence-based policy recommendations including harmonized regulatory frameworks, international awareness programs leveraging India's soft power success with Yoga, single-window compliance systems, and strategic market development focusing on cultural affinity markets initially before expanding to regulated Western markets. The study's comprehensive analysis covering 19 product categories across 8-digit HS codes, examination of trade relationships with top ten importing countries, and detailed stakeholder consultations provide actionable insights for enhancing India's position in the global wellness economy while promoting traditional knowledge systems internationally and contributing to global well-being through natural, holistic health solutions.

**Team:** Pravin Jadhav, (IITRM, Gujarat) Jadhav Chakradhar (CESS), Shukkoor T (IITM, Gujarat), Arun Kumar Bairwa (IIM-Amritsar).

**Sponsored by:** ICSSR, New Delhi

## II. RESEARCH OUTPUT

### (i) Books/ Edited Book

#### **E.Revathi, I.C.Awasthi, B.Suresh Reddy and Aditi Madan**

E.Revathi, I.C.Awasthi, B.Suresh Reddy and Aditi Madan (2025). *Intersecting Paths: Sustainable Development, Urbanization, and Women's Empowerment* (edited book), Jan 2025. Springer Nature. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-9218-4> (Scopus)

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### (ii) Journal Articles

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#### **Arifa Sultana**

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#### **Ch. Krishna Rao**

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#### **Jadav Chakradhar**

Chakradhar, J. & Choudhary, P. K. (2024). Digital Inclusion and Women Development: Evidence from Indian States; In the Book: *Intersecting Paths of Sustainable Development, Urbanization, and Women's Empowerment*, Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics; ISBN 978-981-97-9218-4.

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

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#### **(v) Working papers**

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### **(vi) Newspaper Articles**

#### **E. Revathi**

Revathi, E., & Kelkar, G. "Gendered Poverty in a Matrilineal State," *Shillong Times*, 29 June 2024.

#### **Amar Yumnam**

Yumnam, A. Solution, Not Even Control Yet: Manipur Social Crisis, March 24, 2025: <https://www.imphaltimes.com/guest-column/solution-not-even-control-yet-manipur-social-crisis/>

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#### **MA Kalam**

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### **Parupally Anjaneyulu**

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### **(vii) Participation in Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Lectures Delivered and, Invited Talks**

#### **E. Revathi**

Presented by Revathi, E., “Resource Conflict in Tribal Areas: A Gender Perspective” in the

panel discussion on “Theoretical and Empirical Understanding of Tribal Issues and the State” during the International Seminar on “Tribal Livelihood Patterns: Challenges and Strategies for Empowerment,” organized by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, during 7–8 August 2024.

Presentation by Revathi, E., Rao, S. L., & Reddy, B. S., “Comprehensive Survey of SC Community in Telangana State: Mapping of Data and Resources on a Spatial Domain” at a one-day brainstorming session with S&T knowledge partners, conducted by the Telangana Council of Science & Technology, on 7 August 2024, Hyderabad.

#### **Jeena T. Sreenivas**

Delivered a lecture on “How to Prepare a Successful Fellowship Application: Insights for Fulbright and Other Competitive Programmes” in the Fulbright Mentoring Workshop organised by United States India Educational Foundation (USIEF), New Delhi, on the 10<sup>th</sup> May 2024 at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Delivered an invited lecture at Birla Institute of Technology (BITS), Hyderabad on “Fisheries for food, nutrition security, and livelihoods: Exploring the social economy of dried fish in India, on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2024.

Delivered a lecture on “Energy Transition: An Overview of Key Issues and Pathways Forward” in the workshop on Energy Transition: COP 29 and India - Special focus on Telangana, organised by the Public Policy and Public Interest Campaign and the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, at CESS on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2024.

Delivered a keynote address on the theme, “Climate Change and Renewable Resources,” at the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Telangana Economic Association, held on 8–9 February 2025 at Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda.



### Alivelu Kasturi

Delivered lecture on *Theoretical and Conceptual Framework*, Writing Skills Workshop, CESS, Hyderabad, 16 June 2024

Invited Lecture, *Review of Literature*, Two day Research Methodology Workshop Organised by St.Ann's Degree College for Women Mehdipatnam, 23 November 2024

Invited Lecture *About CESS*, Kothakota Pupils High School, Kothakota Wanaparthy District, 23 January 2025

Keynote address delivered on *Performance of Industry in Telangana Examining from SDG 9 perspective*, Annual Conference, Telangana Economic Association Hosted by Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda, 8 February 2025

Invited Lecture, *Theoretical Framework*, Research Methodology Workshop, St. Francis Degree College for Women, Secunderabad, 7 March 2025

### K. Chandrasekhar

Delivered an invited lecture on "Sampling Methods" for National Level ICSSR-Sponsored Ten-Day Research Methodology Course (RMC) at Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), Mysuru on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.

Delivered an invited lecture on "Sampling Techniques" for National Level ICSSR-Sponsored Ten-Day Research Methodology Course (RMC) at Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), Mysuru on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.

Presented a paper titled "Quality of School Education in Telangana with reference to Samagra Shiksha Scheme" for the ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar on Growth Potentialities in Telangana State - Prospects and Challenges at the KNM Government Degree College, Miryalaguda, Telangana, on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

Presented a paper titled "Growth Potential of Polyhouse Farming in Telangana: An Economic Analysis" for

ICSSR Sponsored National Seminar on Growth Potentialities in Telangana State - Prospects and Challenges at KNM Government Degree College, Miryalaguda, Telangana on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

Delivered an invited lecture on "Research Methodology Concepts: Research design, Data collection, and Analytical Techniques" at Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts & Science College for Women, Osmania University, Hyderabad on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.

Delivered an invited talk on "Quality of School Education in Telangana with reference to

Samagra Shiksha Scheme" at Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur, Rajasthan on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2024.

### M. Srinivasa Reddy

Presented a paper on Evolving Tenancy Agreements under Climate Variability: Evidence from Telangana, 9th Annual Conference of the Telangana Economic Association, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda (Telangana), 8-9 February, 2025.

Presented a paper on Land-use Pattern and Sources of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Telangana State at Sub Regional Level – Comparative Analysis with Andhra Pradesh, 9th Annual Conference of the Telangana Economic Association, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda (Telangana), 8-9 February, 2025.

Presented a paper on Livelihood Dynamics of Tenant Farmers amidst Climate Change in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, National Seminar on Transforming Rural Livelihood Landscape in India: Challenges and Pathways, M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), 23-24 January, 2025.

Presented Project Progress (Online) on Breaking Glass Ceilings at Workplace: Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in the MSME Sector of South India (with Team Members: Y Kesava Reddy, Brajaraja Mishra, Neeraj Kumar and Sushanta Kumar



Mahapatra), ICSSR, New Delhi, 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2025.

Presented a paper on Transforming Indian Agriculture: Digital Pathways for Growth and Inclusivity, 32<sup>nd</sup> AERA Annual Conference on Digitalization of Agriculture for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, ICAR-NIBSM, Raipur (Chhattisgarh), 11-13 December, 2024.

Chaired a Technical Session on the theme of Digitalization of Agriculture for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth”, 32<sup>nd</sup> AERA Annual Conference on Digitalization of Agriculture for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, ICAR-NIBSM, Raipur, 11-13 December, 2024.

Presented a paper on Digital Agriculture in India: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Prospects, 32<sup>nd</sup> AERA Annual Conference on Digitalization of Agriculture for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, ICAR-NIBSM, Raipur (Chhattisgarh), 11-13 December, 2024.

Chaired a Technical Session on the theme of Contemporary Economic Development and Digitalization, National Seminar on Digital Transformation and the Future of India’s Economy, Department of Economics, Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Ananthapuramu, 29th-30th November, 2024.

Presented a paper on Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Prospects of Digital Agriculture in India: A Review, National Seminar on “Digital Transformation and the Future of India’s Economy” Department of Economics, Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Ananthapuramu, 29th-30th November, 2024.

Presented a paper on E-Governance: The Future of Indian Economy, National Seminar on “Digital Transformation and the Future of India’s Economy” (with Bakshi Amit Kumar Sinha, Barna Ganguli),

Department of Economics, Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Ananthapuramu (Andhra Pradesh), 29th-30th November, 2024.

Presented the Major Research Project Proposal on Assessing the Impact of Solar Pumps under PM-KUSUM on Sustainable Groundwater Management: A Comparative Study of Odisha and Jharkhand”, ICSSR, Major Research Proposal, Presentation Meeting with the Expert Committee, 20 November 2024, New Delhi.

Paper presented on, “Production, Marketing and Pricing of Tomato Crop in Telangana State”, 84<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of ISAE, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Karaikal (Puducherry), November 11-13, 2024.

Presented the Major Research Project Proposal on Building Water Security and Women’s Empowerment through Jal Jeevan Mission in South India, Shortlisted/Interaction Meeting with the Expert Committee, ICSSR, New Delhi, 10 October 2024

Participated in Special Issue Launch for discussion on “Linking Farmers to Markets: Barriers, Solutions, and Policy Options”, Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, Japan, 26 July, 2024 (Online)

Participated in Special Issue Launch for Climate-smart Agriculture: Adoption, Impacts and Implications for Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), 26 July, 2024 Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo (Online).

Resource Person, “53rd Water Talk on Community - Based Water Resources Management”, National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, 25 July 2024 (Online).

Participated in Virtual Roundtable discussion on “Postcolonial Futures for Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)”, University of Auckland and



the Copenhagen Centre for Disaster Research, University of Copenhagen. 18 July, 2024 (Online).

Participated cum Discussant on “Understanding the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism”, Centre for Science and Environment, 17 July, 2024 (Online)

Participated Integrating Environmental and Water Sensitivity in Master Plans Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 15 July 2024 (Online).

Resource Person cum Discussant, Webinar on “Role of NGOs for Implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) – 2024”, National Water Mission, New Delhi, 9 July, 2024 (Online).

Participated in 3 day Online Collaborative Training cum discussion Programme on “Natural Farming for One Health”, MANAGE, Hyderabad and AMITY University, Noida, 30th April, 2024 to 2nd May, 2024 (Online).

Participated in Investing for the Future of Climate-Food-Nature, Asia and the Pacific Food Security Forum 2024, Asian Development Bank, 9-12 April, 2024, Manila, Philippines (Online)

### **Y. Sreenivasulu**

Presented a paper titled “Understanding the Dynamics of Land use and Landholding Patterns in Telangana” at 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda.

Presented a paper titled “Three Decades of Occupational Transformation: A Case of Socio-Economic Discrimination Against Scheduled Caste Landless Agricultural Labouers in Kondaiahgaripalli Village” at Two-Day Conference on Intersecting Identities and Economics of Discrimination, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Presented a paper titled “Absentee Landowners and Their Impact: A Village- Level Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana” at AERC Platinum Jubilee Conference held at Gokhale Institute of Politics

and Economics, Pune.

### **Ch. Krishna Rao**

Presented a paper on Skill Development Initiatives in India: A Sociological Analysis” at the National Seminar on *Globalization, Development and Social Transformation: Mapping the Trajectories of Social Institutions and Processes in Contemporary India* during 28th and 29th November 2024 Organized by the Department of Sociology, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana.

Presented a paper on Globalization and Cinema: Understanding of Indian Cinema through the concept of Culture Industry by Theodor Adorno & Max Horkheimer of Frankfurt School” at the National Seminar on *Globalization, Development and Social Transformation: Mapping the Trajectories of Social Institutions and Processes in Contemporary India* during 28th - 29th November 2024 organized by the Department of Sociology, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana (jointly).

Presented a paper on Beyond Welfare: Socio-Educational Inequalities in Higher Education in Neoliberal India at the One-day National Scholar’s Conference on *Politics in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Challenges and Prospects* held on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2024 Organized by Department of Political Science in Collaboration with Department of Public Administrations & Department of Sociology at Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Presented a paper on Role of MGNREGA in Assets Creation, Management and Sustenance in India at Two-day National Seminar on *Implementation of MGNREGS: Opportunities and Challenges* during 20-21 February 2025 organized by Centre for Wage Employment and Livelihoods, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, Telangana (jointly).

Presented a paper on Digital Disparities in Tribal Communities of India: Challenges and Prospects at two-day National Seminar on *Programmes and Policies for the Development of Tribes: Issues and*



*Challenges* during 3-4 March 2025 organized by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka.

Presented a paper on Artificial Intelligence in Indian Higher Education: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Prospects at two-day National Seminar on *Exploring the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Transforming Higher Education* held on 21-22 March, 2025 organized by Department of Computer Science, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar College, Baghlingampally, Hyderabad.

#### **Vijay Korra**

Presented a paper titled “Health Vulnerabilities of Telangana’s Low-Skilled Migrants in Gulf Countries”, in 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association held at Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda, Telangana from 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> February 2025.

#### **Jadhav Chakradhar**

Presented a paper, “Trade Flows, Levels of Democracy, and Rule of Law in Emerging Economies: Empirical Evidence from Generalized Methods of Moments and Panel Quantile Regression,” at the International Conference on Legal and Economic Synergy for an Equitable Society, on February 1, 2024.

Presented a paper, “Inequalities in Computer Literacy in India: Do Caste and Gender Matter?” at the Lab for Economic Behaviour in Organizations (LEO) during the inaugural Economics Workshop at Plaksha University, Punjab, India, on April 26-28, 2024.

Presented a paper, “Computer Literacy and Discrimination Between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Groups Among the Working-Age Population in India (15–59 Years): A Fairlie Decomposition Analysis”, at ‘Colloquy’ at the Kautilya School of Public Policy, GITAM University, Hyderabad, India, on September 21, 2024.

Presented a paper, “Access to Workplace Authority and Restricted Pathways to Power: A Case of the Indian Service Sector”, at the Jobs and Development Conference organized by The World Bank, UNU-WIDER, and the International Labour Organization, hosted by J-PAL Middle East and North Africa at the American University in Cairo (AUC) School of Business, on October 8-9, 2024.

Presented a paper “Growth under Uncertainty: Heterogeneous Impacts of Economic Policy Shocks—Evidence from a Panel Quantile Regression” at the 8th SANEM Annual Economists’ Conference (SAEC) 2025 on Restoring Stability in the Economic and Political Landscapes: Navigating Fragility to Resilience, held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on February 22-24, 2025.

#### **Bala Ramulu**

Presented a paper “Digitalisation Policy Initiatives and Citizens Empowerment in India- a Study of Common Services Centres in a South Indian State” at the South Asian Network for Public Administration (SANPA), held on 25-27 OCTOBER 2024, Dhaka.

Participated in the design and revision of curricula of UG, PG & Ph.D. D programmes of the Department of Public Administration, BR Ambedkar Open University, Telangana, to meet the changing needs and demands.

#### **S. Indrakant**

Delivered Keynote Address on “Rural Development and Welfare Programmes in Telangana State” on March 17, 2025 at the Inaugural Function of Two’ Day National Seminar sponsored by ICSSR & TSCHE on “Growth Potentialities in Telangana State - Prospects and Challenges” organised by the Department of Economics, KNM Government Degree College, Miryalaguda **during 17 & 18 March, 2025.**

Delivered two lectures on Sampling on July 4, 2024 to the Participants of the ten-day ICSSR sponsored



Research Methodology Course for Social Science Scholars organised by the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad during July 2 to 12, 2024.

Delivered lectures on 1) Non-Parametric test (Chi-Square Test) and hands on Exercise and 2) Exploratory Factor Analysis to the participants of ICSSR Sponsored Two-week Capacity Building Programme for Young Faculty Members of Social Sciences on Research Methodology and Data Analysis in Social Sciences (17-29, Sept, 2024) organised by the Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi on 26 Sept, 2024.

#### MA Kalam

Invited Talk on “How the Coorgs lost their distinct identity in the Indian Census”, Club Mahindra, Madikeri, Kodagu, 18 March 2025

Key Note Address – “Equal Access to Quality Education for All” – Organised by Indian Sociological Society and Sociology Department, VET Institute of Arts and Science, Erode, 25 February 2025

Invited Talk at the National Tribal Livelihoods Summit, Organised by the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation and Axis Bank Foundation, Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi, 20-21 February 2025

Expert Comments at the book launch *The Unfinished Quest: India's Search for Major Power Status from Nehru to Modi* authored by Professor T.V. Paul, University of Madras, Chennai 18 December 2024

Expert Speaker at the Round Table “Shadows of Displacement: The Threat of Human Trafficking of Refugees in India”, Organised by The UNHCR and the Peninsula Foundation, Chennai, 17 December 2024

Invited Talk on “Migrations: Ancient and Contemporary” – at the International Association of Tamil Research, Chennai, 2 November 2024.

Invited Talk “International Relations and India’s Refugee Policy. Challenges in Handling Refugees: Sri Lanka Case – Legalities, Politics, Security and Ethnicity”, at the Roundtable conducted by the UNHCR and the Peninsula Foundation, Chennai, 23 September 2024.

Delivered a Special Talk on “Issues in Migration Studies”, at the Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Delhi, and 23 August 2024.

Delivered a Lecture on “Ethnic Diversity and Social Relations in Sri Lanka” at the Chennai Centre for China Studies, Chennai, 12 August 2024.

#### Venkatanarayana Motkuri

Presented a paper entitled “Wage-Earnings of Regular Salaried in India by Skill-Levels of Occupations and Skill Mismatch with a Gender Dimension: Analysis using PLFS-6 (2022-23)”, in a Faculty Seminar held on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2024, organised by CESS in its campus, Hyderabad.

Presented a paper entitled “Inequality in Education and Employment Opportunities for SC/ST in India”, IIPS National Seminar held at Lonavala, during 19-20 March, 2025

Expert Evaluator, *Evaluation of Policy Paper Project presentations*, ISB Action Learning Project of IRDAI Assistant Managers, on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2024, jointly organised by the Indian School of Business (ISB) Executive Education and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), organised at IIRM, Hyderabad.

Lecture on “Monitoring and Evaluation: Case Study from Education Sector”, on 16/05/2024 at Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad. A one-week MDP Program on Monitoring and Evaluation for Indian Statistical Service (ISS) Probationers of Government of India held during 14-18 May 2024.

As a Panellist for the discussion on “Reforming the Public Distribution System: Policy Innovations for



*Greater Inclusion* in the workshop scheduled on February 22, 2025, at the School of Economics, University of Hyderabad.

As a Resource Person conducted a session on Skill Gap Analysis, at Orientation Program of the Chief Minister's Skill Development Fellowship Program held at WSC Bhubaneswar during 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> July 2024. It was jointly organised by Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad and Tata Strive, Mumbai for the State Government of Odisha.

Speaker in in Panel Discussion on Navigating Taxes, Annual Conference on Public Policy, on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025, organised by Centre for Development Policy and Practice (Hyderabad) at Centre for Economics and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad.

Speaker in Panel Discussion on Tax Devolutions, Two-Day National Conference on *Federalism in India: Devolution, Development and Economic Dynamics*, during 27-28 March 2025, organised by Department of Economics, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.

As a Consultant during the period November 2024 to February 2025 to the Dedicated Commission of Backward Classes, Government of Telangana, prepared the Commission Report on BC Reservations in Rural Local Bodies in Telangana.

As a Consultant during March 2025 to the One-Man Commission of Backward Classes, Government of Telangana, prepared the Commission Report on Enhancing the BC Reservations in Education, Employment and in Local Bodies.

### **M. Gopinath Reddy**

Presented a paper entitled "Agriculture in Tribal Areas of Chhattisgarh: Is it Sustainable?" at AERC Platinum Jubilee Conference at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics from 23-24 December, 2024.

Presented a paper entitled "The Transformation of Marginalized Women from SHG Groups to Village Panchayats: Do they Make Difference

to Good Governance?", at ICSSR National Seminar on "Empowerment of Women from Panchayat to Parliament as Policy Makers in India: Achievements, Challenges and Participation in Decision-making Process", 17-18 October, 2024 - Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Presented a paper entitled "Renewable Energy: A Case of Bio Gas in India Challenges and Prospects" at the Ninth Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA) at Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda during 8-9 February, 2025.

### **Silveru Harinath**

Presentation on: "The Impact of Public Policies on Governments: An Evidence-Based Analysis of Telangana", at the International Conference on 75 Years of Public Administration Discipline in India: Trajectories and Contemporary Status, organized by Department of Public Administration, Dr. BRAOU, Hyderabad, 17 May 2024.

Presentation on: "Institutional Membership and Social Inclusion of Women in Telangana: With Special Reference to the Scheduled Caste SHGs" at the National Conference on Globalization, Development and Social Transformation: Mapping the Trajectories of Social Institutions and Processes in Contemporary India, Organised by Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, 19 November, 2024

### **Naresh Sudhaveni**

Chaired a session at the two-day national seminar on "India's Growing Security Challenges and the Role of Defence Sector", November 28th and 29th, 2024, organized by COE-Public Policy Research and School of Liberal Arts and Humanities, Woxsen University, Hyderabad.

### **Arifa Sultana**

Delivered lecture on "Training of the Trainers (ToT) Programme for SRLM officers all India on the topic "Statutory Book Keeping and Financial Compliances for Producer Enterprises" on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2025 at



NRLM, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchati Raj, (NIRD) Hyderabad, Telangana.

Delivered lectures on Accounting and Managing the FPOs from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> August 2024 at a-Idea, ICAR, NAARM for the ABMDP Certificate program for CEOs, National Academy of Agriculture Research Management, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Organized ICSSR Sponsored Training and Capacity Building Programme on *Financial Accounting, Tally, Marketing, Insurance and Drone Technology* from 23-27 September 2024 for CEOs of FPOs of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States.

Participated in the International Conference on Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Start-up Ecosystem: Global Challenges and Opportunities on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 and presented a joint paper with Prof. E Revathi on *"Impact and Performance of FPOs in Telangana State"* organized by D Y Patil Institute of Management Studies, Pune, India.

Completed training Programme organized by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad in collaboration with Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Wayanad from 2nd July to 5th July 2024 on the topic *"Sustainable food safety through Livestock Production: A One Health Approach"*

Completed online training Programme on *"Natural Farming for One Health"* organized by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad in collaboration with Amity Food & Agriculture Foundation, Amity University, Noida during 30 April to 2 May 2024.

#### **(viii) Books Reviewed**

- S. Indrakant (2025): “ Fighting Multi- Dimension Poverty through Micro-Credit by NGOs “ by R.
- R. Biradar, 2024, Current Publishers, pp 353, Hard Cover, ISBN 978-93-90253-77-7 Published in 42(2) of IASSI Quarterly Contribution to the Indian Social Science, April - June 2024.

### III. DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

#### (i) Ph.D Programme in Development Studies

With a strong foundation in Social Science Research and with an intention to impart its research experience, the Centre started the M.Phil and Ph.D programs in Development Studies in 1986 on a part-time basis in collaboration with Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University (BRAOU) Hyderabad. This program served mostly teachers employed in colleges and universities across the country, as well as employees and bureaucrats, providing an opportunity to mould their experience and insights into research themes, thereby contributing to the body of knowledge and policy.

Further, the Centre has started a “Regular (full time) Ph. D Programme” in Development Studies in collaboration with the ‘Telangana University’, Nizamabad, in 2016 after the formation of the Telangana State, aimed at training and imparting serious research skills to young and fresh Postgraduates. This programme requires candidates to be residents on campus for the four-year Ph. D programme. The student intake for the current (regular) PhD program 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 of the Ph. D programme. Till now, nine batches have been admitted. The Division for Graduate Studies has been organizing the PhD Programmes in the Centre since its inception.

Notification for admission into the regular Ph.D programme in Development Studies for the academic year 2024-25 was released on 21 July 2024. Based on the UGC regulations, with the UGC Regulations – 2022; and the Revised Guidelines issued on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2024, only JRF and NET qualified candidates were called for personal interviews. Personal interviews were held online on 30 August 2024. Eight candidates have been selected for admission into the Ph.D. program

in Economics, Commerce, Political Science, and Sociology. The first semester classes commenced on 14 October 2025.

#### (ii) Academic Activities Undertaken by DGS

##### a) DGS Special Lectures

###### Transformative Urbanization Towards India 2047

On 14th November 2024, the Division for Graduate Studies hosted a special lecture delivered by Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani, Director of the Symbiosis School of Economics. She discussed urbanization's transformative role in fostering economic growth, focusing on poverty, inclusion, water and power infrastructure, and the transition to inclusive growth with livability. She emphasized the importance of amenities like *Har Ghar Jal*, roads, electricity, and multidisciplinary research in achieving sustainable urban environments. She also explained global urban growth trends, noting that structural transformations have already occurred, as seen in the COVID-19 period's reverse migration. Despite industries becoming more productive yet less labour-intensive, she stressed the need for enhanced productivity and planning. Prof. Chandiramani emphasized that well-managed cities are like efficient organizations, making good use of resources, improving livability, and ensuring fairness. She said that people are drawn to cities because of factors like jobs, education, and livelihoods. Creating cities is important, and she pointed out that South Korea successfully built the smart city of Saundo. However, she mentioned that in China, “ghost cities” face problems because people are not moving to them. She emphasized that cities are not created by force; people only move to cities when they need to. Ultimately, she said, people make cities, not the other way around. She also discussed India's urban dynamics, highlighting Pune's expansion through its municipal corporations, Hyderabad's metropolitan growth across districts, and Amaravati's potential as a



future metropolitan region. She said that if we don't start planning now for 2047, we'll face more destruction and climate disasters, leading to costly rebuilding. It's crucial to act now.

#### Urban Turn: Contest and Contestation

Special lecture titled "Urban Turn: Contest and Contestation" was hosted by DGS on 11th December 2024. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Sudha Mohan, Former Professor and Head, Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai. Prof. Sudha Mohan discussed various aspects of urbanization in India and its effects on society, governance, and policies. She

explained how urban areas have developed through proper planning but face challenges, particularly in megacities with populations exceeding 10 million, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. Further she spoke about the social and cultural changes that come with urban living, as people adapt their lifestyles to city environments. She stressed the importance of effective urban governance and ensuring better management of cities. However, rural areas often lack proper services and development, leading many people to migrate to cities for better opportunities. This growing migration increases pressure on urban areas. She discussed efforts of Panchayati Raj, which aim to make villages self-



reliant. However, rural development has not been consistent, and there is still unequal access to services. She emphasized the need for creative solutions to tackle urbanization challenges, focusing on governance, migration, and sustainability. Her vision was for cities to grow inclusively and fairly while maintaining harmony with rural areas and promoting balanced development.

### **Seed Industry in India: Current Challenges**

DGS hosted a lecture on "Seed Industry in India: Current Challenges" by Mr. Manish Kushwaha and Mr. Mayank Kushwaha on 17th December 2024. Mr. Manish Kushwaha elaborated on the potential of open-pollinated seeds, which are naturally pollinated by wind, insects, or self-pollination. These seeds retain traits similar to the parent plants, promoting self-reliance, food sovereignty, and biodiversity conservation. He contrasted this with hybrid seeds, which are created through controlled pollination of two genetically distinct parent plants. While hybrid seeds offer advantages such as higher yields,

uniformity, and resistance to pests and diseases, they also present challenges like non-viability for seed saving, reversion to undesirable traits in offspring, higher costs, dependency on seed companies, and reduced biodiversity. He emphasized the benefits of regionally adapted seeds, such as higher productivity, resilience to climate change, and support for local food systems and biodiversity conservation. Mr. Mayank Kushwaha shared his journey from a technologist in USA & Canada to a seed enthusiast in India, driven by a passion for preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable agriculture. In Canada, he specialized in cultivating and conserving open-pollinated seeds, gaining deep insights into seed biodiversity. Bringing this expertise to India, he aims to support soil conservation and rejuvenation efforts, particularly in Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, regions with diverse soils and a dynamic agricultural landscape. His goal is to empower local farmers by introducing resilient seed varieties and fostering sustainable agricultural practices suited to India's unique conditions.



### **The Public Opinion and Electoral Consequences of Political Misconduct**

DGS hosted a special lecture titled "The Public Opinion and Electoral Consequences of Political Misconduct" on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2025. The lecture was delivered by Adam D. Wolsky, Senior Research Specialist from the Department of Sociology at Princeton

University. Wolsky provided an insightful analysis on the downstream consequences of scandals and acts of wrongdoing committed by politicians. The lecture explored how partisanship influences party evaluations when politicians are involved in scandals, with a particular focus on cases of hypocrisy and resignation. The thought-provoking session prompted engaging



discussions, offering valuable perspectives on the intersection of political ethics and public perception. The presentation covered theoretical insights on the impact of political scandals on electoral performance, highlighting mixed findings from observational work, survey experiments, and field studies. Wolsky emphasized how scandals, though not always affecting job performance, could damage political approval depending on factors like economic performance, policies, and gender. Key points included the role of party identification in shaping public reactions to misconduct, differences between the U.S. and Latin American political contexts, and how public opinion shifts could indirectly undermine democracy.

### **The 2024 Nobel Prize in Economics – Institutions and Beyond**

Division for Graduate Studies hosted a special lecture on “*The 2024 Nobel Prize in Economics – Institutions and Beyond*” on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2025. The lecture provided an in-depth exploration of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, awarded to Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson (AJR Trio) for their research on how institutions are formed and their role in shaping economic prosperity. Prof. Chandras Deshpande traced the evolution of institutional economics, referencing influential

thinkers such as Thorstein Veblen, John R. Commons, Joseph Schumpeter, and John Kenneth Galbraith, and discussed the early mentions of institutions in the Nobel citations for Friedrich Hayek and Gunnar Myrdal (1974). The session highlighted Ronald Coase’s contributions to transaction cost concept and Douglas North’s definition of institutions as “*rules of the game... humanly devised constraints.*” The discussion also touched upon the microeconomics of institutions, drawing on the works of Elinor Ostrom and Oliver Williamson, along with recent contributions like Pranab Bardhan, Steven Durlauf, Avner Greif, Joel Mokyr, and Sheilagh Ogilvie.



Further, the lecture examined institutional studies in the Indian context, highlighting research by AG, K-M-V, Somanathan, and Kaivan Munshi. Moving beyond traditional institutional frameworks, the session explored the integration of culture and institutions, referencing the work of Acemoglu, Alberto Alesina, and Joel Mokyr. The lecture also highlighted the significance of the AJR Trio's contributions as a major milestone in the evolution of research on institutions as a "fundamental cause of development." A key focus of the session was AJR's landmark book, *Why Nations Fail*, which has shaped contemporary discussions on institutional economics.

### Democracy and Capitalism – The Changing Dynamics

On 13<sup>th</sup> March 2025, DGS hosted a lecture on "Democracy and Capitalism – The Changing Dynamics." the lecture was delivered by Prof. Chandras Deshpande, Professor of Economics at Welingkar Institute of Management Development and Research, Mumbai. He emphasized that liberal democracy is one of the most widely accepted political systems today, especially post-World War II. Capitalism, which has evolved over centuries, was significantly challenged by Karl Marx's critique, leading to the rise of socialism and communism in various parts of the world. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and China's shift towards a market-driven economy despite its non-democratic framework, capitalism has

remained the prevailing economic system globally. Even in China, economic operations are increasingly based on private enterprises, with multinational corporations successfully running businesses for decades. Renowned economists like Nobel laureate Joseph E. Stiglitz have critically examined the current state of capitalism. While it remains the dominant economic model, concerns persist regarding its exclusivity and whether it truly serves all social groups. One major critique is whether capitalism is creating an economic divide by making markets less accessible to a significant portion of the population. This perspective aligns with the argument that there are now multiple forms of capitalism, especially post-1980, when global economic structures underwent major transformations. The lecture also touched upon the increasing influence of technology giants and their economic power, which in some cases surpasses the GDP of entire nations. The discussions referenced Nobel laureate Daron Acemoglu's book "Power and Progress," which argues that technology should serve societal well-being rather than being controlled by a few powerful corporations and governments. Similarly, Martin Wolf's book "The Crisis of Democratic Capitalism" was cited, highlighting that liberal democracy thrives when combined with market capitalism, yet faces challenges such as protectionism, nationalism, socio-economic exclusion, media influence, and the growing financialization of capitalism.



### b) Round Table Discussion

#### Contributions of Nobel Laureates by Ph.D Scholars (2024-25 Batch)

Dean, DGS organized a presentation by the 2024-25 batch of scholars on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2025 as part of the paper on Perspectives and Paradigms of Development. The scholars presented on the significant contributions of Nobel Laureates Claudia Goldin, and the trio Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson.

The presentation focused on *Claudia Goldin*, who was awarded the 2023 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, focused on her pioneering work “for having advanced our understanding of women’s labour market outcomes.” Goldin’s research explores the historical evolution of gender roles in the labour market for over 200 years, particularly in the United States from the 18th century to the late 20th century. She highlights the persistence of the gender wage gap, which she attributes to factors like education, work-family balance, and social expectations. In works such as *Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women* (1990) and *Career and Family: Women’s Century-Long Journey Toward Equity* (2021), she outlines how women’s labour force participation followed a U-shaped curve: high participation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a decline during early industrialization, and a surge in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The presentation on Nobel Laureates *Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson* focused on institutions as the fundamental cause of long-term growth. The discussion addresses the critical question: “*Why are some countries poorer than others?*” The paper identifies three major factors influencing a country’s development: geography, culture, and institutions. The first hypothesis suggests that people in cooler climates are more productive than those in warmer regions. Economic success has often been interpreted as a sign of divine favor, and Weber argued that systems like India’s caste structure hindered capitalist development. Institutions, defined as human-devised rules shaping interactions, play a pivotal role in economic outcomes. While wealthy nations foster innovation that benefits society, such as Bill Gates’ software contributions in the U.S., poorer nations often rely on monopolies that extract wealth, as seen in Carlos Slim’s telecommunications monopoly in Mexico, which reduces national income by 2% annually. Economic institutions are crucial in determining prosperity, with strong evidence supporting their importance. The social conflict approach highlights that institutions are shaped by power struggles and resource distribution, emphasizing the role of political structures. The transition from feudal labour markets to free labour markets was pivotal for development.



### India Gender Report by PhD Scholars (2024-25 Batch)

PhD scholars, 2024-25 batch made a presentation on the India Gender Report as part of the Research Methodology coursework on the eve of *International Women's Day*. They provided key insights from the report, published by the Feminist Policy Collective, Lead Anchor – Ritu Dewan with Swati Raju, highlighting major findings, policy implications, and socio-economic challenges in gender dynamics across India. The report highlighted issues such as gender disparities in taxation, financial inclusion, workforce participation, migration, entrepreneurship, and healthcare. The workforce participation rate of women remains significantly lower than that of men, hindered by gendered social norms, mobility constraints, and limited job opportunities. Although there was an increase in women's employment post-pandemic, the report highlights that challenges remain in ensuring quality employment opportunities. The gender wage gap persists, particularly in self-employment, where women continue to earn significantly less than men. The presentation further examined migration trends, revealing that most female migration is driven by marriage rather than employment, limiting their economic independence. Women migrants often

face exploitative working conditions in industries such as agriculture, brick kilns, and domestic work. In the healthcare sector, gender disparities manifest in malnutrition, maternal mortality, occupational health risks, and limited access to reproductive health services. Public healthcare remains underfunded, increasing women's dependence on private healthcare, which is often inaccessible due to financial constraints. The presentation also shed light on the resistance and resilience of women in movements like the 2020-21 farmers' protests, where women played vital roles in logistics, media, stage events, and mobilization despite male leadership. The struggles of ASHA and Anganwadi workers were highlighted, emphasizing their low wages, lack of job security, and ongoing protests demanding better working conditions. The report concluded that addressing gender inequality requires structural reforms, including gender-responsive budgeting, equitable taxation, inclusive banking policies, improved workforce conditions, and stronger legal protections against gender-based violence. The overarching message was that India's development must be women-led rather than merely women-centric, ensuring systemic changes that empower women across economic, social, and political spheres. The presentation ended with a discussion on these challenges and the way forward.





### c) Workshops organized by DGS

As part of the coursework, Dean, DGS, conducted writing skills workshop for the PhD scholars of 2024-

25 batch. Prof. T.S. Jeena took a session on how to write a journal article, Dr. Kasturi Alivelu took two sessions on review of literature and theoretical framework.

### (iii) Doctoral Committee (DC) Meetings for Proposal Registration (Regular Ph.D Programme)

S.No	Name	Topic	Supervisor	Expert
1	Poola Devendra	The Emergence of Political Consultants in Indian Politics: A Study on Political Consultancy Impact on Political Parties	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. K. Sreenivasulu Osmania University
2	Vamsa Vardhini	The Economic Viability of Kuchipudi Dance - A Study with special reference to Telugu-speaking States	Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik, IDS, Jaipur
3	Kannan	Energy Democracy for Socioeconomic Justice: The Politics and Viability of a Justice-based Decarbonisation Policy	Dr. T. S. Jeena	Prof. Pranab Mukhopadhyay Goa Business School
4	Swaraj Salah	The impact of IT industries on the growth and development of the Indian economy	Dr. Kasturi Alivelu	Prof. Vinish Khaturia Director, IDS

### (iv) Doctoral Committee Meetings for Progress (May & Oct 2024)

S.No	Name	Topic	Supervisor	Expert
1	Mumtaz Begum	Islamic Microfinance a tool for Financial Inclusion: A Study of Telangana State	Prof. E. Revathi	Prof. S. Indrakant CESS
2	Annemalla Ramesh	Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth in India: Evidence from Districts Level of Telangana State	Dr. Kasturi Alivelu	Dr. Sanjay Lenka Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology
	Rincy Simon	Measuring Housing Deprivation in Urban India-A Multidimensional Analysis	Prof. E. Revathi Prof. C. Ravi	Prof. Amita Shah GIDR
3	RadhaLekshmi.M	Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms in ensuring better access to Justice for the Fisher Community: A Study of 'Ur Panchayats' in the Coromandal Coast of Tamil Nadu	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. Purendra Prasad, University of Hyderabad



S.No	Name	Topic	Supervisor	Expert
4	Ourapalli. Pranathi	Political participation of women in Urban Local Governments: A Study of Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu	Prof. Suneetha Rani University of Hyderabad
5	Suadath.V	A Sociological Study of Health Behaviour and Vaccination in Kerala	Dr. Ch. Krishna Rao	Prof.N. Sudhakar Rao University of Hyderabad
6	Vinitha Anna John	Interface between Local Government Institutions and Disaster Management: A Study of Policy Implications of Hydrological Disasters in Kerala in the context of Climate Change	Dr. Laxman Rao	Prof. E. Venkatesh University of Hyderabad
7	Sagar Mekala	The Inter-State Mobility of Migrant Labours in India: The Case of Telangana State	Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu	Prof. R. Vijay University of Hyderabad
8	Ponnamaneni Padmaja	Export Competitiveness of Indian Turmeric – A Post WTO Analysis	Prof.E. Revathi	Prof. Sachin Kumar Sharma Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
9	Santosh Guguloth November	Islamic Microfinance a tool for Financial Inclusion: A Study of Telangana State	Dr. Vijay Korra	Dr. Venkatesh Vaditya EFLU
10	Ramesh Souda November	A Study of child sex ratio in Wanaparthy District: A Socio-Cultural Approach	Dr. Rajeshwari Rayudu	Prof. S. F. Chandrasekhar Osmania University

**(v) List of Registered Scholars for Regular Ph. D, CESS & TU**

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
1	Mumtaz Begum	2019	Islamic Microfinance a Tool for Financial Inclusion: A Study of Telangana State	Prof. E.Revathi CESS
2	Moulkar Rajeswar	2019	Economic Analysis of Farm-Level Adaptation to Climate Change in Dryland Agro-Ecosystem. A Study in Telangana State.	Prof. E.Revathi, CESS Dr.B.Suresh Reddy CESS

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
3	Devambatla Veerabhadra Rao	2019	Consumer Behaviour Towards Eco-Friendly Products. A Study on Green Marketing in Telangana	Dr. T.S.Jeena CESS
4	M.Venu Madhav	2019	Governance of Water and Sanitation Programs in Local Self Governments: A Study on the Role of Community-Based Organisations in Telangana State.	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS
5	Shoeb Ahmed	2019	Social Support and Mental Health: A Study of Elderly in Telangana.	Prof. S.Vijay Kumar CESS
6	Gattu Ramesh	2019	Causes and Consequences of Child Marriage in Rural Areas: A Study in Jogulamba Gadwal District of Telangana State	Prof. K.Suri Babu CESS Dr. P.Prudhvikar Reddy CESS
7	Mummidi Sri Vidhya	2020	Internationalisation of Textile sector in India	Dr. C.T.Vidya CESS
8	Ranukuntla Sarojasree	2020	Agriculture Growth and Economic Wellbeing of Farmers	Prof. E. Revathi, CESS Prof. C. Ravi, CESS
9	Ponnamaneni Padmaja	2020	Export Competitiveness of Indian Turmeric- A Post WTO Analysis	Prof. E. Revathi CESS
10	Ourapalli Pranathi	2020	Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Governments: A Study of Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu Adjunct Professor CESS
11	Lingaiah Meesala	2020	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Practices among Hill Area Tribe: A Case Study of Gonds in Telangana State	Prof. R. Siva Prasad, Rtd. HCU Dr. B. Suresh Reddy CESS
12	Souda Ramesh	2021	A Study of Child Sex Ratio in Wanaparthy District: A Socio-Cultural Approach	Dr. K. Rajeshwari Telangana University
13	S. Suresh Kumar Kasarapu	2021	Information Technology Services Start-Ups in Hyderabad- LEAN SIX SIGMA Approach	DR. K. Alivelu CESS
14	Amarsing Mudavath	2021	Conservation and Forest Rights Act: A Case Study of Kawal Tiger Reserve in Telangana	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
15	Y.S Prakash Anil	2021	Re-Peasania in Indian Agriculture: A Case of Zero Budget Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. R. Siva Prasad University of Hyderabad, Prof. S. Galab Institute of Development Studies
16	Panthangi Sampath	2021	Crop Diversification and Its Implications for food and Nutrition Security among smallholders: Evidence from Telangana and India	Dr.B. Suresh Reddy CESS
17	Kandi Satish Goud	2021	Governance of the National Food Security Act, 2013: A Study on the Delivery of Food Security Entitlements in Telangana State	Dr.S. Laxman Rao CESS
18	R.Shital	2021	Employability of Management Graduates in Telangana: Individual, Institutional and Organisational Factors	Dr.M. Venkata Narayana CESS
19	Srija Mitra	2021	Upgrading in Global Value Chain: Analyzing the Dynamics of India and Bangladesh's Textile & Clothing Industry	Dr.C.T.Vidya CESS
20	Medha A.S	2021	Socio-economic Assessment of Vulnerability among Small-Scale Fisheries in India	Dr.Jeena T.Srinivasan CESS
21	Annemalla Ramesh	2021	Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth in India: Evidence from Districts of Telangana State	Dr. K.Alivelu CESS
22	K.Yadagiri	2021	Enhancing of Quality Dimensions in Higher Education Institutions: A Study of General Graduates Degree Colleges in Telangana	Dr. Venkatanarayana.M CESS
23	M.Kamaraju	2021	Spatial and Temporal Growth Pattern of Hyderabad-A Geoinformatic Approach	Prof.A.Bala Kishan Osmania University Dr. Pratigya Telangana University
24	Ramavath Ravi	2022	Socio-economic and Migration Status of the Lambadis: A Study of Human Rights Perspectives in Southern Telangana	Dr. Korra Vijay CESS



Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
25	R. Bhanu Prakash	2022	Land Administration Policies and Implementation in Telangana: A Study with Special Reference to Land Record Updating Program	Prof. Ch. Bala Ramulu CESS Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu CESS
26	Rincy Simon	2022	Housing and Well Being in India : The Case of Public Housing in Kerala and Telangana	Prof. E. Revathi CESS Prof. C. Ravi, CESS
27	G.Santhosh	2022	Socio-Economic Inequalities among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana: a Sociological Study of Adivasi, PVTG and Dispersed Tribes	Dr. Korra Vijay CESS
28	M.Radha Lekshmi	2022	Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms in enduring Better Access to Justice, Efficacy and Challenges of Working of 'Ur Panchayats' in the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS
29	Suadath. V	2022	A Sociological Study of Health Behaviour and Vaccination in Kerala	Dr.Ch. Krishna Rao CESS
30	C.Uma Maheswari	2022	Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Micro and Small Enterprises: A Study on Micro and Small Enterprises of Telangana	Dr.Pradeep Kamble Dr. K. Alivelu CESS
31	Vinitha Anna John	2022	Interface between Local Government Institutions and Climate Change: A Study of the Policy Implications of Recent Hydrological Disasters in Kerala	Dr.S.Laxman Rao CESS
32	Sravani Labishetty	2023	Rural Women Entrepreneurship- A study of 'Streenidhi' scheme in Telangana State	Dr. P. Aparna CESS
33	Kannan	2024	Energy Democracy for Socioeconomic Justice: The Politics and Viability of a Justice-based Decarbonisation Policy	Dr. Jeena T.S CESS
34	Swaraj Salah	2024	The impact of IT industries on the growth and development of the Indian economy	Dr. Kasturi Alivelu CESS



Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
35	Vamshavardhini	2024	The Economic Viability of Kuchipudi Dance - A Study with special reference to Telugu-speaking States	Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra Council for Social Development
36	Poola Devendra	2024	The Emergence of Political Consultants in Indian Politics: A Study on Political Consultancy Impact on Political Parties	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS

**(vi) Ph. D thesis awarded and submitted since inception**

Total Number of Ph.Ds awarded till 31 March 2025	102
Total Number of M. Phil awarded till 31 March 2025	100
Ph.D Thesis submitted (from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)	4
Ph.D Thesis awarded (from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)	4

**Ph.D Awarded/ Submitted 2024-25**

**(vii) Ph.D Awarded 2024-25**

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	TU/ BRAOU	Subject	Topic of Research	Research Supervisor
1	M. Venu Madhav	Telangana University	Public Administration	Governance of Water and Sanitation Programs: A Study of Local Self Governments (PRIs) and the Role of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in Telangana State	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy
2	O. Pranathi	Telangana University	Political Science	Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Bodies: A Study of Two Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu
3	Sangeetha Gandu	B.R. Ambedkar Open University	Commerce	Housing Finance in Telangana State: The Role of State Bank of India and Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	Prof. A. Sudhakar
4	Moulkar Rajeshwar	Telangana University	Economics	Economic Analysis of Farm-Level Adaptation to Climate Change in Dryland Agro-Ecosystem: A Study in Telangana State	Prof. E. Revathi Dr. B. Suresh Reddy



### (viii) Ph.D Submitted

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	TU/ BRAOU	Subject	Topic of Research	Research Supervisor
1	Nalini Mohan	B.R. Ambedkar Open University	Political Science	An Assessment of Forest Governance and Climate Change in a Few Select States of India	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy
2	Jyothsna Varsha	B.R. Ambedkar Open University	Economics	Mergers and Acquisitions, Patenting in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry	Dr. Kasturi Alivelu
3	Sri Vidhya Mummidi	Telangana University	Economics	India's Textile Sector: Trade Networks, Competitiveness and Internationalization	Dr. C. T. Vidya
4	Ramesh Annemalla	Telangana University	Commerce and Business Management	Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth in India: Evidence from Districts of Telangana State	Dr. Kasturi Alivelu)

### (ix) Ph.D. Abstracts 2024-25

#### (a) Governance of Water and Sanitation Programs: A Study of Local Self Governments (PRIs) and the Role of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) In Telangana State

##### Venu Madhav

Water and sanitation are critical for human health, well-being and development, yet many still struggle to access even the most basic services. Citizen engagement, through decentralized governance like Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and collaboration with civil society such as Community Based Organisations (CBOs), is essential in improving public service delivery and addressing inequities. The research addresses a significant gap in the literature on water and sanitation governance in rural areas, focusing on the critical analysis of policies through the lens of New Public Management (NPM). It seeks to examine government programs and policies ensuring the accessibility, availability, quality, and equity of water services in Telangana. The study investigates key governance issues at institutional, bureaucratic, and community levels while exploring the impact of community and CBO involvement on service provision. The objectives include assessing the

adequacy of water and sanitation services, identifying implementation challenges, and analyzing the roles and issues between PRIs, CBOs, and line departments in ensuring adequate water and sanitation services for the community. The study tests two key hypotheses. The first hypothesis explores whether villages closer to urban areas have better access to water and sanitation (W&S) services, with the null hypothesis suggesting location plays a role, while the alternative suggests it does not. The second hypothesis examines whether the effective implementation of W&S policies depends on the participation of local self-governments and CBOs. The null hypothesis assumes that their involvement is not essential, while the alternative argues that effective participation significantly impacts the success of W&S service delivery.

The study adopted a community participation perspective. Data were collected from household surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), and case studies involving rural local body representatives, government officials, and community members. A multi-stage random sampling method was used to select 403 households from eight villages and four mandals in two districts, one Open Defecation Free (ODF) and one Non-ODF. Research tools such as

house listing, household schedules, village schedules, and community scorecards were employed to assess water and sanitation services, alongside statistical methods like the Chi-square Test and Correlation Test to analyze the data. The study found significant disparities in the availability, adequacy, and equity of drinking water and sanitation services across sample villages in Telangana, particularly near urban areas and among different social groups. Challenges to sustainable water governance were identified, including a lack of technical staff and funding for operations and maintenance (O&M) and limited community awareness and participation. Political disparities also influenced access, distribution, and service delivery. The involvement of CBOs and NGOs in some villages improved water supply responsiveness, highlighting their role in promoting sustainability. Additionally, a gap between political decisions and bureaucratic

### **(b) Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Bodies: A Study of Two Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh**

#### **O Pranathi**

The present study *Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Bodies: A Study of Two Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh* attempts to examine the level of political awareness of municipal corporation ward members and factors contributing to or otherwise hindering political participation of ward members; the awareness of political executives on their powers, functions, and provisions of municipal Act/s for undertaking programs/ schemes for the development of the area; the role of elected women political executives in the decision-making process in urban local bodies; and the perceptions of stakeholders on the role of women political executive.

Objectives are (i) to study the level of political awareness of municipal corporation ward members and factors contributing to or hindering political participation, (ii) to examine the awareness of political executives on their powers, functions, and provisions of municipal Act/s for undertaking programs/ schemes for the development of the area (iii) to analyse the role

of elected women political executives in the decision-making process in urban local bodies (iv) to analyse the perceptions of stakeholders on the role of women political executive

The socio-economic backgrounds of women, along with their political awareness and participation, might suggest that they act independently in their roles. Their induction into grassroots democratic institutions is largely due to the reservation of seats for women, and it is typically their spouses or male relatives who encourage them to run in elections to maintain their political influence. 'Without reserved wards, women's political entry into politics would likely remain an elusive goal'. Indeed, even three decades after the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, women often remain as proxies for male family members in the grassroots tier of urban democratic governance, despite their numerical success. The structural factors like not having the functions devolved completely, the existence of parallel institutions, and lack of defined autonomy with the influence of the district and state level political executives; social factors like patriarchal thoughts, marriages, child bearing, care work security issues, lack of proper infrastructure; economic factors such as lack of financial security, cost of elections, risk of winnability along with the availability of better promising options are some of the bottlenecks the political executives in general and men in particular face in urban governments. The study confirms the theoretical framework, which promotes three shifts in political activism: in agencies, meaning collective organizations; in repertoires, referring to the actions typically used for political expression; and in targets, indicating the political actors that activists aim to influence. It demonstrates that both conservative and non-conservative methods of participation are indeed prevalent in practice.

Over three decades since the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, it has been observed that the participation of political executives, especially women representatives, tends to be more passive—characterized by attending meetings and listening to the MLA and authorities—rather than actively engaging



in decision-making and implementation processes in urban governance.

Above all, the success/effectiveness of women's participation in urban local bodies largely depends on their level of assertiveness and awareness of their position and rights at both the household and organizational levels. Without this, women's participation at the grassroots level may merely represent a 'politics of accommodation'.

### **(c) Housing Finance in Telangana State: The Role of State Bank of India and Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited**

#### **Sangeetha Gandu**

The study sets out four primary objectives: (1) to analyze the growth and development of housing finance in Telangana, (2) to understand the policy framework that governs housing finance in India and Telangana, (3) to evaluate the specific contributions of SBI and HDFC Ltd in housing finance, and (4) to examine borrower perceptions regarding the services provided by these institutions.

Using a mixed-methods approach, the research integrates both primary and secondary data. A structured questionnaire was administered to 396 borrowers 181 from SBI and 215 from HDFC across four major districts of Telangana.

When comparing the roles of SBI and HDFC Ltd, the study finds distinct operational patterns. SBI, being a commercial bank, sources most of its funds through fixed deposits and has a broader range of financial services. It has witnessed a continuous rise in home loan disbursements, although the growth rate has shown volatility, indicating a lack of consistent focus on housing finance as a core activity. Conversely, HDFC Ltd, being a specialized housing finance institution, relies more on borrowings than fixed deposits and exhibits steadier growth in its home loan portfolio. It has effectively expanded its disbursements and repayments, showcasing strong risk management and customer engagement.

The comparative analysis reveals that while SBI is more liberal in loan disbursements and flexible in repayment terms, HDFC maintains stricter lending norms and demonstrates better repayment behavior among its borrowers. SBI's expansive branch network allows it to reach a broader demographic, including lower-income and unmarried individuals. HDFC, on the other hand, tends to cater more to professionals and higher-income groups. However, both institutions have played substantial roles in increasing the accessibility of housing finance in Telangana.

Borrower perceptions, gathered through detailed surveys, highlight the differences in customer experience. Key determinants influencing borrower satisfaction include interest rates, sanctioning procedures, processing time, legal charges, and the clarity of information provided. SBI customers expressed satisfaction with less complex procedures but were concerned about fluctuating service quality. HDFC borrowers appreciated the professionalism and efficiency of the process but raised issues regarding higher interest rates and stricter terms.

Factor analysis grouped borrower perceptions into five major dimensions: sanction and repayment systems, transparency and reputation, low interest and charges, minimal formalities, and advertising and references. Regression analysis showed a strong positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the first three factors in both institutions. Interestingly, while advertising and reference-based promotions positively influenced SBI borrowers, they had a neutral or slightly negative impact in HDFC's case, possibly due to the expectations set by such marketing not always being met.

The findings have practical implications for both institutions. SBI needs to enhance its service delivery, especially in terms of transparency and responsiveness. HDFC, while effective in operations, should consider revising its interest rate structures and procedural flexibility to better accommodate lower- and middle-income segments. Both institutions can benefit from improved outreach strategies, better grievance redressal mechanisms, and user-friendly digital interfaces.

Policy-wise, the study recommends that the government consider district-wise housing needs while formulating schemes, prioritize areas with higher housing deficits, and promote Public-Private-People Partnerships (PPP) to expand the reach of housing finance. Special attention should be paid to empowering women borrowers, elderly citizens, and economically weaker sections through targeted subsidies and simplified procedures. Efforts should also be made to reduce the legal and administrative costs associated with housing loans, which often deter low-income applicants.

The thesis concludes that both SBI and HDFC Ltd have played pivotal roles in promoting housing finance in Telangana, each with its own strengths and limitations. While SBI's widespread presence and inclusive approach offer significant advantages, HDFC's specialized focus ensures efficient loan management and steady growth. Together, they form the backbone of Telangana's institutional housing finance landscape.

#### **(d) Economic Analysis of Farm-Level Adaptation to Climate Change in Dryland Agro-Ecosystem A Study in Telangana State**

##### **Rajeshwar Moulkar**

Climate change, agriculture, and rural livelihoods are inextricably intertwined, particularly in developing countries, where agricultural systems often rely on arid and semi-arid lands. These regions face increasing vulnerability due to climatic stressors, affecting food security and rural livelihoods. This thesis explores the multifaceted relationship between climate change and agriculture, focusing on Telangana, India—a region characterized by the major climatic vulnerability is drought, predominant reliance on rainfed farming, and high rural population density dependent on agriculture for livelihood. The study has three main objectives: (i) to examine the climate sensitivity of major crop yields—rice, maize, and groundnut in Telangana; (ii) to assess the alignment between farmers' perceptions of climate change and meteorological data; and (iii) to analyse adaptation behaviour and their effects on crop productivity and farm income.

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating long-term secondary data with primary data collected through structured surveys. The secondary data, sourced from the ICRISAT, Tata-Cornell Institute, and state agricultural reports, spans from 1974 to 2015, covering yields, input usage, and meteorological variables. Primary data was collected from 315 farm households in six villages of the Nalgonda district using multi-stage sampling. The selection of this region was informed by its exposure to climate vulnerabilities such as late monsoons, frequent droughts, and erratic rainfall patterns.

The empirical result reveal that rice is negatively impacted by higher maximum temperatures during both its vegetative and ripening phases in the Kharif season, resulting in a decrease in rice yield. At the same time, higher minimum temperatures during the ripening phase were found to have a positive and significant impact, indicating that rice yield tends to increase with higher minimum temperatures. The maize productivity is slightly sensitive to weather-related variables such as higher maximum and minimum temperatures, while non-climate variables like fertilizer have a significant positive influence on it. In the Rabi season, maize yields have shown slightly negative impacts during the vegetative phase due to higher minimum temperatures, but higher minimum temperatures during the ripening phase positively affect maize yield. Moreover, increased irrigation positively impacts maize yields, particularly in Rabi season. The groundnut is more sensitive to climatic fluctuations. Higher maximum temperatures during the ripening stage have a detrimental effect on groundnut yield during the Kharif season. In the Rabi season, maximum temperatures during the vegetative phase in February, which is the ripening phase, have negatively impacted the crop yield of groundnuts. Farmers are highly aware of climate-related changes such as rising temperatures, altered seasonal patterns, and erratic rainfall. Long-term meteorological data validate these perceptions, confirming increasing maximum and minimum temperatures. Overall, farmers accurately report delayed monsoons, unseasonal rain, dry



spells, and decreased rainfall. Key factors influencing adaptation include farm size, household size, soil type, crop diversification, and participation in community-based organizations. Farmers adopted various adaptive practices, such as in situ moisture conservation, crop diversification, intercropping, altering planting schedules, and using drought-tolerant varieties. These measures significantly boost both yields and incomes. These findings emphasize the importance of targeted support and the potential for adaptation strategies to enhance resilience and economic outcomes for farmers facing climate variability.

implementation slowed service delivery, with Village Water and Sanitation Committees often excluded from key decision-making processes. Notably, wards with women representatives experienced slightly improved water and sanitation services. These findings have important implications for policymakers and practitioners working to improve service delivery in communities, as they suggest that active engagement of citizens in local governance and CBOs can lead to better outcomes for communities. The research concluded that further study was needed to explore the factors contributing to sustainable water governance and develop effective strategies to address the challenges.

#### (x) Fellowship Details

Sl. No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Fellowship Awarded	Type of Fellowship	Name of the University (Registered)
1	Ale Viswadeep Kiran	2023-24	JRF	CESS
2	Bharath Naroju	2023-24	JRF	CESS
3	Nimisha S S	2023-24	JRF	CESS
4	D. Praveen	2024-25	JRF	CESS
5	Teegala Sruthi	2024-25	JRF	CESS
6	Titir Sarkar	2024-25	JRF	CESS

#### (xi) Internship Programme - 2024-25

The Division for Graduate Studies (DGS) of Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) conducted a summer Internship Programme for two months starting from the last week of April in 2024. The core objective of the internship programme of CESS is to make young students (post-graduate level) undergo internship in various social science disciplines to understand nuances of, and participate in the inter-disciplinary social science research. The internship provided an invaluable opportunity to bridge theoretical knowledge with real-world application, particularly in the areas of social science to the Interns. Faculty members of CESS guide and orient the students in developing research questions, either for further studies or independent research. Interaction with faculty, researchers, and PhD scholars at CESS further enhances their research knowledge. Interns are also exposed to the interplay between research and policy, gaining an understanding

of how research and policy can complement or contradict each other.

**P. Unni Megha** worked under Prof. E. Revathi on The Dynamics of Social Norms and Gender. Her report analyzed the role of social norms in creating gendered spaces and perpetuating women's disadvantaged position in society. She explored how these norms restrict women's access to opportunities in education, employment, and beyond.

**M. Nitish** worked under Prof. Amar Yumnam on Rural Banking in Telangana. His analysis emphasized the critical role of rural banking in supporting the economic development of Telangana's rural communities. The introduction of digital banking and the rise of microfinance institutions have enhanced financial inclusion, although challenges such as infrastructural deficits, low literacy, and the digital divide persist.

**V. Poorvi** worked with Dr. B. Suresh Reddy on Climate Change and Dryland Agriculture. Her report revealed that climate change exacerbates land degradation and desertification, resulting in loss of arable land and soil erosion. These environmental changes contribute to migration, social unrest, and conflict over scarce resources, further aggravating socio-economic inequalities.

**Ankit Kumar** worked with Dr. M. Srinivasa Reddy on Ground Water Quality and Management: A Case Study of Saran District in Bihar. His report analyzed the challenges facing groundwater quality in Saran district, including over-extraction, agricultural runoff, and poor waste disposal practices.

**P. Mahati** worked with Dr. Ch. Krishna Rao on Skill Development Initiatives in India – A Case Study of Seva Bharathi, Hyderabad. Her report highlighted Seva Bharathi's 27-year commitment to women's empowerment through various skill development courses such as tailoring, maggam work, computer embroidery, and beautician training, alongside regular meetings that promote general knowledge and personal development.

**P. Deepika** worked under Dr. K. Vijay on Gulf Migration from Telangana. Her report explored the diverse personal journeys of migrants, identifying the various challenges they face through detailed case studies.

**KV Anirudh Kumar** was supervised by Dr. Chakradhar Jadhav on Assessing Export Potential and Performance in Indian Agriculture: The Impact of Economic and Policy Uncertainty. His report examined how economic policy uncertainty impacts India's agricultural exports, emphasizing the significant role of Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU) in shaping agricultural trade outcomes.

**Liza Lakra** was supervised by Dr. Chakradhar Jadhav on The Nexus Between Global Value Chain (GVC) Participation and Employment: An Empirical Analysis of Emerging Economies. Her study examined the complex relationship between GVC participation

and employment in BRICS economies, focusing on backward and forward linkages. The findings suggested that backward linkages, which rely on imported inputs, have a negative impact on employment by displacing domestic labor.

**Balka Akshay Kumar** worked under the supervision of Dr. S. Laxman Rao on the project Gulf Migration from Telangana: An In-depth Study of a High Migration Village. His report analyzed the positive outcomes of Gulf migration, including improved economic conditions, better living standards, and infrastructure development. However, it also highlighted challenges such as the social costs of family separation, migrant exploitation, and dependency on remittances.

## (xii) Students' Academic Activities

### (a) Publications

1. Srividhya, M., & Vidya, C. T. (2024). Internationalization at Inception: Insights from the Indian Textile Industry's Born Globals. *Journal of Economic Integration*, 39(3), 688-713. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11130/jei.2024033>.
2. Mummidi, Srividhya, & Vidya, C. T. (2024). The Changing Topology of Global Textile Exports: A Network Perspective. *Economics Bulletin*, 44(3), 997-1009.
3. Vidya, C. T., Srividhya, M., & Ujjwal, D. (2024). Unveiling the Complex Web: Exploring the International Fossil Fuel Trade Network and Its Impact on CO2 Emissions and Trade Patterns. *Studies in Economics and Finance*, 41(4), 871-901.
4. Srividhya, M., & Vidya, C. T. (forthcoming). Mapping India's Textile Exports: Trends and Competitiveness. *Artha Vijnana*, 67(4).
5. Srividhya, M. (2024). Macroeconomic Factors and India's CO2 Emissions: Evaluating the Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis. *Ecology, Environment & Conservation*, 30(11), S335-S339.
6. Ponnamaneni, P., Jadhav, C., & Ellanki, R. (2024). Free Trade Agreements and Impact on Indian Turmeric Trade: A Partial Equilibrium Analysis. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*.



7. Pranathi, O. (2024). Women's Political Engagement in Urban Local Bodies: A Brief Historical Perspective. *Huss: International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol 11(1), 19-26, January-June 2024, 19-26.
8. Pranathi, O. (2024). Women Ward Members in Urban Local Bodies of Andhra Pradesh: A Study of Factors Contributing or Hindering Their Entry and Engagement. *Ajasra ISSN 2278-3741*, 13(5), 53-61.(UGC- Care Listed)
9. Vinitha Anna John published '*Unleashing India's Potential: Reflections and the Path Ahead*' in the ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar proceedings on *Azadi: Studies on Democratic Decentralisation and Women Freedom Fighters of India* (ISBN: 978-93-56485-80-8), 2024.
10. Prasuna, A., Kasturi, A., & Annemalla, R. (2024). Unveiling the factors influencing financial inclusion in India: a comprehensive analysis. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 12(1), 2381682.
11. Ramesh, A. (2024). Analysing the extent of financial inclusion through the expansion of bank branches in Telangana state. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences (SH&SS)*, 31(1), 10. ISSN 0972-1401.
- Foreign Policy - Past, Present, and Future", organized by The Asian Foundation and IMPRI, Delhi, from June 24 to 26, 2024.
- Santhosh Gugulothu attended a Three-Day Online Workshop on Qualitative Research Methodology organized by the Indian Sociological Society from November 4 to 6, 2024.
  - Santhosh Gugulothu attended a Ten Days International Research Methodology Workshop organized by the Indian Sociological Society & Centre for Study of Social Inclusion, Pondicherry University, from September 18 to 27, 2024.
  - Radha Lekshmi M attended a ten-day 'Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences' organized by the Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad, under the sponsorship of ICSSR, New Delhi, from July 2-12, 2024.
  - Suadath V attended a 10-day Research Methodology Course (July 2-12, 2024) sponsored by ICSSR at the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad.
  - Pratyusha attended a two-day workshop on "Mastering the Innovative Techniques of Conducting Primary Research" by Jain University, July 2024
  - Annanya Dwivedi attended the Ten-Day ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Course on "Application of Innovative Tools and Techniques for Qualitative and Quantitative Research" at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, from 25th November 2024 to 5th December 2024.
  - Nimisha S S attended the Ten-Day ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Course on "Application of Innovative Tools and Techniques for Qualitative and Quantitative Research" at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, from 25th November 2024 to 5th December 2024.
  - Bhukya Salku attended the Ten-Day ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Course on

### **(b) Workshops**

- Saroja Sree participated in the Five-Day International Research Methodology Workshop (in Hybrid Mode) organized by RC 25: Sociology of Sports, Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi, and the Department of History, Providence College for Women, The Nilgiris, in collaboration with Standard College, Manipur, the Department of History, St. Mary's College, Thoothukudi, the Department of Economics, Kamaraj College, Thoothukudi, and the Department of History, Thiruvalluvar Government Arts College, Rasipuram, from 23rd to 27th July 2024..
- O. Pranathi completed an Online International Summer School Program, a three-day immersive online certificate training symposium on "Feminist

“Application of Innovative Tools and Techniques for Qualitative and Quantitative Research” at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, from 25th November 2024 to 5th December 2024.

**(c) Seminars**

- O. Pranathi attended the AP History Congress held at Gudur, Tirupati District, on January 4 and 5, 2025.
- O. Pranathi attended the International Conference on “Sustainable Development: Generative AI and Multidisciplinary Strategies” organized by Sri Padmavathi School of Pharmacy, Tirupati, on December 22 and 23, 2024.

**(d) Conference Paper Presentations**

- Sri Vidhya, M., presented a paper titled *AI Integration and Digital Regulation: Impacts on Global Trade in Digital Services* at the 18th Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking International Conference on July 29, 2024, Jakarta, themed *Embracing Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence amid Global Uncertainty*.
- O. Pranathi, presented a paper titled “*Women-Led Development Through National Education Policy 2020 for Vikasit Bharat - A Catalyst for Achieving SDG 5*” at the All India Women Academicians Conference, Osmania University, Hyderabad, on September 21, 2024.
- Saroja Sree, presented a paper on credit linkages among agricultural households in India for the AERC conference, 23rd and 24th December 2024 at GIPE, Pune.
- O. Pranathi, presented a paper titled “*Navigating the Impact of AI and Automation on Rural Employment in India*” at the International Conference on Sustainable Development: Generative AI and Multidisciplinary Strategies, organized by Sri Padmavathi School of Pharmacy, Tirupati, on December 22 and 23, 2024.
- O. Pranathi, presented a paper titled “*Political Activism and Engagement of Women in SPSR Nellore District – A Historical Study*” at the AP History Congress held at Gudur, Tirupati District, on January 4 and 5, 2025.
- Medha A S., presented a paper titled “*The Contested Commons: Challenges and Realities of Access to Livelihood Space*” at the Small Scale Fisheries Regional Symposium for Asia-Pacific held in Shizuoka, Japan, from April 9 to 12, 2024. The symposium was hosted by TBTI Japan, in partnership with Tokai University and other partners, with support from TBTI Global.
- Vinita Anna John, presented ‘*Harmony at Risk: Unveiling Environmental Security Challenges in Gulmarg, Kashmir*’ at the International Conference on Non-Traditional Security Challenges in India and China, April 22-23, 2024, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala.
- Vinita Anna John, presented ‘*Shadows of Migration: Examining the Lives of Andhra Pradesh’s Women Migrants in the Gulf*’ at the Global South Paradigms conference, October 11-13, 2024.
- Santhosh Gugulothu, presented a paper titled “*Unveiling the Disparities: A Study of Tribal Communities in Telangana*” at the International Conference on Tribal Livelihood Patterns: Issues and Strategies for Empowerment, organized by Dr BR Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, on August 8-9, 2024.
- Suadath V., presented a paper titled ‘*Perceived Social Mobility and Political Participation in India: Gender, Media, and Civic Engagement*’ at the 6th Korea-India Forum 2030 in September 2024.

**(e) Accolades**

- O. Pranathi, delivered lectures on “*Politics and Political Setup of Andhra Pradesh and Local Governance*” for Probationary IPS Officers (Batch 2024) at the Andhra Pradesh Police Training Academy, Anantapur, on October 30, 2024.



- O. Pranathi, delivered lectures on “*Media Management*” to Trainee Sub-Inspectors at the Police Training College, Ananthapuramu, on December 26, 2024.
- Suadath V, Guest Speaker at the Department of Sociology, MAO College of Arts and Science, Elayur, on July 17, 2024, on the theme: *Introduction to Sociology and Research*.
- O. Pranathi authored an editorial article titled “*Telusukonave Yuvathi*”, published in the Sakshi Telugu Daily Newspaper, Telangana Edition, on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan, August 18, 2024.
- O. Pranathi authored an editorial article on “*Scrapping Two-Child Nominations in Elections for Local Bodies in the AP Legislature*”, published in the Andhra Jyothi Telugu Daily Newspaper, Andhra Pradesh Edition, on December 6, 2024.

#### **(f) Editorial Contributions**

- Mummidi Srividhya, reviewer for the *Journal of Infrastructure and Policy Development* from September to November 2024.

## IV. EVENTS ORGANISED BY CESS

### 1. Special Lecture

#### *Stabilization Policy Options in a 'Lower and Longer' Interest Rates Environment*

Prof. Dilip M Nachane, Chairman of CESS, delivered a special lecture on “*Stabilization Policy Options in a 'Lower and Longer' Interest Rates Environment*” on April

29, 2024. He examined the challenges of conventional monetary policy in prolonged low-interest-rate scenarios and explored alternative approaches, including the Keynesian liquidity trap and Hawtrey's credit deadlock, with a focus on Quantitative Easing (QE).



*Prof. Dilip M Nachane, Chairman of CESS, delivered a special lecture on “Stabilization Policy Options in a 'Lower and Longer' Interest Rates Environment”*

### 2. Panel Discussion on Poverty: Insights for Ph.D Scholars and Students

A panel discussion on poverty was held on May 24, 2024, chaired by Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS. Key speakers included Prof. C Ravi, who shared insights on the poverty debate's evolution; Dr. M Venkatanarayana, presented on the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index; and Dr. P Aparna, discussed poverty across states and social groups.

### 3. Interactive Session with Karnataka's 5th State Finance Commission

An interactive discussion with the 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission of Karnataka, chaired by Sri C Narayanaswamy, former MP, was held on June 12, 2024, offering an opportunity to discuss pressing fiscal issues and priorities.



*An interactive session with the 5th State Finance Commission, Karnataka*

#### 4. International Yoga Day 2024 Celebration at CESS

A lecture on the importance of Yoga, followed by a Yoga session, was held on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2024 to celebrate International Yoga Day under the guidance of Smt. Ratna Kumari, a certified Yoga trainer, participated with Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, along with faculty, research scholars, and staff. She briefly explained the science of Yoga, its origin, and the theme for this year, "Self and Society."



*International Yoga Day Celebration at CESS*



*Capacity Building Workshop on "Quantitative Techniques" for degree college lecturers in Telangana.*

*Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy, Director of ICSSR-SRC was the Chief Guest*

## 6. Inauguration of Renovated Guest House at CESS

Dr. G. Chinna Reddy, Vice-Chairman, Planning Board, Government of Telangana, inaugurated the Renovated Guest House at CESS on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2024. The event was graced by the presence of Dr. G.R. Reddy, Founder Member of CESS, and Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, along with faculty, staff, and students, marking a significant milestone in enhancing the institute's infrastructure.



*Dr. G. Chinna Reddy, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Board, Government of Telangana, inaugurated the renovated Guest House at CESS*

## 7. Discussion on Union and State Budgets 2024-25

A two-day discussion session on the Union and State Budgets 2024-25 took place on August 5-6, 2024. CESS research scholars presented insights on key budget topics, with contributions from Durga on Income and Corporate Tax, Mohsin on Minority Affairs, Annanya on Energy, Nimisha on Women Empowerment, Salku on Agriculture in Telangana's Budget, Kshama on Agriculture, Bharat on Environment, Sujatha on Health, and Vishwadeep on External Affairs.

## 8. Dr. Y.V. Reddy Joins CESS as Distinguished Fellow

*Dr. Y.V. Reddy*, former RBI Governor, has joined CESS as a *Distinguished Visiting Fellow*. It is an honor for CESS faculty and scholars to engage with his vast expertise in economics, finance, and policy-making through interactive sessions and collaborations.



*Dr. Y. V. Reddy, former RBI Governor, joins CESS as a Distinguished Fellow*

## 9. Acharya Kothapalli Jayashankar Birth Anniversary Celebrated

CESS celebrated the birth anniversary of Acharya Kothapalli Jayashankar on August 6, 2024, honouring his role in Telangana's formation. Prof. M. Kodandaram, Retired Professor from Osmania University, spoke



*Prof. M. Kodandaram commemorates Acharya Kothapalli Jayashankar's Birth Anniversary*

on Dr. Jayashankar's contributions to the statehood movement, with Dr. G.R. Reddy, a founding member of CESS, as the Guest of Honour.

#### **10. Faculty Seminar by Dr. M. Venkatanarayana**

Dr. M. Venkatanarayana delivered a faculty seminar on "Wage-Earnings of Regular Salaried Workers in India by Skill Levels and Skill Mismatch with Gender Dimension: Analysis Using PLFS (2022-23)." On September 20, 2024. The session provided valuable insights into wage disparities, skill mismatches, and their gendered implications based on the latest PLFS data.

#### **11. Training and Capacity Building Programme for CEOs/Directors of Farmer Producer Companies**

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) inaugurated a Training and Capacity Building Programme for CEOs/Directors of Farmer Producer Companies on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2024, sponsored by ICSSR. Dr. Arifa Sultana, Program Coordinator and Consultant, CESS, briefed about 32 participants who have come from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The event commenced with a welcome address by Prof. E Revathi, Director of CESS, who emphasized the importance of farmer-producer companies in organizing small farmers in the agricultural sector. She reiterated the role of CESS in conducting research

studies to assess the performance and challenges faced by Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Following her address, the Chief Guest, Smt. Suseela Chintala, Chief General Manager of NABARD, Hyderabad, delivered a keynote speech, outlining the significant role played by FPOs in advancing agriculture. She described FPOs as startups with tremendous potential and encouraged CEOs to explore opportunities beyond traditional farming, including diversification into processing to ensure financial stability.

Smt. Suseela Chintala also highlighted key initiatives from NABARD that are designed to support post-harvest processing and modernization in agriculture. She stressed the need for integrating modern technologies, such as drone technology, into farming practices and making agriculture an attractive field for the younger generation.

Throughout the address, Smt. Suseela Chintala underscored the importance of building leadership, maintaining regular communication with farmers, and adopting best practices in farming to ensure long-term success. The inaugural session marked the beginning of a week-long program to equip FPO leaders with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in the evolving agricultural landscape.



*Chief Guest Susheela Chintala, CGM NABARD, at the FPO Leaders Training Program organized by CESS and sponsored by ICSSR*

## 12. Dr. Y.V. Reddy Honoured with TIOL Fiscal Heritage Award 2024 for Lifetime Contribution to Economics & Fiscal Policy in India

Dr. Y.V. Reddy, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Distinguished Fellow at CESS, was conferred the TIOL Fiscal Heritage Award 2024 in recognition of his lifetime contributions to economics and fiscal policy in India. The prestigious TIOL Kautilya Global Award 2024 was also presented to him by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh Narayan Singh, at the TIOL Fiscal Awards 2024 ceremony.



Dr. Y.V. Reddy Honoured with TIOL Fiscal Heritage Award 2024

## 13. Prof. E. Revathi at Kautilya Economic Conclave 2024

Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, participated as a panelist at the Kautilya Economic Conclave 2024 – *Employment Linkages- Evidence from a Longitudinal Study in the Interactive session on Jobs and Skilling.* The Indian Era. She presented on *Education, Skills and*



Prof. E. Revathi at Kautilya Economic Conclave 2024

## 14. Inaugural Session of the Ph.D. Induction Programme for the 2024-2025 Batch at CESS

The Ph.D. Inaugural Session for the 2024-25 batch was held on October 14, 2024, in collaboration with Telangana University. Prof. E. Revathi introduced the programme, highlighting its coursework, research

structure, and essential workshops. Prof. D. M. Nachane, Chairman, CESS, delivered an insightful address on the scientific approach in social sciences, emphasizing exploratory data analysis, hypothesis formulation, and econometrics. He urged scholars to focus on state-level research topics and discussed key

issues like farmer suicides in Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. He also explained the distinctions between a thesis, paper, and project, stressing the importance of methodology and research tools like

SPSS and STATA. Dr. G. R. Reddy encouraged students to pursue research with passion and engage in field studies.



Prof. D. M. Nachane, Chairman, CESS, delivered the inaugural address at the Ph.D. Induction Programme.



Ph.D. Induction Programme for the 2024-2025 Batch at CESS

### 15. Book Release of “Intersecting Paths of Sustainable Development, Urbanization, and Women’s Empowerment” at the 23<sup>rd</sup> IASSI Annual Conference held during 25-27 October 2024 at Ranchi

During the 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), the book titled “*Intersecting Paths of Sustainable Development, Urbanization, and Women’s Empowerment*” was officially released. This book is an outcome of select papers presented in the 22<sup>nd</sup> IASSI Conference held at CESS in 2023. Edited by E. Revathi, Ishwar Chandra Awasthi, B. Suresh Reddy, and Aditi Madan, the book delves into key issues surrounding sustainable development, urbanization, and the empowerment of women. The Association emphasizes the importance of

interdisciplinary research in addressing contemporary global challenges, which is also reflected in the book.



Book release during the 23<sup>rd</sup> IASSI Annual Conference held at Ranchi

## 16. Dr. Y. V. Reddy Honoured as 'Icon of the Indian Economy'

Dr. Y. V. Reddy, former RBI Governor and Distinguished Fellow at CESS, received the "Icon of the Indian Economy" award from CNBC-TV18 in recognition of his outstanding contributions to India's economic growth and stability. Known for his decisive policies,

he played a key role in crisis management, financial reforms, and safeguarding Indian banks during the 2008 global crisis. Prof. E. Revathi, Dr. G. R. Reddy, and the CESS community congratulated him on this well-deserved recognition, celebrating his lasting impact on India's economic landscape.



## 17. Remembering Shri B.P.R. Vithal on His 97<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) commemorated the 97<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Shri B.P.R. Vithal on Monday, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2024, at the Seminar Hall of the B.P.R. Vithal Auditorium.

Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, warmly welcomed the Chief Guest, Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty, Visiting Distinguished Professor at NIPFP and Vice-Chairman of IDS-Jaipur, along with Dr. C. Ram Manohar Reddy,

faculty, guests, and research scholars. She highlighted Shri B.P.R. Vithal's significant contributions and legacy, emphasizing his role as the Founder and first Chairman of CESS.

She noted that Shri B.P.R. Vithal positioned the institute as an autonomous national institution bridging academicians and policymakers. Along with co-founders Dr. G. Rami Reddy, Dr. S.K. Rao, Prof. Ch. Hanumantha Rao, and Dr. Waheeduddin Khan (the first Director of the Centre), he established

CESS with a vision of academic excellence and policy relevance. She also highlighted his influential research paper, *The Telangana Surpluses: A Case Study*, which played a key role in shaping the demand for a separate Telangana state.

Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty delivered a lecture on “*Issues Before the 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission of India: Fiscal Balance, Fiscal Space, Fund Flow, and Sub-National Fiscal Risks*.” He addressed the fallout of the pandemic and its impact on the present macroeconomic context. He emphasized the surge in global debt during the pandemic, which reached nearly 100% of GDP in 2020, and its implications for fiscal solvency and debt sustainability. Although tightened fiscal and monetary policies in many countries have led to a decline in global public debt to 92% of GDP, this remains 8 percentage points above pre-pandemic projections. Highlighting parallels with global trends, he noted that India has demonstrated impressive post-COVID growth and fiscal recovery, with significant reductions in both debt and deficit levels from their peaks. However, India’s

debt ratio is still notably higher than other emerging market economies (EMEs).

Dr. Chakraborty identified key issues, including the need for a flexible fiscal framework focusing on capital expenditure, transparent mechanisms to address off-budget borrowing and liabilities, and the importance of a harmonized guarantee management law to enhance fiscal transparency. He also proposed several strategies for the way forward: target debt-GSDP ratio as a part of the FRBM framework of states, a time-bound elimination of revenue deficits to strengthen fiscal balance and boost capital expenditure, redesigning on-lending programs to enhance fiscal prudence at the state level, and improving Public Financial Management (PFM) by creating comprehensive data on Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (PSBR). Additionally, he stressed the need for a medium-term debt reduction strategy with a clearly quantified path and the development of a harmonized guarantee framework to mitigate off-budget fiscal risks and promote fiscal transparency.



Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty delivered a lecture on the occasion of Shri B.P.R. Vithal's 97<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary

## 18. Condolence Meeting in Memory of Prof. Manmohan Singh, Former Prime Minister of India

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, held a condolence meeting in memory of *Prof. Manmohan Singh*, former Prime Minister of India, on Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> December at 10:30 AM. The meeting was chaired by *Prof. CH Hanumantha Rao*, Founder Member & Honorary Professor, CESS.

The meeting was attended by *Prof. J. Mahender Reddy*, Founder member CESS, *Dr. G. R. Reddy*, Founder Member CESS, *Prof. E. Revathi*, Director CESS, faculty members, staff, research scholars, and media representatives.

Prof. E. Revathi led the gathering in offering floral tributes and observing a one-minute silence. In her address, she paid tribute to Prof. Manmohan Singh, who passed away on the evening of 26<sup>th</sup> December 2024. She remembered him as a distinguished economist, academic, bureaucrat, and statesman. Prof. Manmohan Singh served as the Finance Minister of India from 1991 to 1996 under the PV Narasimha Rao Government and as the Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2014 during the UPA Government.

Prof. Revathi highlighted his role as the chief architect of the economic reforms of 1991. She recalled CESS's association with Prof. Manmohan Singh, noting his inauguration of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of CESS in January 2006. The BPR Vithal Auditorium at CESS was also inaugurated by him. During the event, Prof. Manmohan Singh commended the establishment of social science research centres and underscored the importance of research in shaping policy debates. He stressed the responsibility of social scientists to engage with public opinion and contribute knowledge to inform public policy decisions.

### Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao :

Professor Manmohan Singh was a source of inspiration at the Delhi School of Economics and the Institute of Economic Growth because of the academic distinction he achieved at Cambridge and Oxford Universities. I have had the privilege of working with him twice, first as

Director of the Institute of Economic Growth in Delhi, during the 1970s, when he was the Chairman of the Institute, and later as Member, Planning Commission during the 1980s, when he was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. He often used to advise: "We should be 'Fair and Firm' while dealing with issues or individuals." At the Institute of Economic Growth when he was the Chairman, major changes in the Rules and Regulations were carried out to democratize the Institute through greater participation of the faculty in its management as members of the Governing Body, Academic Committee, and the Committee of Administration and Finance, as visualized by Professor V.K.R.V.Rao.

In the early 1990s, along with the then Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, he, as Finance Minister, was the architect of economic reforms in the country through globalization and de-regulation by liberalizing investment and trade. These systemic changes were unprecedented since the days of the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. As a result of these reforms India became one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

However, because the succeeding government gave exclusive attention to market-oriented reforms with a fragile infrastructure, there was a sharp deceleration of agricultural growth, widespread rural unemployment and distress for over a decade. The mass discontent, so accumulated, resulted in the government of the day suffering an electoral defeat in the general elections held in 2004, despite achieving a high GDP growth rate of 8% in that year!

The new government led by the Prime Minister Prof. Manmohan Singh was quick to realize the need for pursuing growth with social justice. Achieving 'Inclusive Growth' became the prime goal of Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans. For ensuring inclusiveness in Growth, the Prime Minister constituted 'National Advisory Council' headed by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, which recommended a series of rights-based measures including Employment Guarantee Act, Right to Information Act, Food Security Act, Forest Rights



*CESS paid tribute to Prof. Manmohan Singh during the condolence meeting held in his memory*

Act, etc. These recommendations were promptly accepted and implemented by the Prime Minister Prof. Manmohan Singh. These two major transformative policy measures, viz., liberalization of the economy and achieving inclusive growth launched under his leadership have come to stay calling for their effective implementation.

The Board of Governors, Chairman, Director, faculty, staff, and scholars of CESS mourned his demise and conveyed their heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

#### **19. Faculty Seminar on “Economic History of Hyderabad State: 1858 to 1948”**

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) hosted a faculty seminar on the *Economic History of Hyderabad State: 1858 to 1948* on Thursday, 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2025, by Prof E Revathi, at the Seminar Hall of the B.P.R. Vithal Auditorium. The seminar, chaired by Dr G.R. Reddy, Founder Member of CESS, emphasized the importance of understanding historical contexts for contemporary socio-economic development. Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana, Former Professor at Osmania University, was the discussant, offering valuable insights.

Prof. Revathi began her presentation by discussing the 220-year reign of the Nizams (1729–1948), during

which Hyderabad evolved into a significant princely state under colonial influence. She explained that by 1881, Hyderabad covered an area of 82,698 sq miles with a population of 9.8 million, consisting of Kannada-Marathi speaking regions in the north-west and Telugu-speaking regions in the south-east. She also explored the socio-political impact of anti-British and anti-Nizam movements, such as the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny and Turre Baz Khan's revolt.

She highlighted the key reforms during the Era of Salarjung (1853–1883), including efforts to address state debts, modernize governance, and foster socio-economic development. She pointed out that Hyderabad led significant innovations, being the first princely state in British India to separate the judiciary from the executive, establish a university with Urdu as the medium of instruction, and develop public sector industries. She also mentioned that the state introduced its own railway system (Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway), postal service, and currency (“Osmania Sikka”).

In her discussion on agrarian reforms, Prof. Revathi explained how changes in land tenure, revenue surveys, and the abolition of exploitative practices of tax collection played a pivotal role in fiscal consolidation, investment in economic infrastructure like railways, road transport and irrigation which positively



Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana attended the faculty seminar at CESS as the discussant

impacted agriculture and the overall economy. She further noted that fiscal reforms from 1858 to 1930 led to a 292% increase in revenue, marking a shift from feudal stagnation to a developmental economy. Agriculture was commercialised, serving as suppliers of raw commodities and market for finished products. The integration of Hyderabad economy with world economy witnessed challenges posed by global events such as World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, which significantly impacted the state's economy. Following Hyderabad's merger with the Indian Union in 1948, she noted that progressive legislations like the Jagirdari Regulation Act (1948) and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (1950) reshaped agrarian structures and gave rights to tenants.

Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana discussed the inclusive approach of the Nizams, highlighting their belief that Hindus and Muslims were like "two eyes" of the state. He noted that the VI and VII Nizams were secular in their outlook and promoted Urdu as the medium of instruction, similar to how the British introduced English. The Nizams believed the Jagirdar system was inherited from their forefathers, which is why they did not interfere with it. This tradition played a key role in maintaining continuity in the administration. Hyderabad also became a centre for modern research in medicine, with Osmania Medical College welcoming international research and encouraging scientific advancements. Both the VI and VII Nizams were broad-minded, fostering an atmosphere of communal

harmony in Hyderabad. The city maintained a tradition of resistance against domination, from figures like Sarvai Papanna to Chakali Ilamma. Prof. Satyanarayana also emphasized the significance of two post-1948 acts: the Jagirdari Regulation Act of 1948 and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 in the agrarian history of the Hyderabad State.

Dr. G.R. Reddy concluded the seminar by thanking the speaker, discussant, faculty, and scholars for their valuable contributions, expressing hope for more enriching seminars at CESS.

## 20. Presentation on CESS Activities for School Students

On the invitation of Sri Nijo Ben Joseph, Academic Coordinator, Kothakota Pupils High School, Kothakota, Wanaparthy, Dr. Kasturi Alivelu, Associate Professor/Dean, Division for Graduate Studies (DGS), CESS made an online presentation on the activities of the CESS on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2025.

Around 180 students attended the session; they responded with happiness and found it very useful and very informative. Further, the students added that other than textbooks, this kind of presentation/introduction about an institution they are hearing for the first time, and informed during the feedback, that they will make an assignment based on the presentation and will keep these assignments in their Library for future reference.



*Students of Kothakota Pupils High School, Wanaparthy, attended the online presentation on CESS Activities*

## **21. 3<sup>rd</sup> BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture on “India’s Fiscal Federalism – Quo Vadis?” by Duvvuri Subbarao, former RBI Governor**

### ***About the Speaker***

*Dr. Duvvuri Subbarao* served as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for five years (2008-13). Prior to that, he was Finance Secretary to the Government of India (2007-08) and Secretary to the Prime Minister’s Economic Advisory Council (2005-07).

Subbarao joined the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in 1972, topping the highly competitive civil services entry examination in that year. As a civil servant, he worked in various positions in the state government of Andhra Pradesh and in the central government of New Delhi. He was a Lead Economist in the World Bank (1999 - 2004) where his responsibilities involved advising developing countries on public finance management.

Subbarao studied at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and later at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He went to Graduate School at Ohio State University where he got MS in Economics and later was a Humphrey Fellow at MIT studying Public Finance. He obtained his doctorate from Andhra University.

Subbarao’s book “Who Moved My Interest Rate” chronicling his experiences in leading the Reserve Bank

of India through five turbulent years is best known for the way he explained the policy dilemmas and challenges facing an emerging economy central bank in a globalized world. After stepping down as Governor, RBI, Subbarao served as a Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the National University of Singapore and later at the University of Pennsylvania. He is currently guest faculty at Yale University.

### ***Summary of the lecture***

*Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS)* organized the 3<sup>rd</sup> B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lecture, an event dedicated to honoring the legacy of Sri B.P.R. Vithal Garu, Founder Member and the first Chairman of the CESS.

The session commenced with a warm welcome and inviting guests on to the dais by Dr. Alivelu Kasturi, Dean, DGS, CESS, followed by a solemn one-minute silence and floral tributes led by *Sri K. Ramakrishna Rao*, IAS, Special Chief Secretary (Finance & Planning), Government of Telangana, who also chaired the lecture.

### ***Dr. Subbarao’s Keynote Address***

#### ***“Centre State Cooperation is vital for Viksit Bharat”***

To achieve our national aspiration of Viksit Bharat by the centenary of Independence in 2047, we need much deeper and more mature centre state cooperation, according to Duvvuri Subbarao, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

The first generation reforms of the 1990s focussing on liberalizing investment, trade and finance could be implemented by the centre without consulting the states because they fell within the domain of the centre. The second generation reforms we now have to implement focussing mainly on factor markets – land, labour, taxation- require not just the consent but the active cooperation and involvement of states.

Subbarao noted that the fiscal centre of gravity is shifting towards states and our growth and stability require not just a strong centre but strong states as well.

Tracing the evolution of fiscal federalism since Independence, Subbarao lamented the shift from

cooperative federalism when political leaders at the centre and in states subordinated their narrow interests to larger national objectives to the present-day combative federalism with sharp polarization on political lines.

Delivering the 3<sup>rd</sup> BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad here today, Subbarao contested the stereotype view that the terms of our fiscal federalism are loaded against states. On the contrary, states in India enjoy much greater spending power and larger autonomy on fiscal matters than their counterparts in other federal countries including the US, Canada and Brazil.



Dr. Duvvuri Subbarao, former RBI Governor, delivered the 3<sup>rd</sup> B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lecture at CESS



Nevertheless, there is need for the centre to be more conciliatory and consultative on centre state issues.

Presiding over the Lecture, *K. Ramakrishna Rao*, Special Chief Secretary (Finance) of Telangana said that the popular misconception about federalism in India has been dispelled by Dr. Subba Rao persuasively arguing that states should perceive issues from a national perspective and Centre should give flexibility to the states in understanding development expenditure.

BPR Vithal (1927-2020) served in the IAS in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh and distinguished himself as a long-standing finance secretary of the state. He was a member of the Tenth Finance Commission and was considered one of the foremost experts on fiscal federalism.

Addressing the gathering, *Prof E. Revathi*, Director of CESS said that CESS fraternity would remember Sri BPR Vithal with reverence for his contribution to setting and building the Centre as an autonomous research institute - as a think tank to the state, funded by the Government as well as making it known widely.

The event concluded with an engaging Q&A session and concluding remarks by Sri K. Ramakrishna Rao, further enriching the discussion. Prof. E. Revathi delivered the vote of thanks, expressing gratitude to the esteemed speaker, dignitaries, and attendees for making the event a success.

**22. 7<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day Lecture of the Centre delivered by Prof. Santosh Mehrotra, Research Fellow at IZA Institute of Labour Economics, Bonn, on 'Universalizing social insurance in India before its demographic dividend ends by 2040'.**

#### ***About the Speaker***

Santosh Mehrotra, a human development economist (with research in Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, & Education), is Visiting Professor, Centre for Development Studies, University of Bath, and before that he was a Prof of Economics, Centre for Labour, Jawaharlal Nehru University. After an MA in Econ. from New School for Social Research, New York, and Phd (Economics), Cambridge University (1985),

Santosh spent 15 years with the UN (1991-2006) in research positions, heading UNICEF's global research programme on social policy for developing countries at the Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, and as chief economist of the global Human Development Report New York. He returned to India to head the Rural Development Division and Development Policy Division of Planning Commission (2006-09), and was lead author of several chapters of the 11th & 12th Five Year Plans of India. He was also the Director General (2009-14) of the National Institute of Labour Economics Research, Planning Commission, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

His writings have been translated into Hindi, Spanish, French, Russian, German and Portuguese. He has published 13 books (including 3 with Cambridge University Press, 4 with Oxford University Press). He consults regularly with ILO, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNESCO, and UNEVOC in areas of labour economics, skills/TVET, and in several areas as a Human development economist.

#### ***Summary of the lecture***

The 7<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day Lecture of the *Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS)* was successfully hosted on March 6, 2025, at the B.P.R. Vithal Auditorium, Hyderabad. *Prof. E. Revathi*, Director, CESS, warmly welcomed the speaker, *Prof. Santosh Mehrotra*, and the chair of the lecture, *Prof. J. Mahender Reddy*, along with faculty members, students, academicians, and the press.

*Prof. J. Mahender Reddy*, Distinguished Advisor, ICFAI Society, Hyderabad, provided valuable insights into the significance of the discussion. In her address, *Prof. E. Revathi* highlighted the growth of CESS as a leading research organization and the importance of the CESS Foundation Day Lecture in fostering academic discourse on critical socio-economic issues.

*Prof. Santosh Mehrotra*, Research Fellow, IZA Institute of Labour Economics, Bonn, Germany delivered the lecture on "Can India Universalize Social Insurance before its Demographic Dividend Ends"? His lecture focused on informal workforce accounting to 91%

which lacks social insurance. According to ILO terminology, the social security system consists of two parts: social insurance and social assistance. Social insurance includes old-age pensions, disability or work-related injury benefits, and maternity benefits. India will become an aging society as the demographic dividend will end by 2040. Only 12 percent of Indians are currently covered by a formal pension scheme. As a result, most of the nearly five million Indians who join the ranks of the elderly every year are vulnerable in old age. Thus, there is an urgent need to ensure that the nearly 550 million lacking social insurance have access to maternity benefits, death or disability insurance or access to pensions. It is proposed to put in place a Social Insurance system, which is part non-contributory for the extremely poor and part contributory for the non-

poor. The total government cost of providing social insurance to the poor unorganized sector workers/the non-contributory dimension has been estimated at 0.69 percent of GDP or 137 Lakh crore rupees for the country. This amount is comparable with the central government's annual total expenditure under all heads of approximately 34 lakh crore rupees in 2019-20. Moreover, the costs would decline with each year as a share of GDP to 0.61% after 5 years. The lecture has given a roadmap to cover entire workforce in the next 10 to 15 years, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Conventions, well before India's demographic dividend ends.

The lecture concluded with a vote of thanks, marking the successful completion of the event.





### 23. FESTIVISTA 2025: A Celebration of Joy and Togetherness

Every year in January, the DGS conducts sports and cultural activities for the CESS fraternity.

Festivista 2025 was inaugurated by Prof. E. Revathi, Director of CESS, on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2025 at the BPR Vithal Auditorium. To mark the occasion, Prof. Revathi released balloons and planted a tree, symbolizing growth and sustainability. Festivista 2025 photo booth is also installed on this occasion.

Organized every year by the DGS and research scholars of CESS, Festivista is a time of celebration and fun for the CESS fraternity. This year's event started with cheerful and melodious singing competition performed

by students, faculty, and staff, spreading happiness and excitement. The event included games like chess, ludo, carroms, and cricket, encouraging teamwork, friendly competition, and enjoyment among all participants.

There was a fun and friendly spirit of competition among the participants in all the events. The festivities reached their zenith on January 31<sup>st</sup>, Cultural Day, where the Auditorium at CESS transformed into a hub of celebration, witnessing the grand prize distribution ceremony that honored the remarkable achievements of the participants. Festivista 2025 was a wonderful occasion that brought the CESS community together, creating happy memories and showcasing the spirit of unity and enthusiasm.

### *Biodiversity in CESS Campus*



Woodpecker



Peacock



Parrot





## కార్యచరణ ముఖ్యం!



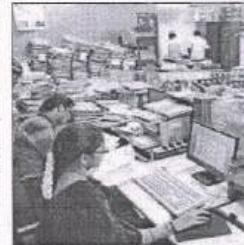
మారుతున్న రాజకీయాల కారణాలే  
కంపారి ఇద్దిట్లును ప్రథావితం చేసినట్లు  
న్నాయి. ఉపాది లేని యువతుకు పరి  
ప్యారం దిగ్కా అగుస్తులేసింది బైట్టు.  
విద్య, పారిక్రామిక అవసరాలకు మధ్య  
పెరిగిన వైపులు అంతరాన్ని తగ్గించే  
ప్రయత్నిం కలిగిస్తేంది. జ్ఞానియ తలా  
యంతో కీలకభూమిక పోచించే మిచ్చికమ వెన్నుతల్లి ప్రిన్సు  
హైచే కేటాయింపులు వ్యాపారమయాలు. ప్రైవేట్ ప్రయుక్తులు  
లక్ష శతక్ర ఇచ్చించాలి. ఫిలిప్పిలు అంతరం మాత్రమే గుర్తించింది.  
గుర్తించింది. ప్రభుత్వ పెత్తుబడి వ్యాయం పెండడమే పరిష్కార  
రమని గుర్తించింది. సహజ వ్యవసాయ వద్దుల మేలుకొలుకు  
సన్మ లక్ష్మి చుట్టుపై వేసింది. అయియిల గ్రహిం. ఆచివిన  
పురోగతికి కేటాయింపులే కిట్టురాయి కాపు. సరైన వ్యవసాయ రహస్య  
వేస్తేనే లక్ష్మీలును చేర్కుపడం సాధ్యం. దేశ క్షత్రియ అవసరాలను  
బట్టినే గమనించింది. అయితే దీన్ని కార్యావధిలోకి తెచ్చే  
మంచి సహాయు గుర్తించాలి!

స్వల్ప జాతీయార్థక్రి లక్ష్యాలు తగ్గాయి. 2023-24లో జీవిటి 8.2గా ఉంది. 2024-25లో ఇది 8.5-7.0గా ఉంటండని అంచనా వేరారు. ప్రవర్తనల్లోను 5.6 శాఖల్నికి తర్గించేదండ్రె ఇలా చేసినట్టు కనిపొన్నాడి. ఇదే క్రమంలో రెపెన్స్వ్ రోటును తగ్గించాలని ఖావించారు. కోవిడ్ తర్వాత ప్రిమేచు పెట్టులదురు లక్ష అశ్వాధిక ప్రాణాశ్వమిచ్చారు. దీనివల్ల పెద్దగా పెట్టులదురు వచ్చిందిమే లేదు. దీన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకుని ప్రభుత్వ పెట్టుపడి వ్యయాన్ని పెంచారు. స్వల్ప అర్థక విధానాన్ని స్థాపించేంది.

సహా వ్యవస్థాయాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించాలన్నది కేంద్రంల్పక్కం. బడ్డీకీ కొయింపులూ ఈ విద్యాగానే ఉన్నాయి. అయితే, ఏక కాలంలో ఈ విద్యా అమలు యేయడం సిద్ధాదు. దీనివల్ల అప్పట ఉత్సవ త్వర్గులుండిని అనేక అధ్యక్షులునాటు చెపులున్నాయి. ప్రస్తుత విధానాలు కొనసాగుమన్నే మార్య దిగ్వాయాలుగా అధుగులేయాలి. సహా వ్యవస్థాన్ని కొఱమల్చే కొత్త విధానాలు అభివృద్ధి అత్యాక్షర కేలకం. దేవాశ్వరంగా 10 వేల లయా ఇమ్మిలీ రిసోర్సీల్స్ లోట్స్ ప్రారంభిస్తామన్నారు. ఇది మంచి పరిణామమే. ఇంద్రులో క్రమ సాంప్రద్యత ఖాగోల్స్ ముఖ్యమైనది. ఇంద్రులో మహారా గ్రహి కీలకం. పారిణి ప్రోత్సహించేలా ఉండాలి. దీనివల్ల గ్రీన్ ఆర్బ్స్ ను స్థాపించపడు.

దేశ ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధిలో మహిళా భాగస్వామ్యం కీలకం. పలు సరేలు ఈ విషయాన్ని స్వాప్తం చేశాయి. ఇది నిధుల కేటాయిం

పుతోనీ సాధ్యం కాదు. వారిని ఉపాధి వైపు నడిపించేదుక అవ పరమైన ప్రతాంకిలు అవసరం. 'కెంటి యొడ్జన' నంటి పథకా లను కేంద్రం బడ్డులో ప్రస్తుతించింది. శైవుణ్ణు పెంచుతామని చెప్పింది. నిజానికి దేశంలో మహాకులు ఎంపమంది ఉపాది పొందుతామని. అందులో శైవుణ్ణులో కూడా ఉపాది పొందుతామని అన్ని? బడ్డులో మరు ముఖ్యాకురం కేవలానమి. వధ్యులు, పిల్లల నంభుత్వం ఉండులో భాగం. ఈ దివ్యా ఉపాది అవకాశాలు పెరుగుతాన్నాయి. ఈ విభాగాలు 70 శాతం మహాకులే ఉంచారు. కావళీ కుమిత్రులైన ప్రతాంకిలు ఉండారి. భారత పురోధివ్యుత్తులో ఉంచిన ప్రపంచ బ్రాంంపు చెబుతోంది. అయితే, భద్రతలో కూడానీ ఉపాది అవకాశాలుండాలని సూచిస్తాంది. ఇప్పటికీ భారత



అందు కొవెదు లదు  
పట్టాలను యువతలో  
నరపోయే పరిజ్ఞానం లేనం  
దువ్వల పురుషులు బాణిసి  
ఉద్యోగిలో తీసుచోవడం  
లేదు. దీంతో దేశపూర్వంలొ  
నిరుద్యోగం పెరిపోతోంది.

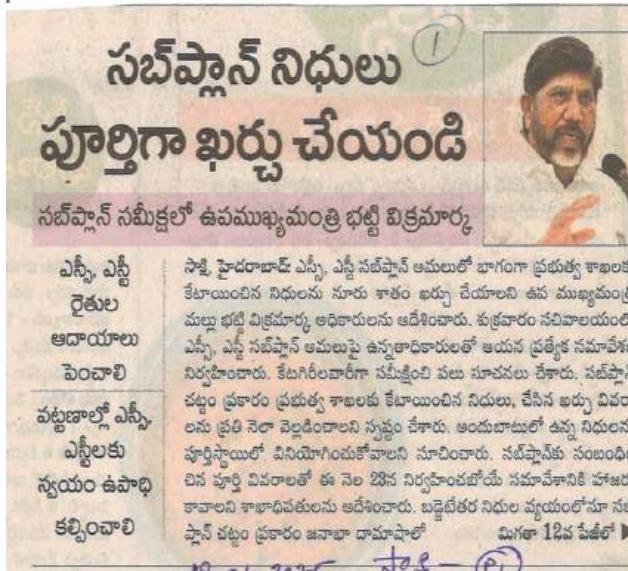
దీన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకని యమచతును నంతర్భుషితప్రాణిన అవసరం ఏర్పడింది. ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు, విద్యుత్ మధ్య సైప్రస్యాం అంతరంగా ఉంది. చదువులో పొటు సైప్రస్యాం పెంచితి తప్ప సమస్య పరిపూర్ణ కాదు. ప్రైవేటు పెట్టుబడులు పెరిగితి, వరిష్ఠములు పెట్టి తాయిని ఇంక కాలం త్రథ్యాం భావించిది.

చానీ ఎన్ని రాయితీలు జెచ్చినా వచ్చిన పెట్టుబడులు తట్టువ. పెరిగిన ఉపాది తక్కువే. దీన్ని ధృత్యులో ఉంచుటని త్రమహత్తు పెరిగిన తక్కువే. ముఖ్యాలూ సైపుణ్యం పెంచండ్లే ధృత్యులో పెంచింది. అయితే, దీనికి కేంచాయినందులు తక్కువే. ఇట్టుడే ముఖ్యాలైన విషయాలుగా గుర్తులాయి. సైపుణ్యం పెంచుటను కల్పించున అద్భుతునం శేయాలి. అవసరమైన ప్రణాళికలు దూపాందించాలి. అత్యంత యువతున సాక్షులైనప్పుడ్గా ఆల వైపు తీసుకుట్టం సాద్యం. ఏ సెక్కర్ల నుంచి ఏరంటి దైవుణ్యం కావలనే విషయాన్ని గుర్తుంచాలి. దీంతో పాటు నాక్కులైన విధ్యులును మండుకు లేవాల్సిన అవసరం

వ్యాసకర్త 'సిన్: డెరెకర్, ప్రాదురాబాద్

ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల  
పితామహుడు  
మన్మహాన్ సింగ్

ప్రౌదరాబాద్, డిసెంబర్ 30 (నువ్వు తెలంగాణ): దివంగత మాజీ ప్రధాని మన్సోహన్ నింగ్ ప్రపంచంలో భారతీను ఉన్నతమైన ఆర్థికశక్తిగా నిలిపిన ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల పీతామహుడని సెన్సో వ్యవస్థాపకుడు ప్రాపెనర్ హానుమంతరావు ప్రశంసించారు. బేగంపేటలోని సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకసమిక్ అండ్ సోసిటీ స్టడీస్ (సెస్)లో సోచు వారం మన్సోహన్ నింగ్ సంతాప సభ నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా హనుమంతరావు మాటల్లడుతుంచారు. సమాచార హక్కు చట్టం, ఉపాధి హమీ, ఆధార్ కార్యు వంటి మివవాత్యక చట్టాలను రూపొందించిన ఆర్థిక ప్రగతిలీపి మన్సోహన్ నింగ్ అని కొనియాడారు. ఆర్టీఐ గవర్నర్గా, ఆర్థిక మంత్రీగా, ప్రధానమంత్రీగా దేశానికి నిస్యార్థ సేవ చేశారని గుర్తుచేసుకున్నారు. ప్రాపెనర్ మహేందర్ రెడ్డి, ఆ రైక కాణ మాజీ సలహాదారు డాక్టర్ బి ఆర్ రెడ్డి, సెన్సో డైరెక్టర్ రేవతి పాల్గొన్నారు.



卷之三

ରେଣ୍ଡୁ ନେଲାର୍ ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟାଜିକ ନିଦୁଲୁ ଭାରୁ ଚେଯାବି











Wednesday, Oct 1, 2025

Hyderabad Telangana AP News India World Entertainment Sport Science and Technology

Home | Business | Opinion Tax Relief Doesn't Resolve Structural Issues

## Opinion: Tax relief doesn't resolve structural issues

A significant portion of the population does not participate in the tax system, limiting the potential impact of such relief on the broader economy

By TELANGANA TODAY PUBLISHED DATE - 17 FEBRUARY 2025, 05:45 PM



ILLUSTRATION: GURUKUMAR D



By Chirayu Sharma, Jadhav Chakradhar, Pravin Jadhav

The highly anticipated Union Budget 2025-26 was unveiled at a time when the Indian economy is facing mounting challenges. With the rupee experiencing continued depreciation, foreign institutional investors (FIIs) have been persistent net sellers since October 2024, and the stock market has witnessed a prolonged downturn.

## Hans India

### Is education cess serving its purpose?

Venkata Narayana Motukuri and E Ravatli  
Hans News Service | 15 Sept 2024 12:30 IST**HIGHLIGHTS**

The Government of India has been levying the education cess since 2004-05.

The Government of India has been levying the education cess since 2004-05. The purpose is to facilitate improved education infrastructure and provide access to quality education by meeting additional financial resources required for interventions initiated for educational development across states. However, the purpose of levying the cess has come under the scanner for some time due to the diversion of such funds. The Union Budget (2024-25) of India has magnified such diversion of the proceeds of the reserve fund accrued due to the education cess. In the process, the norms of constitutional and financial federalism are violated.



## Governance Fiasco In Manipur: Trust is the Victim

By - Amar Yumnam  
Imphal, March 19:

It is the time of democracy wherein the public in a nation exercise their personal choice to represent him/her in administration and the party which wins the highest number of representatives will be considered as the collective choice of the people to rule the country for the period specified in the constitution. It is exactly at this period marked by post-modernist social characteristics that I cannot help but memory from a book keeps reciting. We all are more or less aware of what Plato had said back that a few selected philosophers should run the administration of a country. Let us try to recall as to why Plato put this argument. He felt that not all people would know what is good for the people, and thus the few philosophers possessing that knowledge should be provided with all the powers of the state. This is exactly what Aristotle meant when he emphasised "tools to those who can use them".

These constant recalling of what the Greats said has been caused by what has been happening in Manipur during the last two years and thereby almost displaying in sharp terms if the governance has been in the hands of those who know little if any of what is good for the people as the tools have fallen into the hands of those with little knowledge of utilising them if any. This way Manipur has been under governance fiasco for two continuous years now.

Manipur is a land of small geographic size inhabited by a small population while speaking at the provincial level. Even if we look as a constituent of India, the smallness becomes even more so. Though small in size, she is in a place of diverse ethnic population following different property rights regimes. In one, the modern individual property rights regime is fully established. In another, there is a community

## US tariffs raise stakes for Indian exporters—but open doors in select sectors

By TELANGANA TODAY PUBLISHED DATE - 17 FEBRUARY 2025, 05:45 PM



IMPHAL TIMES



## Manipur Social Dispute: The Solution Is Not For Tom, Dick And Harry

By - Amar Yumnam  
Imphal, Feb 24:

Manipur has been going through a social dispute for two years. This dispute is being seen and treated as a drama to be allowed continuation of staging by the governance of the day – at both the union and the province levels. The governing authority and the political party behind the running of governance sees the solution to be thought over, brought into implementation and transformed into a solution by a Tom, Dick and Harry. The government exercising the governance at both the province and the federal levels – practically they are of the same political party in this democratic federalism India follows – as if the solution would to the dispute would emerge on its own. In a multi-ethnic democracy, it is fundamental that the government not only behaves in a neutral way but as well seen to be neutral across the parties in dispute. This is one thing which has been terribly missing in the current dispute Manipur has been subject to during the last two years.

I would not indulge into the debate as to whether the crisis of the last two years in Manipur is a dispute or a conflict. While social scientists may usually be indulgent with the term conflict, the legal experts may be familiar with the usage of disputes. These debates on the appropriateness of either term is of irrelevance at this point. What is paramount is that non-violence and avoidance of killings are the key

READ | [India may offer changes, including to revise 1596 tracks used US sanctions](#)

hospitalised in Bengaluru

48 mins ago



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## What explains north-south divide in deported Indians from US?

While the number of illegal immigrants is predominantly from three north Indian states, a high number of illegal agents are from south Indian states. This is mind-boggling.

By - M A Kalam Last Updated : 06 March 2025, 11:20 IST

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Of the 332 handcuffed and shackled undocumented Indian immigrants deported from the United States during February, 126 are from Punjab (38 per cent), 110 from Haryana (33 per cent) and 74 from Gujarat (22 per cent). Rest of the 22 (7 per cent) are from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and other states and UTs.

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## THE HINDU

### Tackling delimitation by reversing population control



It is too simplistic a solution that is being put forth by some politicians in the southern States

Updated - January 02, 2025 01:45 am IST

S. IRUDAYA RAJAN, M.A. KALAM



"One person one vote" may be ideal but the difference in numbers of political representation in one region will be skewed beyond proportions! | Photo Credit: The Hindu

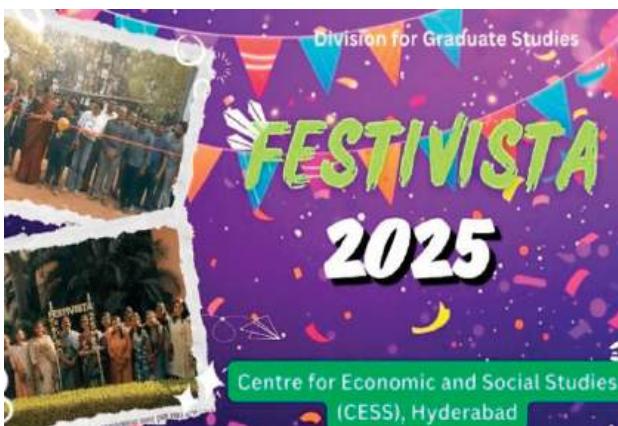
Recently, the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, N. Chandrababu Naidu and M.K. Stalin, respectively, were quite pained about the question of the proposed delimitation exercise and the possibility, subsequently, of the loss of parliamentary seats. This is very likely as the two States, along with the other southern States, are ahead of the rest of India in terms of fertility transition — implying a reduced share of the population when compared with the northern region. What is galling to people in general, and not

## VI. SPORTS AND CULTURAL EVENTS









## VII. INFRASTRUCTURE

### i) Infrastructure Status

#### *Buildings*

The CESS campus is a self-contained academic enclave comprising an Administrative Building, a well-resourced Library, staff quarters, a renovated Guest House, dedicated quarters for visiting faculty, a newly constructed women's hostel, a 250-seat auditorium, and a residential quarter for the Director. The library supports teaching and research with extensive print and digital collections, access to major databases and journals, a reading hall and study carrels, and user services such as circulation, reference support, and inter-library access. Rooms in the Guest House and staff quarters—fully furnished and equipped with fixtures, air-conditioners, and essential amenities—are allotted to research scholars pursuing the Centre's PhD programme. The entire campus is enabled with high-speed internet, including comprehensive Wi-Fi coverage.

#### *Landscape*

The campus is enveloped by landscaped zones with lush lawns, flowering shrubs, and fruit-bearing trees that act as natural coolants and enhance the micro-environment. A diverse avifauna—including peacocks and peahens, parrots, woodpeckers, sparrows, eagles, and other species—regularly inhabit or visit the grounds, underscoring the site's biodiversity. The garden has received awards in the “Gardens Maintained by Central Government Undertakings” category from the State Government's Horticulture Department in 2009, 2010, 2016, 2017, and 2018. The serene setting also attracts walkers who pass through the Centre in the mornings and evenings.

During this year, garden infrastructure strengthened with new hose pipes, including additional lines installed for the newly landscaped area around the

women's hostel. Tree cover was expanded through successive plantation drives. Complementing these efforts, soil revitalization and new border plantations were undertaken to extend green cover into previously underutilized areas.

#### *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 Pusal Banda Palace, Hyderabad, which came to be the country's second-oldest observatory. Subsequently, he acquired a 15-inch aperture Grubb refractor and 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 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, the first Director of 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 the 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 the study of the motion of clusters was undertaken.

The contributions of the Nizamiah Observatory to the field of astronomy were recognized 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 coordinates 36 to 39 degrees North between 1928 and 1938. Nizamiah Observatory was also active in solar and seismological observations as part of the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). Nizamiah Observatory was shifted to a new building in the Osmania University campus in 1983.

Nizamiah Observatory, situated in the CESS Campus, received special attention in recent years with growing interest among heritage activists, Telangana historians and science enthusiasts with growing access to the required information made possible by Prof. E Revathi, Director of CESS and Research Consultant Bharath Bhushan. Growing awareness on the heritage structure and its invaluable contribution to world astronomy is reflected in media attention, historians, and heritage lovers. Visitors increased with media attention, and architecture students at Vaishnavi College of Fine Arts and Architecture winning the contest on heritage conservation projects and writings by historians. Ms

K. Rama Devi, Admin Officer, has been coordinating such interactions with CESS Officials.

Archivists JK Anjali and Prashant from National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS, Bengaluru) interacted in the second week of May 2023 with CESS officials to collect information on the heritage structure and the work of Nizamiah Observatory as part of the NCBS Centre for History of Science in Contemporary India'. Happy Hyderabad Cycling Group and Hyderabad Cycling Revolution organized a heritage ride to the observatory on 16 May, 2023. The cyclists group appealed to Telangana IT and Urban Development Minister Mr KT Rama Rao to renovate the structure, who responded positively, and the Special Chief Secretary of Urban Development assured to take up restoration measures.

Vivek Bhoomi of The New Indian Express has published "Neglect threatens the survival of 121-year-old observatory in Nizamabad" dated 3 April 2023 in continuation of his earlier detailed report on the glorious history of Nizamiah Observatory in the New Indian Express on 29 November 2023. V6 TV Channel produced a 15-minute documentary by N Kavya titled "mogulunu photo teese nizam kattadam aagam". In September 2023, Sri Arvind Kumar, IAS, Special Chief Secretary to the Government, MA&UD Department, visited the CESS campus and gave his consent for the restoration of the twin observatories. He also approved the installation of the original type of telescope that had been there previously. The restoration project, estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crore will be undertaken under the supervision of HMDA.

## ii) Library

The CESS library attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the Telangana state, particularly in Social Sciences and its related fields. The mission of the library is to acquire, organize, preserve, and disseminate information through KOHA – Library Management Software to support the research needs of students, faculty and social science researchers of the Centre, in addition to the off-campus Researchers. The library offers access to print and electronic resources,



including books, journals, newspapers, CD-ROMs, Government Reports, e-journals, e-databases like EBSCO-EconLit, JSTOR, EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, and IndiaStat in a pleasant reading environment, in addition to the Institutional Repository services through Dspace.

To enhance the Academic Integrity, the Library subscribed to Turnitin - Ithenticate, similarity index software for the institution. To improve the standard and quality of writing skills of the Research fraternity of CESS, 'Grammarly for Education' database is subscribed to. The library is also having a rich collection of World Bank publications as the only Depository Library of the World Bank, which helps to enhance the knowledge of researchers in the world scenario. Total collection of the library is nearly 50,200 volumes which include 4553 journals back volumes, different working papers of various institutes, monographs, theses, statistical reports of Central and State Governments and other Institutes, annual reports, reference books, textbooks, etc., in addition to the 100 national and international print journals subscription for the year 2025. The library also added 10 new titles in this financial year.

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 Loans, Current Awareness Service, Selective Dissemination of Information, and User awareness programmes time to time. The library is also offering assistance to Research output like journal publications (selection of journals, Reference management, etc.), reports, etc.

### **iii) BPR Vithal Auditorium**

As part of the ongoing maintenance of the BPR Vithal Auditorium, various improvements have been made to ensure the smooth conduct of events. These include the replacement of LED lights, installation of flood lights for the stage, and upgrading other ceiling lights. Additionally, necessary items have been acquired. These measures have been taken to enhance the functionality

and aesthetics of the auditorium, creating a conducive environment for hosting events.

### **iv) Inventory**

During 2022-23, the IT asset report has been prepared by taking into account the replacement of damaged accessories and re-assigning the asset numbers wherever required. The asset register has been updated accordingly. The damaged and scrap items have been disposed of to clear the space. During 2024-25, a physical verification of IT assets was conducted, and assets were recorded room- and user-wise. These records were then sorted by asset type, and asset numbers were assigned. The process of segregating functional spares from scrap items is ongoing to facilitate further action. The IT Asset Report for the year has been submitted.

#### ***Procurement of Hardware***

Action was taken to upgrade 26 desktops and four laptops with SSDs and RAM to enhance efficiency and uninterrupted use. Additionally, four new laptops and one Epson Inktank multi-function color printer were purchased for office and project use. Furthermore, an all-in-one desktop was explicitly acquired for project and office purposes. To support projects, 42 Samsung Galaxy Tab A8 tablets were purchased, each equipped with a screen guard, case cover, and headphones. In the financial year 2024-25, 5 printers (Brother), 6 Desktops were procured.

#### ***Procurement of Software***

In terms of software procurement, 10 licenses for STATA 18 SE version and 10 licenses for SPSS 29.0 version, along with the SPSS Advanced Statistics Add-on Module, were obtained for academic and research purposes. Grammarly solution software was also acquired for the benefit of students and faculty. These upgrades and software acquisitions improved efficiency and facilitated academic and research activities.

### **v ) Girls' Hostel Building**

The Girl's Hostel Building with G+1 floor building features common kitchen and dining areas equipped with induction stoves, refrigerators, water filters,

and washing machines on each floor, as well as a multipurpose hall with a television on the ground floor. The building is fully furnished with amenities including solar water heating, power backup (UPS), and internet (LAN/Wi-Fi) facilities. A new borewell was drilled for water supply, and a new submersible motor was installed. Grass lawns were laid around the building, and fruit-bearing saplings were planted. A kitchen garden has also been started to provide fresh vegetables for the inmates.

#### **vi) Renovation of Guest House**

The Guest House was renovated in **July 2024**. This renovation marks a significant step in enhancing the institute's infrastructure, providing improved accommodation facilities for visiting scholars, researchers, and dignitaries. The upgraded Guest House is designed to accommodate academics and guest faculty visiting CESS for lectures, seminars, workshops, and other events, offering modern amenities to ensure comfort and convenience while supporting the Centre's academic and research activities.

#### **vii) IT Infrastructure**

##### **a) Main Building (Cellar/Ground Floor/First Floor) and Library**

To enhance network and internet speed, old internet and telephone cables were replaced with new ones. Additionally, network racks, I/O boxes, patch cables,

switches, and access points were also upgraded.

##### **b) Girls' Hostel Building**

In the girls' hostel building, three network switches, four access points, and a 16-channel NVR with 12 IP cameras (seven IP dome cameras and five IP bullet cameras) were installed.

#### ***IT Inventory in CESS Campus***

##### **Hardware**

- a) Ninety-nine desktops (HP/Lenovo/Dell), seventy printers (HP/Brother/Canon), and eighty-two UPS units (APC/Microtek/Powertek/Numeric/I-Ball/Zebronics) are used by faculty, staff, and students.
- b) Two routers were installed in the Boys' Hostel and Director's Residence. However, with the upgrade to a firewall, the need for these routers has ceased.
- c) With the upgrade to a firewall, the need for a load-balancing router has ceased.
- d) Seventeen switches have been installed in five campus buildings (Main Building, Library, Director's Quarters, Girls' Hostel, and Auditorium). These include: one D-Link 48-port gigabit switch, eleven D-Link 24-port gigabit switches, one 16-port gigabit switch, two 8-port gigabit switches, one 5-port gigabit switch, and one 4-port gigabit switch.



## GIRLS HOSTEL



- e) Twenty access points have been distributed across five campus buildings (Main Building, Library, Director's Quarters, Auditorium, VF Guest House, and Girls' Hostel) to provide Wi-Fi connectivity.
- f) One TV has been installed in Room No. 108 for displaying CCTV footage.
- g) Fiber/CAT6 network connections have been established from the Main Building Reception and IT Hub to other buildings for internet distribution.

### ***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.

An additional cable line for the internet connection has been taken as a backup facility.

### ***Wi-Fi Facility***

The CESS campus is fully Wi-Fi enabled. All buildings on the campus are equipped with Wi-Fi, including the Girls' Hostel, Guest House, and student quarters.

### ***Software***

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

### ***Statistical software***

STATA 18 and SPSS 29 have been provided to students and faculty for education and research. During the year, ten STATA 18SE user licenses were purchased.

### ***Website***

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies maintains a dynamic website at <https://cess.a.in/>. The site is regularly updated to ensure that information regarding management, facilities, Ph.D. admissions, research projects, publications, lecture series, and other activities of the Centre remains current. The website also provides details about various divisions, including the Division for Graduate Studies, the Division for Studies in Social Inclusion, the Research Cell for Studies in Education Policy, Planning and Governance (RSEPPG), the Division for Studies on FPOs, and Young Lives at CESS. Information about the projects conducted by these divisions is uploaded to the website.

Additionally, the website features information on lecture series such as the Waheeduddin Khan Lecture Series, the CESS Foundation Lecture Series, the B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lectures and the R. Radhakrishna Memorial Lectures. Publications, including books, monographs, working papers, and policy briefs authored by CESS faculty, are also available. Annual reports are uploaded to the website each year, and all events and notifications are posted regularly. The site includes an exclusive page for the library, showcasing its infrastructure and available books. Information and

pictures of literary and sports events are also featured, with past events accessible through the archives.

### **viii) General Facilities**

#### **a. Reading Hall and Computer Lab for Ph.D Scholars**

The Ph.D Scholars have been provided with a hall comprising workstations with Wi-Fi access for reading purposes after classes/ during holidays on the second floor of the administrative building. A dedicated Computer Lab has also been arranged for the research students with ten desktop computers, two printers and one scanner with an internet facility on the first floor of the library building to facilitate them working on their doctoral thesis.

#### **b. Recreation**

Towards creating recreation facilities for students, faculty and staff, the Centre has set up an outdoor shuttle badminton court on 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 2024-25, besides cultural events organized by the students.

#### **c. Canteen**

The centre also offers canteen facilities on demand, serving tea/snacks and lunch to the rooms at the rates approved by the Internal Maintenance Committee. The canteen has recently installed new fans and tube lights to improve its functionality. one water cooler (Blue Star SDLX-240, with a storage capacity of 40 liters) and one water filter-cum-purifier (Aqua Guard Select Classic + Booster) were purchased and installed in the canteen to enhance amenities for users of the canteen services.

#### **d. Parking**

The institute has made arrangements for convenient parking slots to accommodate both two-wheelers and four-wheelers. These parking slots have been appropriately numbered to facilitate efficient parking management.

### **Nizamiah Observatory-Dome and the Telescope**



## ANNEXURE 1

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

**Chairman**



**Prof. Dilip M Nachane**  
Visiting Professor  
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research  
(IGIDR)

**Founder Member**



**Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao**  
Honorary Professor, CESS

**Founder Member**



**Prof. J. Mahender Reddy**  
Distinguished Advisor of ICFAI Society  
Hyderabad

**Founder Member**



**Sri G.R. Reddy, IES**  
Advisor to Government (Finance)  
Government of Telangana

**Founder Member**

**Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat**  
Professor Emeritus, School of Social Sciences  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

**Nominee of the Government of Telangana**

**Sri K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS**  
Special Chief Secretary,  
Finance Department and Principal Secretary (FAC)  
Planning Department, Government of Telangana

**Nominee of the Government of Telangana**

**Sri Sandeep Kumar Sultania, IAS**  
Principal Secretary, Planning Department  
Government of Telangana

**Nominee of the Government of Telangana**

**Sri R. Ravi**  
Additional Secretary to Government  
Finance Department, Government of Telangana

**ICSSR Nominee (Ex-Officio)**



**Prof. Dhananjay Singh**  
Member Secretary, ICSSR,  
New Delhi

**ICSSR Nominee**



**Prof. Panchanan Mohanty**  
Professor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

**Member**



**Prof. Seetha Prabhu**  
Visiting Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Mumbai

**Member**



**Prof. N.R. Bhanumurthy**  
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar School of  
Economics University, Bengaluru

**Member**

**Prof. Fatima Ali Khan (Retd.)**  
Professor in Geography at the Centre for  
Area Studies Osmania University

**Member**

**Prof K Srinivasulu, Professor (Retd.)**  
Professor and Head of Department of  
Political Science and Dean of Social Sciences

**Faculty Representative**

**Dr. Alivelu Kasturi**  
Associate Professor, CESS

**Member Secretary**

**Prof. E. Revathi**  
Director, CESS



## ANNEXURE 2

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

<b>Prof. Dilip M. Nachane</b> Visiting Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)	Chairman
<b>Prof. Dhananjay Singh</b> Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	ICSSR Nominee
<b>Sri R. Ravi</b> Additional Secretary to the Government Finance Department Government of Telangana	Nominee of the Government of Telangana
<b>Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao</b> Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
<b>Prof. J. Mahender Reddy</b> Distinguished Advisor of ICFAI Society, Hyderabad	Founder Member
<b>Prof. E. Revathi</b> Director, CESS	Member-Secretary

### ANNEXURE 3

## FACULTY AND STAFF

FACULTY	RESEARCH AREA
<b>Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao</b> Honorary Professor	Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development, Inclusive Growth
<b>Prof. Dilip M. Nachane</b> Chairman, CESS and Visiting Professor Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)	Monetary policy, its transmission to real economy, Inflation estimation, Exchange rate regimes, Business cycles, international trade and Balance of payments, etc.
<b>E. Revathi</b> Professor and Director Ph. D (Economics) Kakatiya University, Warangal	Agriculture- Structural Issues, Gender, and Agriculture with attention to land, labour market, and Development Economics
<b>T. S. Jeena</b> Associate Professor Ph. D (Economics), ISEC, Bangalore University of Mysore, Mysore	Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural and Resource Economics
<b>Kasturi Alivelu</b> Associate Professor Ph. D in Development Studies (Economics) CESS and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad	Industry and Manufacturing Sector (Regional Disparities), Service Sector (Railways), Water & Sanitation, Sustainable Development Goals
<b>K. Chandrasekhar</b> Associate Professor Ph. D (Economics) University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Agricultural Economics, Banking and Credit Issues and Primary Education
<b>B. Suresh Reddy</b> 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
<b>Y. Sreenivasulu</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Economics), University of Hyderabad Hyderabad	Rural Labour and Land Markets, Agrarian Economy, Migration and Development of Dalits (Schedule Caste)
<b>Ch. Krishna Rao</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Sociology), University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Sociology of Education, Science Technology and Society (STS)
<b>M. Srinivasa Reddy</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Rural Development), Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuram Andhra Pradesh	Participatory Natural Resource Management, Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing, Social Inclusion Education



<b>Vijay Korra</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Economics), CDS, Thiruvananthapuram and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Migration Studies, Economics of Labour and Labour Markets, Development Economics and Tribal Economy
<b>P. Aparna</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad	Rural Livelihoods, Education, Agriculture and Human Development
<b>C. T. Vidy</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Economics), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, Chennai	Services Sector, International Trade & Development (Technology, Financial & FDI), Macroeconomics and Applied Econometrics
<b>Jadhav Chakradhar</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Economics), ISEC, Bangalore, University of Mysore, Mysore	International Trade, Economic and Policy Uncertainty, and Labor market Discrimination

#### DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

<b>Alivelu Kasturi</b>	Dean
<b>Ch. Krishna Rao</b>	Academic Coordinator
<b>K. Venkataiah</b>	Programme Coordinator
<b>Parveen Begum</b>	Office Assistant

#### DIVISION FOR STUDIES IN SOCIAL INCLUSION

<b>S. Laxman Rao</b> Associate Professor Ph. D (Political Science), University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Society, State and Positive Discrimination: Institutional Interface with the Mandal Commission
<b>Sudhaveni Naresh</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Political Science), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Socio-Economic and Identity Implications of Demographic Crisis in Russia, 1991 to 2013
<b>S. Harinath</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Sociology, Central University of Hyderabad
<b>P. Anjaneyulu</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Geography, Osmania University
<b>K. Bhaskar</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Development Studies, CESS and Dr. B.R Ambedkar Open University
<b>T. Aswani</b>	Research Assistant
<b>Yadaiah</b>	Office Assistant

<b>RESEARCH CELL FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION PLANNING, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE</b>	
<b>M. Venkatanarayana</b> Associate Professor Ph. D (Economics), Centre for Development Studies (CDS) Thiruvananthapuram	Human Development focusing on education, health, human and social capital, Employment/labour, poverty and inequality
B. Sampath Rao	Research Associate
D. Mohana Rao	Research Associate
P. Sampath	Research Assistant
<b>RESEARCH UNIT FOR STUDIES IN INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>Brahmanandam N</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D (Population Studies) International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai	Health, Human Development, Poverty, WASH, Longitudinal Data Analysis
<b>CHILD PROTECTION RESOURCE UNIT (UNICEF)</b>	
P. David Raj	Senior Programme Manager
T. Vasanth Kumar	Research Assistant
Mohd. Mohsin	Office Accounts Assistant
S. Naveen Kumar	Consultant
<b>VISITING PROFESSORS</b>	
Prof. S. Galab	Poverty, Natural Resource Management- Community Natural farming, Human Development, Water and Sanitation, Inclusive Studies
Prof. M. A. Kalam	Migrations, Indians Overseas, Ethnicity, Minorities, Religious Conversions, Labour, Forest Policies, Sacred Groves
Prof. S. Indrakant	Micro and Macro Economics, Planning Models, Statistics and Econometrics
Prof. Ch. BalaRamulu	Development Studies, Decentralized Governance, Role of Civil Society in Governance, Rural Livelihoods, Public Policy
Prof. Ramakrishna Gollagari	Growth Economics, Food Security, Energy Security, Trade, Global Governance and Regionalism, Global Studies etc.
Prof. Amar Yumnam	Institutional Economics, New Economic Geography and Constitutional Political Economy
Prof. Santosh Mehrotra	Labour economics, skill development, economics of education, human development and poverty, and development policy



CONSULTANTS	
Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Decentralised 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	Farmer-Producer Companies, FPOs, Cooperatives, Marketing, Tribal Studies, Food and Nutrition Security
M. Bharath Bhushan	Tribal Development, Social Safeguards, Natural Resource Management, R&R, Labour adjustment, Child Rights
LIBRARY STAFF	
Dr. M. R. Murali Prasad	Librarian
V. Kiran Kumar	Library Assistant
RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF	
V. Malla Reddy	Research Associate YL/AO
B. Narsaiah	Research Assistant, YL
M. Bhaskar Reddy	Research Assistant, YL
K.T. Shyam Sunder	Technical Assistant, YL
G. Eedaiah	Research Assistant, AO
B. Srinivas	Research Assistant, YL
K. Panchakshari	Research Assistant, AO
A. Rama Seshu	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO
T. Dasthagiri	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
A.S. Lakshmi	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
P. Bhushana	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO
V. Sreenivas	Research Investigator
ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTS STAFF	
K. Rama Devi	Administrative Officer
K. Srinivasa Prasad	Finance Officer
A. Nagaraju	PS-1 to Director
P. Raja Narendra Reddy	PS-2 to Director
B. Srivani	Assistant Accounts Officer
M. Gnaneswar	Manager
Zakir Hussain	Senior Assistant
V.M. Sarma	Typist-1



D. Suseela	Typist (with Computer Knowledge) Library
G. Buchi Ramulu	Senior Assistant
G. Sumalatha	Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operator
Syed Younus	Junior Assistant cum Typist
B. Gopal	Driver
Mohd. Hafeez	Driver
B. Swaroopa	Jamedar
P. Bharathi	Office Subordinate
K. Lingamaiah	Office Subordinate



## ANNEXURE 4

### PRESS COVERAGE OF CESS

Date	Paper	Details
31-01-2025	ఈన్నాడు దిన పత్రిక	<p>సమగ్ర కుటుంబ సర్వే - విజయవంతం</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>సామజిక సాధికారత, అభ్యస్తు తికి దీహదం</li> <li>రెండు రోజుల్లో ముసాయిదా నివేదిక</li> <li>శిల్పవరి 2న మంత్రివర్గ ఉపసంఘానికి....</li> <li>సమీక్షలో సి ఎం రేవంత్ రెడ్డి</li> </ul> <p>రాష్ట్రములో నిర్వహించిన ఇంటింటి సమగ్ర కుటుంబ సర్వే విజయవంతమైందని, అది దేశానికి ఆదర్శంగా నిర్మించిన ముఖ్యమంత్రి రేవంత్ రెడ్డి తెలిపారు. ఈ సర్వే సామజిక సాధికారతను సాధించడానికి, భవిష్యత్తులో బిసి, ఎస్పి, ఎస్టీ, మైనారిటీ, బలహీన వర్గాలందరి అభ్యస్తు తికి ఉపయోగపడుతుందన్నారు. సర్వే పై బుధవారం బోర్డీస్ కమాండ్ కంట్లోల్ సంటరు లో సిఎం రేవంత్ రెడ్డి ఉన్న తస్టేయి సమీక్ష నిర్వహించారు. ఉప ముఖ్యమంత్రి బట్టి వికమార్కు, మంత్రులు దామోదర రాజనరసేంహ, ఉత్తమకుమార్ రెడ్డి, సీతక్రు, పోగులేటి శ్రీనివాస రెడ్డి, ప్రభుత్వ సుపోదారు కెసవ రావు, మాజీ మంత్రి జానారెడ్డి, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి శాంతికుమారి, వివీధ విభాగాల ఉన్న తల్లికారులు పాల్సోన్స్ న్నారు.</p>
31/01/2025	The New Indian Express	<p><b>Former RBI governor wants Centre to adopt code of conduct on freebies</b></p> <p>FORMER Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Duvvuri Subbarao on Thursday suggested that the Union government formulate and adopt a code of conduct on freebies. Considering the prevailing fiscal challenges and the more productive alternatives that the same money can be used on, Subbarao said that the Centre must launch wide-ranging consultations with all the states and other stakeholders to reach a workable formula for restraining political parties from announcing freebies. He was delivering the third BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture on “India’s Fiscal Federalism- Quo Vadis?” at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad. He said that southern states pushing for more population is not a good idea to address disparities in central funds distribution. Meanwhile, in his opening remarks, special Chief Secretary of Finance Department K. Ramakrishna Rao said that the contributions by the southern states to the national exchequer are much higher than the returns they get from the Centre. Telangana per capita income in 2014 was Rs. 1.24Lakh. it has now increased to Rs. 3.56 Lakh.</p>
31/01/2025	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ దిన పత్రిక	<p>ఉచితాలు దేశాభివృద్ధికి అవరోధమే అర్పించ మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుఖ్యారి సుబ్బారావు</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ఉచితాల పై అన్ని పాట్లలది ఒకే తీరిని విమర్శ</li> <li>రంగులు వేరైనా డబల్ ఇంజిన్ లనే నడవాలి</li> <li>రాజకీయాలు ఎన్నికల వరకే పరిమితం కావాలి</li> <li>బిపీఎర్ విరల్ సంస్కరణ సబలో దుఖ్యారి</li> </ul>

Date	Paper	Details
31/01/2025	Business Line	<p><b>Today's situation is not of stagflation: Subbarao</b></p> <p>The present situation in India is not that of stagflation, Duvvuri Subbarao, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, has said</p> <p>Responding to a query from <i>Business Line</i> on whether India is facing a situation of stagflation, Subbarao said, "I don't believe the current situation is that of stagflation. Stagflation is a situation of simultaneous stagnant growth and high inflation. And today there is a growth of 6.5 per cent, so you cannot term it as stagflation".</p> <p>Earlier, when delivering the third BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture on 'India's Fiscal Federalism – Quo Vadis?' at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies here, he said today the Centre-State cooperation is more vital than ever before, when talking about <i>Viksit Bharat</i>.</p> <p>Subbarao, who dug into the three phases of India's federalism, said that the first phase- from 1947 till early 1970s- could be termed as docile federalism, characterized by virtually total central dominance of the political and economic space.</p> <p>The second phase- running from the early 1970s till the mid-1990s, shaped largely by socialist philosophy- could be seen as a period of cooperative federalism. The third phase starting from mid-1990s to date could be seen as a period of combative federalism with both the political and economic space getting more contentious and, on occasion, even corrosive.</p>
31/01/2025	నమ్ము తెలంగాణ దిన పత్రిక	<p><b>ఉచితాలు వద్దుంటునే హామీలు</b></p> <p><b>తాయిలాలు ప్రకటిస్తున్న రాజకీయ పార్టీలు ... ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి</b></p> <p>ఉచితాలు వద్దుంటునే రాజకీయ పార్టీలు ఎన్నికల్లో ప్రజలకు హామీలు గుహ్యిస్తున్నాయని ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి సుభారాపు విమర్శించారు. ప్రైదరూబాద్ లోని సెన్ సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోసల్ స్టడీస్) ఆవరణలో గురువారం జరిగిన బీసీర్ విరల్ ఎవ స్కూరకోపన్యాస సభకు అయిన హాజరయారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా దుహ్వారి మాట్లాడుతూ రాపోల్లో అమలు చేస్తున్న ఉచితాలపై కేంద్రం చోరప చూపాలని సూచించారు. ఉచితాలు కంటే రహదారులు, విద్య వైద్య రంగాలపై ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు చేస్తు సుస్థిరాభివృద్ధి, ప్రజా సంక్షేమాన్ని సాధించవచ్చని తెలిపారు. ఉచితాలు కొంత మేరకు సమర్పియిపునే ... దీర్ఘకాలంలో దేశ అభివృద్ధి, సంక్షేమానికి ప్రమాదకరంగా మారుతున్నాయని అబ్బివీయపడ్డారు.</p> <p>కేంద్ర రాష్ట్ర ఉమ్మడి ప్రణాళిక ఉంటే 2047 నాటికి భారత్ అభివృద్ధి చెందిన దేశంగా మారుతుందని సుప్తిం చేస్తారు. కార్యక్రమములో రాష్ట్ర ఆర్థిక శాఖా ప్రత్యేక ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి రామకృష్ణరావు, సెన్ డైరెక్టర్ ప్రోఫెసర్ రేవతి, సెన్ వ్యవస్థాపక సిమ్యుడు ప్రోఫెసర్ హనుమంత రాపు, జీ ఆర్ రెడ్డి, ప్రోఫెసర్ మహాందర్ రెడ్డి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు</p>
31/01/2025	The Times of India	<p><b>'Push for population increase by south states not viable solution'</b></p> <p>Reflecting on freebies offered by parties, the RBI ex-governor suggested that the central government should implement a mechanism to regulate it to prevent excesses</p> <p>Former RBI governor D. Subbarao on Thursday cautioned against a few southern states' proposal to increase their population to rectify disparities in central funding, pointing out that it was not a viable solution.</p> <p>During the 3<sup>rd</sup> BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture on 'India's Fiscal Federalism – Quo Vadis?' held in the city, Subbarao said, "States excelling in population control are at a disadvantage regarding central funding. But I maintain that increasing the population is not the answer as India is one country. We will end up having an aggregate population challenge".</p> <p>Subbarao also stressed on greater collaboration between Centre and State govts of India to achieve the goal of '<i>Viksit Bharat</i>'s by the centenary of country's Independence in 2047</p>



Date	Paper	Details
31/01/2025	సాక్షి దిన పత్రిక	<p>కేంద్రం నుంచి రాష్ట్రాలకు 32 శాతమే కేంద్ర పన్నుల్లోనేర్చాప్పాలకు వాటా... సెన్ లు సర్ చార్జీల్లో ఉండదు</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>కేంద్ర ఆదాయంలో సెన్సుల వాటా పెరిగింది. పన్నుల ఆదాయం తగ్గింది</li> <li>దీనిపై కేంద్రం పునఃసమీక్ష చేయాలి .. ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి సుభారావు</li> <li>ఉచిత హామీలపై కోడ్ తేవాలి</li> </ul> <p>కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయంలో పన్నుల వాటా నానాటికి క్రీస్తీస్తూ సెన్సులు సర్ చార్జీలు వాటా గణియింగా పెరిగిపోతుందని ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి సుభారావు వ్యాఖ్యానించారు. దీనిపై కేంద్రం పునఃపరిశీలన చేసి మరింత పారదర్శకత లేసుకురావాల్సిన అవసరముందన్నారు. గురువారం అయిన సెంటర్ పర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోపల్ స్టడీస్ (సెన్) లో దివంగత ఐవిఎస్ అధికారి బీపీర్ విరల్ ఇవ స్కూల్ రకోపన్యాసం ఇచ్చారు. కేంద్ర పన్నుల్లోనే రాష్ట్రాలకు వాటా ఉంటుందని, సెన్సులు, సర్ చార్జీల్లో ఉండదన్నారు. కేద్రానికి 100 శాతం ఆదాయం పన్నుల ద్వారా వస్తే ఆర్థిక సంఘం సిపారసులమేరకు 60 శాతం ఉంచుకోని మిగిలిన 40 శాతాన్ని రాష్ట్రాలకు పంపిణి చేయాలి. కేంద్రం ఆదాయాన్ని 80 శాతం పన్నులు, 20 శాతం సర్ చార్జీలుగా విభజించి వసూలు చేస్తుండటంతో, ఆ 80 శాతం పన్నుల్లో, 60 శాతం వాటా కింద దానికి 48 శాతం వస్తుంది. దీనికి 20 శాతం సర్ చార్జీలు సెన్సులు ఆదాయం తోడైతే మొత్తం 68 ఆదాయం కేంద్రానికి వెళ్లుంది. తుదకు రాష్ట్రాలకు 32 శాతం వాటానే లభిస్తుంది అని అన్నారు. దేశం సహకార సమాఖ్య నుంచి ఘర్షణాత్మక సెమాఖ్యకు పరిణామము చెందిందని సుభారావు అబిప్రాయపడ్డారు. ఉచితాలపై అత్యవసరంగా ప్రవర్తన నియమావళి రూపొయించవల్సిన అవసరముందని సుభారావు చెప్పారు.</p>
31/01/2025	ఈనాడు దిన పత్రిక	<p>కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సహకారంతోనే వికసిత్ భారత్</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ఇయప్పాలు నిర్దేశిత పాత్ర పోషించాలి</li> <li>ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి సుభారావు</li> <li>మూడు దశల సమైక్యవాదం</li> <li>ఉచితాలపై చర్చ అవసరం</li> <li>అధిక జనభాతో ప్రయోజనాలు పరిమితమే</li> <li>స్టాగ్ ఫ్లాప్స్ లేదు</li> </ul> <p>“మనదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందిన దేశంగా మరాలనే సంకల్పాన్ని నిర్దేశించు కుంది. ‘వికసిత్ భారత్ ఉద్ఘేషము ఇదే. ఇది అతి పెద్ద. సంక్లిష్ట లక్ష్యం. దీన్ని సాధించడానికి కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సహకారం తప్పనిసరి” ఆర్థిక మాజీ గవర్నర్ దుహ్వారి సుభారావు సూచించారు. కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సహకారం గతంలో కంటే ఇప్పుడు ఎంతో ప్రాధాన్యమును అంశముగా మారిందన్నారు. ప్రాదరాబాద్ లోని సెన్ (సెంటర్ పర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోపల్ స్టడీస్) లో గురువారం నిర్యాపొందిన బీపీర్ విరల్ ఇవ స్కూల్ రకోపన్యాస కార్యక్రమములో ‘భారతదేశ ఆర్థిక సమాఖ్య వాదం’ అంశంపై దుహ్వారి సుభారావు మాట్లాడారు.</p>

Date	Paper	Details
31/01/2025	The Hindu	<p><b>Call for greater Centre, State Cooperation in fiscal federalism</b></p> <p><b>Subbarao warns against competitive populism in fiscal policy: acknowledging need for targeted welfare, he cautions that indiscriminate handouts could undermine long-term economic growth.</b></p> <p>Former Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Duvvuri Subbarao underscored the need for a cooperative approach to India's fiscal federalism in his BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad on Thursday.</p> <p>Speaking on "India's Fiscal Federalism- Quo Vadis?". Subbarao traced the evolution of Centre-State Financial relations and highlighted the need for a more consultative and transparent framework to address current frictions.</p> <p>Subbarao classified India's fiscal federalism into three phases. The first, 'Docile Federalism' (1947- early 1970s), saw the Centre dominating political and economic decision- making, with a single party rule and centralized resource allocation. The second phase, "cooperative Federalism," (early 1970s- mid -1990s), coincided with the rise of regional parties and greater state involvement in economic decision-making, though political friction often arose over Article 356. The third phase, 'Combative Federalism' (mid-1990s-present), has been marked by increasing contention between the Centre and States, particularly in economic matters, with regional parties playing a significant role in national governance, he said.</p> <p>Subbarao also touched upon the issue of freebies, warning against competitive populism in fiscal policy. He underscored the need for Centre-State cooperation in achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047.</p>
18/01/2025	Deccan Chronicle	<p><b>Bhatti: Use SC, ST funds as per rules</b></p> <p><b>Seeks details related to spending of Sub-plans</b></p> <p>Deputy Chief Minister Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka on Friday said that every department should spend funds in accordance with SC, ST sub-plan within the stipulated time. Bhatti instructed officials to disclose the details of department wise expenditure as per the sub-plan Act once in a month. The available funds should be spent satisfactorily, he said.</p> <p>He was speaking at a review meeting on implementation of SC, ST sub-plan with senior officials of various departments at the secretariat. The Deputy Chief Minister asked all officials to come up with full details related to spending of the sub-plan funds and the benefits accrued to the communities ahead of the January 23 meeting. He wanted to know how officials proposed to spend the sub-plan funds that they could not utilize. Officials gave a presentation of the <b>Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS)</b> report on the implementation of SC, ST sub-plan in various departments over the last eight years. He enquired about the issues observed by the CESS official and the outcomes achieved by the officials on those issues.</p>



Date	Paper	Details
18/01/2025	The Hans India	<p><b>Dy CM directs officials to spend funds as per SC, ST Sub Plan</b></p> <p>Deputy Chief Minister Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka has said that every department should spend funds in accordance with SC, ST Sub Plan within the stipulated time. The Deputy Chief Minister held a review meeting on implementation of SC, ST Sub Plan with senior officials of various departments at the Secretariat here on Friday. Bhatti asked all the officials to come with all details related to spending of Sub Plan Funds and the benefits accrued to the communities to the meeting to be convened on January 23. The officials gave a presentation of <b>CESS Report</b> on the implementation of SC, ST Sub Plan in various departments over the last eight years.</p>
18/01/2025	The Hindu	<p><b>Be Transparent in spending SC, ST Sub Plan funds: Bhatti</b></p> <p>Deputy Chief Minister Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu has said that every department should spend funds in accordance with SC and ST Sub Plan within the stipulated time and instructed the officials concerned to disclose the details of department wise expenditure once a month. The Deputy CM also noted that the available funds should be spent satisfactorily and they should formulate plans to ensure that the funds spent under Sub Plan would lead to a rise in income of the respective communities and creation of assets.</p> <p>Officials presented the <b>CESS Report</b> on the implementation of the SC and ST Sub Plan across various departments over the past eight years. Mr. Vikramarka sought details on the issues identified by CESS officials and the outcomes of their findings. He directed CESS officers to submit their reports to the Finance and Planning Depts.</p>
18/01/2025	The New Indian Express	<p><b>SC, ST SUB – PLAN</b>  <b>BHATTI CALLS FOR ADHERENCE TO TIMELINES IN SPENDING OF FUNDS</b></p> <p>Deputy Chief Minister Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka said that every government department should spend funds in accordance with SC, ST Sub-Plan within the stipulated time.</p> <p>During a review meeting he held on the implementation of SC, ST Sub-Plan at the Secretariat on Friday. He instructed the officials concerned to disclose the details of department wise expenditure as per the Sub-Plan Act once a Month.</p> <p>The officials gave a presentation on Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) report on the implementation of SC, ST Sub-Plan in various departments over the last eight years.</p> <p>Vikramarka enquired about the issues mentioned in the CESS report and the outcomes achieved by the department officials on those issues. He also instructed the CESS representatives to submit their reports to the Finance and Planning department officials hereafter and hold meetings with them frequently.</p>



Date	Paper	Details
18/01/2025	వార్త పత్రిక	<p>ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ నిధులు సకాలంలో ఖర్చు చేయాల్సిందే అటవీ భూముల్లో సోలార్, అంతర్ పంటలు డిప్యూటీ సీఎం భట్టివికమార్కె స్పెషికరణ</p> <p>ప్రతి శాఖలోనూ ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ నిధులు సకాలంలో ఖర్చు చేయాలనీ డిప్యూటీ సీఎం మర్లు భట్టివికమార్కె స్పెషం చేసారు. అంతే కాకుండా ఆయా శాఖల వారీగా ప్రతినెలా ఖర్చులు వివరాలు వెల్లడించాలన్నారు. హైద్రాబాద్ సచివాలయంలో శుక్రవారం జరిగిన సమావేశంలో మాట్లాడుతూ ఉన్న నిధులను సంపూర్ణ స్టాయిల్ వినియోగించాలన్నారు. సబ్ ప్లాన్ చట్టం ప్రకారం చేస్తున్న వ్యయం ఆయా వర్గాల్లో అడాయం బాగా పెరిగేలా, ఆస్తులు మరింత సమధవంతంగా నిర్వహించేలా అధికారులు ప్రణాళికలు రూపొయించాలని ఆదేశించారు. ఇప్పటివరకు నిధులు ఖర్చు చేయుని శాఖలు అధికారులు రాబోయే రెండు నెలల్లో లక్ష్యాన్ని చేరుకునేందుకు దర్శయు తీసుకోవాలని చెప్పారు. బుడ్జెట్టేర నిధులు ఖర్చు చేసే సమయంలోను ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ ప్రకారం జనాభా దామాపాలో నిధుల ఖర్చు జరిగిందా లేదా అనే సమావారం అందించాలని తెలిపారు. ఇకనుంచి సెన్స్ అధికారులు తమ నివేదికలను ప్రసాస్సు, ప్లానింగ్ శాఖ అధికారులకు అందజేసి వారితో తరుచు సమావేశం కావాలని ఆదేశించారు.</p>
18/01/2025	ఆంధ్రజ్యూతి దిన పత్రిక	<p>సబ్ ప్లాన్ నిధులు సకాలంలో వాడాలి వ్యయాలను నెలకోసారి వెల్లడించాలి: డిప్యూటీ సీఎం భట్టి</p> <p>ప్రతి శాఖలో ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ చట్ట నియంధనల ప్రకారం నిధులను సకాలంలో ఖర్చు చేయాలనీ అధికారులను డిప్యూటీ సీఎం భట్టి వికమార్కె ఆదేశించారు. శుక్రవారం సచివాలయంలో ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ చట్టం అమలు తీర్చుపై వివిధ శాఖల ఉన్నతాధికారులతో అయిన సమీక్ష సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా భట్టి మాట్లాడుతూ, ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ చట్టం ప్రకారం శాఖల వారీగా చేసిన వ్యయం వివరాలను ప్రతి నెల రోజులకు ఒక సారి వెల్లడించాలని అధికారులను ఆదేశించారు.</p>
18.01.2025	ఉనాడు దిన పత్రిక	<p>రెండు నెలల్లో ఉపప్రణాళిక నిధులు ఖర్చు చేయాలి ఈ నెల నాటికీ కార్యాచరణ రూపొయించాలి డిప్యూటీ సీఎం భట్టి:</p> <p>ప్రభుత్వ విభాగాల్లో ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ ఉపప్రణాళిక నిధులు సకాలంలో ఖర్చు చేయాలని డిప్యూటీ సీఎం భట్టి వికమార్కె అధికారులను ఆదేశించారు. రెండు నెలల్లో మిగితా నిధులు ఖర్చు చేసేలా ఆయా విభాగాల అధికారులతో సమావేశమై కార్యాచరణ సిద్ధం చేయాలని ఎస్సీ ఎస్టీ సంక్షేమ శాఖల ముఖ్య కార్యదర్శులకు సూచించారు. ఒకవేళ సంబంధిత విభాగాలు ఖర్చు చేయకుంటే వాటిని ఇతర విభాగాల్లో చేపట్టే కార్యక్రమాల కేసం వెచ్చిప్రామాని వెల్లడించారు. ఆయా వర్గాల్లో ఇదాయం పెరిగేలా ఈ నెల 23 నాటికీ ప్రణాళికలు సిద్ధం చేయాలన్నారు. గత ఎనిమిదేళ్లలో క్రైత్రస్తాయులో వివిధ శాఖల్లో అధ్యయనం చేసిన సెన్స్ (సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్) నివేదికను పరిశీలించిన డిప్యూటీ సీఎం ఇక నుంచి నివేదికలను ఆరిక, ప్రణాళిక శాఖలకు అందజేసి, వారితో సమావేశం కావాలని సెన్స్ అధికారులకు సూచించారు. ఈ సమీక్షలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శులు రామకృష్ణరావు, వికాస్ రాజ్, ఉన్నతాధికారులు దానసింగ్, శ్రీధర్, సందీప్ కుమార్ సుల్తానియా, లోక్మే తదితరులు పాగ్లోన్నారు.</p>



Date	Paper	Details
18/01/2025	సాక్షి దిన పత్రిక	<p>సబ్ ప్లాన్ నిధులు పూర్తిగా ఖర్చు చేయండి</p> <p>సబ్ ప్లాన్ సమీక్షలో ఉపముఖ్యమంత్రి భట్టి వికమార్కు ఎన్ని ఎస్టీ రైతుల అదాయాలు పెంచాలి</p> <p>పట్టణాల్లో ఎన్ని ఎస్టీలకు స్వయం ఉపాధి కల్పించాలి</p> <p>ఎన్ని ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ అమలులో భాగంగా ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలకు కేటాయించిన నిధులను నూరు శాతం ఖర్చు చేయాలని ఉపముఖ్యమంత్రి మల్లు భట్టి వికమార్కు అధికారులును ఆదేశించారు. శుక్రవారం సచివాలయంలో ఎన్ని, ఎస్టీ సబ్ ప్లాన్ అమలుపై ఉన్నతాదికారులతో అయిన ప్రత్యేక సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. కేటగోరిలవారిగా సమీక్షించి పలు సూచనలు చేసారు. సబ్ ప్లాన్ దట్టం ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలకు కేటాయించిన నిధులు, చేసిన ఖర్చు వివరాలను ప్రతి నెల వెల్లడించాలని స్వస్థం చేసారు. సబ్ ప్లాన్ సంబంధించి పూర్తిగా వివరాలతో ఈ నెల 23ని నిర్వహించబోయి సమావేశానికి హజరుకావాలని శాఖాధిపతులను ఆదేశించారు. సబ్ ప్లాన్ అమలుకు సంబంధించి గత ఎనిమిదళ్లలో క్రూత్సాయిలో వివిధ శాఖల్లో అధ్యయనం చేసిన సెన్ (సింటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్) రూపొదించిన నివేదికపై ఈ సమావేశంలో పవర్ పాయింట్ ప్రజెంట్స్ ఇచ్చారు. ఈ సమావేశములో ఆర్డిక శాఖ ప్రత్యేక ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి రామకృష్ణరావు, ముఖ్య కార్యదర్శి సందీప్ కుమార్ సుల్తానియా, పంచాయితీరాజ్ శాఖా కార్యదర్శి లోక్మే, స్టాపింగ్ సియర్ ఇవ్ ఎన్ అధికారులు వికాస్ రాజ్, దాన కిఫోర్, ఎన్. శీర్ధర్, శరత్ తడితరులు పాల్సొన్నారు.</p>
31/12/2024	సాక్షి దిన పత్రిక	<p>ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల రూపశిల్పి మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ ప్లానింగ్ కమిషన్ మాజీ సభ్యుడు సి హాచ్ హానుమంత రావు</p> <p>మాజీ ప్రధానమంత్రి మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల రూపశిల్పి అని, దేశ ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులను సమూలంగా మార్చారని ప్లానింగ్ కమిషన్ మాజీ సభ్యుడు, సెన్ వ్యవస్థాపక సభ్యుడు సీ హాచ్ హానుమంత రావు కొనియాడారు. సెన్ డైరెక్టర్ రేవతి అధ్యక్షతన సోమవారం ఇక్కడ జరిగిన మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ స్కూలక సమావేశంలో అయిన మార్ట్టాడారు. మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్, డిప్యూటీ ప్రైర్యోన్ గా ఉన్న ప్లానింగ్ కమిషన్ లో సభ్యుడిగా రెండు సార్లు అయినతో పనిచేసే అవకాశం తనకు లభించింది అన్నారు. అప్పటి ప్రధానమంత్రి పీ వీ సరసింహ రావు కాబినెట్ లో ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగా మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ పెట్టుబడి, వాణిజ్య విధానాల సరళీకూతం ద్వారా దేశంలో ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణలకు శ్రీకారం చుట్టారని అన్నారు. వృద్ధిలో సమ్ముచ్చితత్వాన్ని నిర్దారించే కమంలో జూతీయ సలహామండలి ఏర్పాటు చేసిన ఘనత కూడా మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ కె దక్కుతుందని పీర్స్ న్యూర్ రూరు. ఉపాధి హమీ చట్టం, సమాచార హక్కు చట్టం, ఆటవీ హక్కుల చట్టం తదితర చట్టాలు సిఫారసులను ప్రధానమంత్రిగా అయిన వెంటనే ఆమలు చేసారని గుర్తుచేసారు. కార్యక్రమములో సెన్ ఫోండర్ మెంబర్ మెండర్ రెడ్డి, జి ఆర్ రెడ్డి, మణిపూర్ యూనివర్సిటీ మాజీ వైన్ ఘన్సులర్ అమర్ యమన్మాం, కార్యాలయ ఇంటర్ నేత సెత్ శామ్ మోహన్ తడితరులు పాల్సొన్నారు.</p>
31/12/2024	నమస్తు తెలంగాణ దిన పత్రిక	<p>ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల పితామహుడు మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్</p> <p>దివంగత మాజీ ప్రధాని మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ ప్రపంచంలో భారతీ ను ఉన్నతమైన ఆర్థిక శక్తిగా నిలిపిన ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల పితామహుడు అని సెన్ వ్యవస్థాపకులు ప్రోఫెసర్ హానుమంత రావు ప్రశంసించారు. బీగంపేట లోనీ సింటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్ (సెన్) లో సోమవారం మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ సంతాప సభ నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా హానుమంత రావు మార్ట్టాడుతూ.. ఉపాధి హమీ చట్టం, సమాచార హక్కు చట్టం, ఆటవీ హక్కుల చట్టం, అటవీ హక్కుల చట్టం, ఆదార్ కార్టు పంటి విపులవాత్సక చట్టాలను రూపొదించిన ఆర్థిక ప్రగతిశీలి మన్స్టోహాన్ సింగ్ అని కొనియాడారు. ఆర్ బి ఐ గపర్గ్ గా, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగా, ప్రధానమంత్రిగా దేశానికి నీసార్డ్ర్ సేవ చేసారని గుర్తుచేసుకున్నారు. ప్రోఫెసర్ మెండర్ రెడ్డి, ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాజీ సలహాదారు డాక్టర్ జీ ఆర్ రెడ్డి, సెన్ డైరెక్టర్ రేవతి పాల్సొన్నారు.</p>



Date	Paper	Details
31/12/2024	తానాడు దినపత్రిక	<p><b>ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల రూపశిల్పి మన్మోహన్ సింగ్</b></p> <p>దేశ ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులను సమూలంగా మార్చిన సంస్కరణల రూప శిల్పి మన్మోహన్ సింగ్ అని ప్రణాళికా సంఘము మాజీ సభ్యులు పేస్ వ్యవస్థాపక సభ్యులు సిహాచ్ హానుమంత రావు అన్నారు. సోమవారం మన్మోహన్ సింగ్ స్కూరక సమావేశాన్ని అమీర్ పీట లోని సెన్ లో నిర్వహించారు. సెన్ టైరెక్టర్ ప్రోపసర్ రేవతి అధ్యక్షతన జరిగిన కార్యక్రమములో సిహాచ్ హానుమంత రావు మాట్లాడుతూ... మన్మోహన్ సింగ్ ప్రణాళిక సంఘం డిప్యుటీ ప్రైర్స్ గా ఉన్నప్పుడు రెండు సార్లు ఆయనతో కలసి పనిచేసే అవకాశం తనకు దక్కిందన్నారు. సెన్ సభ్యులు మహిందర్ రెడ్డి, జి.ఆర్ రెడ్డి, మజీపుర్ యూనివర్సిటీ మాజీ వైస్ డాన్సులర్ అమర్ యమునం తదితరులు మన్మోహన్ సింగ్ చీత్ర పటానికి నివాళులులర్చారు.</p>
21/11/2024	The Hindu	<p><b>Bhatti wants officials to take serious note of SC, ST Sub-plan Act.</b></p> <p>Deputy Chief Minister Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka has directed the officials concerned to take a serious note of implementation of the provisions of the legislation with senior officials of 32 departments on Wednesday. He sought to know the details relating to expenditure incurred department wise for implementation of the SC, ST Sub-plan and about the unspent funds during the last financial year.</p> <p>He wanted a detailed study on the implementation of the sub-plan Act conducted by CESS and directed the officials concerned to set up a research centre in this regard to examine the scope for introduction of new schemes for the benefit of the downtrodden sections. The departments concerned had been directed to submit comprehensive reports on the expenditure incurred on the implementation of the sub-plan with 30 days</p>
10/11/2024	Deccan Chronicle	<p><b>Nobel winners works on growth come to the fore</b>  <b>Urbanisation plays major role in driving economy: Experts</b></p> <p><i>Public policy expert Mohan Guruswamy, Centre for Economic and Social Studies Director. Prof. E. Revathi and Telangana Public Service Commission Member Amir Ullah Khan Address a thought-provoking session on “why Nations Fail: in the city on Saturday.</i></p> <p>Experts discussed the work of Nobel Prize winners for economics for 2024. Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James A. Robinson, which focused on institutions as drivers of growth and prosperity in nations. Titled 'Why Nations Fail,' the invigorating and thought-provoking session featured Prof. E. Revathi, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS). Amir Ullah Khan, member of Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC) and Mohan Guruswamy, Economic and political expert.</p> <p>In his address, Guruswamy highlighted the role urbanization play in driving the economy of a society, keeping other aspects such as geography and social demography constant.</p> <p>Prof. Revathi explained the primary argument of Nobel winners and emphasized that it was not globalization that could be held responsible for the rise of income inequalities with a region. "The economists provide an argument shaped from three different perspectives: Institutional economics, development economics and economic history.</p> <p>Umar Ullah Khan bound the conservations together by throwing some questions in the mix: "Why do some countries do well? This is not a new question from an academic point of view. Should GDP be an indicator of growth or GDP per capita?"</p>



Date	Paper	Details
09/10/2024	Hindu Bureau	<p><b>One-man judicial commission for SC sub-categorization recommended</b></p> <p>The Cabinet Sub-committee on SC Sub-categorization has decided to recommend to the State Cabinet to appoint a one-man judicial commission to study sub-classification within the Scheduled Castes (SC) reserved categories.</p> <p>The decision was taken at the meeting of the <b>Cabinet Sub-Committee</b>, chaired by <b>Irrigation and Civil Supplies Minister N. Uttam Kumar Reddy</b> and attended by <b>ministers, including D. Seethakka, Ponnam Prabhakar, D. Sridhar Babu and Damodar Rajanarasimha, Chief Secretary Santhi Kumari, Advocate General A. Sudarshan Reddy and Other Senior Officials</b>.</p> <p>The committee which has already held three meetings on the issue, resolved to use the 2011 Census data as the basis for the sub-categorisation, Mr. Uttam Kumar Reddy said the Judicial commission will be the right step as the process must be legally sound and withstand judicial scrutiny.</p> <p>The analysis of the collected data may be assigned to reputable government organisations like the <b>Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS)</b> to ensure a thorough and impartial review.</p>
04/09/2024	ఈన్‌నాడు దిన పత్రిక	బైరూట్ లోని తెలంగాణ ప్రణాళికాభివృద్ధి సౌస్టాయ్ కార్యాలయంపై ఏర్పాటు చేసిన ఆటోమేటిక్ వెదర్ స్టేషన్ పనితీరుపై మంగళవారం అధికారులతో మాట్లాడుతున్న ప్రాడ్యూ కమిషనర్ రంగనాథ్
04/09/2024	సాక్షి దిన పత్రిక	<p><b>వర్షపాతం అంచనా ఎలా?</b></p> <p><b>అరా తీసిన ప్రాడ్యూ కమిషనర్</b></p> <p>ప్రాదరూటాడ్ డిజాప్సర్ రెస్టార్స్ అండ్ అసెట్ ప్రోటక్స్ నీజస్టీ (ప్రాడ్యూ) కమిషనర్ ఏ ఏ రంగనాథ్ వర్షపాతానికి సంబంధించి కల్కాంశాలపై దృష్టి పెట్టారు. ప్రాడ్యూ లోని డి ఆర్ ఎఫ్ సిబ్యంది సహ ఇతర విభాగాలకు ఇటిందులు ఎదురులపుతున్నాయి. ఈ నేపథ్యంలోనే రంగనాథ్ వర్షం అంచనా (వెధర్ ఫోర్ కాస్ట్) కురుస్తున్న వర్షానికి మధ్య వ్యత్యాసాన్ని గుర్తించడంపై దృష్టి పెట్టారు. దీన్ని సాంకేతికంగా తేల్పాడ్ నికి అయిన మంగళవారం అమీర్ పేట లోని సింటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోపుల్ స్టడీస్, బైరూట్ లోని తెలంగాణ స్టేట్ డెవలప్మెంట్ స్టానింగ్ సౌస్టాయ్, తెలంగాణ రిమోట్ సెన్యూరింగ్ అప్లికేషన్ సింటర్ లకు వెళ్లి నిషుణులను కలిశారు. కురువబోయే వర్షాన్ని ఎలా అంచనా వేస్తున్నారు. కురసిన వర్షాన్ని ఎలా లక్ష్మిస్తున్నారు నగర వ్యాప్తంగా ఉన్న 154 ఆటోమేటిడ్ వెదర్ స్టేషన్ పని తీరును కూడా పరిశీలించారు.</p>
04/09/2024	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ దిన పత్రిక	<p><b>సెన్ ను సందర్శించిన ప్రాడ్యూ కమిషనర్</b></p> <p>సింటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోపుల్ స్టడీస్ (సెన్) కెంద్రాన్ని ప్రాడ్యూ కమిషనర్ రంగనాథ్ మంగళవారం సందర్శించారు. ఈ కెంద్రంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన వాతావరణ కెంద్రం పనితీరు వర్షపాతాన్ని కొలిచే పద్ధతులను అయిన పరిశీలించారు.</p>
24/07/2024	సాక్షి దిన పత్రిక	<p><b>కార్యాదరణ ముఖ్యం !</b></p> <p><b>వ్యాస కర్త సెన్ డైరెక్టర్ ప్రాదరూటాడ్</b></p> <p>మారుతున్న రాజకీయ కారణాలే ఈసారి బుడ్జెటును ప్రభావితం చేసినట్టు ఉన్నాయి. ఈపాది లేని యువతకు పరిస్థార్థ దిశాగా అడుగులేసింది బడ్జెట్ విద్య, పారిశ్రామిక అవసరాలకు మధ్య పెరిగిన సైపుణ్య అంతరాన్ని తగించే ప్రయత్నం కనిపీస్తుంది. జాతీయాదాయంలో కీలక భూమిక పోషించే మహాళను వెన్నుత్టే ప్రోత్సహించే కేటాయింపులు అనివార్యమయ్యాయి. ప్రైవెట్ పెట్టుబడులకు ఉత్కర్ష ఇచ్చినా పరిశాలు అంతంత మాత్రమేనని సర్చారు గుర్తించింది. ప్రముత్య పెట్టుబడి వ్యయం పెంచడమే పరిస్థారమని గుర్తించింది. సహజ వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతులు మేలుకోలుపునకు బడ్జెట్ పెద్దపేట వేసింది. ఆశయాలు గోప్యాలే. ఆశించిన పురోగతికి కేటాయింపులే గీటురాయి కావు. స్వీన్ పూహా రచన చేస్తే లక్ష్యాలను చేరుకోవడం సాధ్యం. దేశ తక్కణ అవసరాలను బడ్జెట్ గమనించింది. పతే దీన్ని కార్యాదరణలోకి తెచ్చే ముందు సవాళ్లను గుర్తించాలి.....</p>

**ANNEXURE 5****INTERNAL COMMITTEES (2024-25)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Committee Name</b>	<b>Names of the Members</b>	<b>Functions of the Committee</b>
1	Publication Committee	1. Dr T. S Jeena Chairperson 2. Dr Vijay Korra 3. Dr Y. Sreenivasulu Member/ Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Publication of Monographs, Working Papers, Working Papers of other Divisions in CESS, Discussion Papers</li><li>• Policy Briefs after each project by the concerned faculty</li><li>• Fliers (on current and contemporary issues, methodology, review of literature etc.)</li><li>• FACT Sheets</li><li>• All final outputs are to be communicated to the Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li></ul>
2	Annual Report Committee	1. Dr K. Alivelu, Chairperson 2. Dr B. Suresh Reddy 3. Dr Jadhav Chakradhar Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To collect information on research activities (completed and ongoing) (i) from the faculty, research divisions, DGS (ii) Institute's research projects. (iii) Publications; (iv) Conferences, Seminars, Lectures; (v) Visitors to CESS</li><li>• To compile Annual Reports to be submitted to ICSSR and the Planning Department, GoT</li><li>• Final outputs are to be communicated to the Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li></ul>
3	Newsletters	1. Dr Y Sreenivasulu 2. Dr C.T Vidya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To compile Newsletters</li></ul>
4	Calendar and Diary Committee	1. Dr K. Chandrasekhar Chairperson 2. Administrative Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Calendar (annual)</li><li>• Diary (annual)</li><li>• To organize the Centre's events viz., Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture</li><li>• Final outputs are to be communicated to the Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li></ul>
5	Library Committee	1. Dr K. Chandrasekhar Chairperson 2. Dr K Alivelu 3. Dr M Srinivasa Reddy 4. Dr Ch Krishna Rao 5. Librarian Member/ Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To procure, renew journals</li><li>• Procure database</li><li>• Periodicals</li><li>• Monographs, Working Papers</li><li>• Thesis</li><li>• Books</li><li>• Digitization</li></ul>



Sl. No.	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
6.	Women Grievance Cell / Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH)	1. Dr. T. S. Jeena, 2. Dr. K. Alivelu 3. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy 4. Dr. P. Aparna 5. Ms. B. Srivani 6. Dr. U. Vindhya 7. Student Representative	To look into the matters relating to women staff/students at the CESS
7	Faculty Seminar Committee (Both Internal & External)	Dr. T.S. Jeena and Dr. P. Aparna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To coordinate with the faculty to present seminars on the projects and studies they undertake</li> <li>To coordinate lectures by resource persons identified/suggested by the faculty</li> </ul>
8	Data Base Management Committee	1. Dr. P. Aparna Chairperson 2. Librarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To compile and provide information from all the data sources</li> <li>Completed Database is to be communicated to the Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li> </ul>
9	Student Welfare Committee	1. Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu 2. Two Ph.D. Students (1 male and 1 female) 3. Dr .C.T Vidya Member/ Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To look into the welfare matters of the students</li> </ul>
10	Maintenance and Purchase Committee	1. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy Chairperson 2. Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu 3. Dr. Ch Krishna Rao 4. Finance Officer 5. Smt. B. Srivani, AAO 6. Zakir Hussain, Manager 7. Administrative Officer Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To monitor and supervise the maintenance of CESS building, library, auditorium, seminar halls, Director Residence, Staff quarters and Landscape</li> <li>Purchase the required assets</li> <li>Call for and finalize quotations related to purchases and awarding of AMCs</li> </ul>
11.	Canteen Hygiene and WASH Committee	1. Dr. M. Srinivas Reddy Chairperson 2. Dr. Vijay Korra 3. Dr. P Aparna 4. Zakir Hussain, Manager 5. Smt. B. Srivani, AAO 6. Ms. Rincy Simon, Student representative 7. Administrative Officer Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To look into the overall hygiene of the canteen, check the expiry dates of the provisions etc.</li> <li>To look into the maintenance of the safety of drinking water, accessories in toilets and general hygiene of the Campus.</li> </ul>



Sl. No.	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
12	Computer and Website Committee	1. Prof E. Revathi, Director-Chairperson 2. DEAN-DGS 3. Finance Officer 4. Administrative Officer 5. Dr. Jadhav Chakradhar Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All matters related to Computers, Printers, Laptops etc. viz., purchase, replacement, installation &amp; award of AMC</li><li>• All matters related to Website maintenance, including award of AMC</li></ul>
13	Building Committee	1. Prof E. Revathi Director- Chairperson 2. Dr. G.R. Reddy (Founder Member, CESS as Invited Member) 3. Dr. K. Chandrasekhar 4. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy 5. Govt.Engineer/Architect 6. Finance Officer 7. Administrative Officer Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oversee the construction activities of the proposed Hostel Buildings</li></ul>
14	Research Ethics Committee	1. Prof. E. Revathi Director- Chairperson 2. Dr. K. Alivelu, Dean-DGS 3. Dr. K. Chandrasekhar 4. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review of all ethical aspects of the Research Projects, being undertaken by CESS</li><li>• Consider and approve issues relating to ethics in connection with field survey-based projects and other related matters</li><li>• Assess the research proposals to see that the research must conform to recognized ethical standards</li></ul>
15	MoU Committee	1. Dr. K. Alivelu, Dean-DGS Chairperson 2. Dr. Ch. Krishna Rao, Academic Coordinator, DGS 3. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy Member/Convener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To coordinate with PJTSAU and ICRISAT on the activities proposed in the MoUs with the respective Institutions</li></ul>

## Finance

**Centre for Economic and Social Studies**  
**Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

S.No.	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24 (Rs. in lakh)
I	<b>Income</b>		
(a)	<b>Grants</b>		
	Grant from Government of Telangana	700.00	750.00
	ICSSR Salary Grant -OH-36	263.21	246.58
	ICSSR Maintenance Grant -OH-31	50.00	50.00
	ICSSR Fellowships Grant	13.39	5.74
(b)	<b>Fees from Rendering of Services (Projects)</b>		
	Domestic Projects	390.09	407.63
	FCRA Projects	44.95	256.70
II	<b>Other Income</b>		
(a)	<b>Fund Accounts</b>		
	Interest on Corpus Fund	43.30	27.30
	Interest on Centre's Development Fund	8.03	3.78
	Overheads & other amounts credited to Centre's Development Fund	49.69	149.11
	Interest on Research Development Fund	36.18	31.81
	Interest & Contribution of CESS Employees Group Gratuity	42.16	13.63
	Interest & Contribution of CESS Employees Welfare Fund	1.01	0.95
	Interest on Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund	0.03	0.03
	Interest on FCRA and Domestic Project Accounts	10.94	17.87
(b)	<b>Others</b>		
	Centre's own resources	39.54	33.76
	Unspent funds of previous year	464.89	501.72
III	<b>Total Income (I+II)</b>	<b>2,157.39</b>	<b>2,496.60</b>
IV	<b>Expenses:</b>		
(a)	<b>Grant Account</b>		
	Salaries	771.39	609.96
	Research Activities	106.23	276.28
	Maintenance & Development	133.83	136.43
	Fellowships	6.72	15.43
(b)	<b>Projects</b>		
	Domestic Projects	457.26	394.39
	FCRA Projects	31.69	281.54
(c)	<b>Fund Accounts</b>		
	Corpus Fund	16.10	12.79
	Centre's Development Fund	1.84	*
	CESS Employees Group Gratuity	32.50	7.50
	CESS Employees Welfare Fund	0.60	0.21
(d)	<b>Others</b>		
	Depreciation	68.49	78.96
	Provision for Audit Fee	-	0.10
	Unspent funds of Current year	419.24	476.56
	<b>Total expenses (Total of IV)</b>	<b>2,045.89</b>	<b>2,290.15</b>
V	<b>Excess of Income overExpenditure for the year (III- IV)</b>	<b>111.50</b>	<b>206.45</b>

  
 Finance Officer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
 Director

**Centre for Economic and Social Studies**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2025**

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>I</b>	<b>Sources of Funds</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>NPO Funds</b>		
(a)	Unrestricted Funds	-	-
(b)	Restricted Funds		
	Corpus Funds	681.16	653.96
	General Funds	454.31	482.54
	Research Development Fund	644.54	608.36
	Centre's Development Fund	382.45	316.18
	Dr.Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund	0.96	0.94
	CESS Employees Group Gratuity	25.83	16.17
	CESS Employees Welfare Fund	5.36	2.95
		2,194.61	2,081.10
<b>2</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
(a)	Income received in advance (Unspent funds of projects, fellowships)	435.22	478.20
(b)	Other payables (specify nature)		
	Repayable deposits	4.00	3.70
	Repayable Advances	199.49	196.04
(c)	Short-term provisions - Provision for Audit Fee	0.65	0.65
		639.36	678.59
	<b>Total of I (1+2)</b>	<b>2,833.97</b>	<b>2,759.69</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Application of Funds</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>		
	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets		
(a)	Buildings, Furniture & Equipment	610.23	629.15
(b)	Intangible assets (software)	4.59	7.48
		614.82	636.63
<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>		
(a)	Grants Receivables	15.97	13.31
(b)	Cash and bank balances	1,993.93	1,903.46
(c)	Short Term Loans and Advances		
	Recoverable deposits	4.57	4.57
	Recoverable Advances	204.68	201.72
(d)	Other current assets	-	-
		2,219.15	2,123.06
	<b>Total of II (1+2)</b>	<b>2,833.97</b>	<b>2,759.69</b>



Finance Officer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies



Director

## ANNEXURE 6

## AUDIT REPORT



**Madhuri & Co.,**  
Chartered Accountants

① 91 9951574888  
✉ mmadhuri.ca@gmail.com

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### Report on the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, Telangana**, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the income and expenditure account for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report that the aforesaid financial statements give information required by the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ('the Act') and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies as at March 31, 2025.
- In case of income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards of Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the financial statements

The management is responsible with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of





appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional Skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Evaluate the





appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

3. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, Based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are in adequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**For Madhuri & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 10050s**

**(M.Madhuri)**  
Partner  
M.No.210022  
UDIN: 25210022BMKMQS1363



Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 24-09-2025

Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2025

Particulars		Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
			(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)
<b>I</b>	<b>Sources of Funds</b>	3		
<b>1</b>	<b>NPO Funds</b>			
(a)	Unrestricted Funds		21,94,60,848.41	20,81,10,782.40
(b)	Restricted Funds		21,94,60,848.41	20,81,10,782.40
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a)	Long-term borrowings		-	-
(b)	Other long-term liabilities		-	-
(c)	Long-term provisions		-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a)	Short-term borrowings		-	-
(b)	Payables	4		
(c)	Other current liabilities		6,38,70,869.91	6,77,93,681.09
(d)	Short-term provisions		64,900.00	64,900.00
	<b>Total</b>		6,39,35,769.91	6,78,58,581.09
			<b>28,33,96,618.32</b>	<b>27,59,69,363.49</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Application of Funds</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>	6		
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
(i)	Property, Plant and Equipment		6,10,23,196.45	6,29,14,620.22
(ii)	Intangible assets		4,58,522.00	7,48,204.00
(iii)	Capital work in progress			
(iv)	Intangible asset under development			
(b)	Non-current investments		-	-
(c)	Long Term Loans and Advances		-	-
(d)	Other non-current assets (specify nature)		-	-
	<b>Total</b>		6,14,81,718.45	6,36,62,824.22
<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>	7		
(a)	Current investments		-	-
(b)	Inventories		-	-
(c)	Receivables		15,97,489.59	13,30,800.59
(d)	Cash and bank balances		19,93,92,739.28	19,03,46,376.68
(e)	Short Term Loans and Advances		2,09,24,671.00	2,06,29,362.00
(f)	Other current assets		-	-
	<b>Total</b>		22,19,14,899.87	21,23,06,539.27
			<b>28,33,96,618.32</b>	<b>27,59,69,363.49</b>
	Brief about the Entity			
	Summary of significant accounting policies	1		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		2	

  
FINANCE OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 100508  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



  
Director

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
Treasurer

Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024			(Amount in Rs.)
	Un-restricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Un-restricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	
<b>Income</b>							
Donations and Grants							
Grant from Government of Telangana	-	7,00,00,000.00	7,00,00,000.00	-	7,50,00,000.00	7,50,00,000.00	
ICSSR Salary Grant -OH-36							
General	-	2,40,26,000.00	2,40,26,000.00	-	2,19,46,000.00	2,19,46,000.00	
SC Component	-	14,29,000.00	14,29,000.00	-	19,73,000.00	19,73,000.00	
ST Component	-	8,66,000.00	8,66,000.00	-	7,39,000.00	7,39,000.00	
ICSSR Maintenance Grant -OH-31	-	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00	-	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00	
ICSSR Fellowships Grant	-	13,38,500.00	13,38,500.00	-	5,74,000.00	5,74,000.00	
Fees from Rendering of Services	-	4,35,03,663.00	4,35,03,663.00	-	6,64,33,814.20	6,64,33,814.20	
Sale of Goods	-						
Other Income	10	6,95,75,578.04	6,95,75,578.04	-	7,79,94,406.85	7,79,94,406.85	
<b>Total Income (I+II)</b>	-	21,57,38,741.04	21,57,38,741.04	-	24,96,60,221.05	24,96,60,221.05	
<b>Expenses:</b>							
Material consumed/distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Donations/contributions paid							
Employee benefits expense	11	-	12,14,69,726.00	12,14,69,726.00	-	9,42,83,749.00	9,42,83,749.00
Finance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	-	68,13,962.77	68,13,962.77	-	78,96,397.80	78,96,397.80
Other expenses	13	-	7,63,04,986.26	7,63,04,986.26	-	12,68,34,765.29	12,68,34,765.29
<b>Total expenses</b>	-	20,45,88,675.03	20,45,88,675.03	-	22,90,14,912.09	22,90,14,912.09	
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year before exceptional and extraordinary items (III- IV)</b>	-	1,11,50,066.01	1,11,50,066.01	-	2,06,45,308.96	2,06,45,308.96	
Exceptional items (specify nature & provide note/delete if none)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year before extraordinary items (V-VI)</b>	-	1,11,50,066.01	1,11,50,066.01	-	2,06,45,308.96	2,06,45,308.96	
Extraordinary items (specify nature & provide note/delete if none)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year (VII-VIII)</b>	-	1,11,50,066.01	1,11,50,066.01	-	2,06,45,308.96	2,06,45,308.96	
Appropriations Transfer to funds, e.g., Building fund							
Transfer from funds							
Balance transferred to General Fund							
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements							

  
FINANCE OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 10050S  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



  
Director

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
Treasurer

Note 1

**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**Begumpet, Hyderabad**

**BRIEF NOTE**

Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) has been established on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1980 with an objective to strengthen the Planning machinery at the State level by way of undertaking certain studies of the State economy in the long perspective and of certain specific problems of more immediate nature. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Ministry of Education, Gol, New Delhi recognised CESS as National Institute in the year 1986 and included CESS in its network of institutions for annual grant. The Centre is funded by the Government of Telangana and ICSSR in 45:45 ratio and the remaining 10% funds are to be met from the Centre's own resources. The Centre has been registered under (i) Section 12 A of Income Tax Act 1961 and (ii) under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol, New Delhi.

The Centre has developed expertise on several economic and social themes especially in agriculture and allied sectors, natural resources, food security, poverty dynamics, unemployment, state finances, industrial development, MSME sector, economics of health and demography, education, urban development, trade and services, water and sanitation, women and child development, marginalized groups and tribal studies, international trade, farmers' collective institutions, migration, ground water issues, environment and studies on inclusive development. Main stakeholders in its research studies are State Government, Government of India, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, DFID, GIZ European Union, Volkswagen University-Germany, Ford Foundation, International Foundation for Science-Sweden, Rockefeller Foundation-New York, ODI-U.K., Oxford University-U.K., ILO-Geneva and New Delhi and International organization for Migration, New Delhi. The Centre started M. Phil and Ph. D programme in 1986 in collaboration with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad. The Centre started a regular Ph. D. Programme with focus on Development Studies in 2016 in collaboration with Telangana University, Nizamabad.

  
**FINANCE OFFICER**

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No 10050S  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



  
**Director**

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
**Treasurer**

Note 2

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES  
Begumpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.

**"NOTE ON SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES" attached to and forming part of the Annual Financial Statements of the Centre (Receipts and Payments Account, Income and Expenditure and Balance sheet as on 31.03.2025)**

- 1 The Accounts of the Centre are maintained on Cash Basis.
- 2 Financial statements are drawn from grant-in-aid received from State Government and ICSSR under 'Salary and Maintenance', 'Corpus Fund', 'Research Development Fund', 'Specific Purpose Fund Accounts' (including Fellowships and Project Accounts)', "Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR)", "Division for Child Studies (DCS)", 'Centre's Development Fund Account', 'Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund Account', 'CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account' and 'CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account'. Consolidated Annual Financial Statements viz. Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account and Consolidate Balance Sheet are prepared in the mandatory format prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.
- 3 'Corpus Fund' of the Centre consists of contribution of Rs.75.00 lakh made by Reserve Bank of India during 2001-02 to 2003-04 and a donation of Rs.1.50 lakh made by Prof. CH.Hanumantha Rao during 1999-2000 and 2000-01. The interest generated from investment of the above fund is utilized for RBI Research Projects and also to meet deficit if any, in the grants accounts. Further, a donation of Rs.465.76 lakh was received from Prof. CH.Hanumantha Rao during the Financial Year 2020-21. The interest generated from this is to be utilized for Socio-Economic Research on 'Inclusive Growth'.

'Research Development Fund' was constituted with the Development Grant of Rs.2.00 crores sanctioned by the Planning Commission (1999 and 2003). In addition, Rs.2.00 crores and Rs.1.00 crore were contributed by CDF during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The income generated from investment of the above fund is utilized on specific approved research projects and for infrastructure development or to meet the shortfall in grant-in-aid account.

'Specific Purpose Fund Account (including fellowship and project accounts)' includes specific purpose grants made by State Government/ICSSR, Fellowships sanctioned by ICSSR/UGC and also the accounts of all project studies.

A separate Account for 'Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR)' sponsored by Jamsetji Tata Trust was maintained with effect from March, 2008. Similarly, a separate account for 'Division for Child Studies (DCS)' sponsored by UNICEF is being maintained from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2014.



Centre's Development Fund was created with the approval of Board of Governors. Overhead charges collected from project studies are credited to the above fund account. In accordance with the Board's Resolution dated 03.12.2001 externally sponsored projects are charged on average costs basis in respect of personnel drafted for the above studies. The differential charges i.e., the difference between the average costs and actual salary component along with leave salary and Group Gratuity contributions in respect of these project studies are also credited to the above fund account. The income generated from investment of accumulation of this fund is utilized to meet the shortfall in grant account and also for the infrastructure development works with the approval of the Governing Body.

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Governors at its meeting held on 16.03.2006 Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund Account was opened separately to receive contributions to the fund with the object of utilising the income generated by investment of fund amount for cash award to the Ph.D Scholar of the Centre presenting a Thesis of excellence as adjudged by a duly constituted Committee.

'CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account' was opened to account for Receipts from LIC under the Group Gratuity Policy and from CESS funds and the expenditure by way of disbursement to the retiring employees.

'CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account' was created with a view to provide relief from distress or hardship to employees and their families in case of sickness, death etc. The corpus of this fund consists of contributions from members and donation of Rs.2.00 lakh received from Prof. Ch.Hanumantha Rao during the year 2024-25. The benefits under this fund are regulated by CESS Employees Welfare Fund Rules.

- 4 Fixed Assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on written down value method at rates as prescribed by Income Tax Authority or such rates as found reasonable depending on the life of the assets.
  - 5 Investments are stated at cost.
  - 6 The Centre is registered under the Societies Act as an autonomous Social Science Research Institute. It is also registered under Section 12A of Income Tax Act and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
  - 7 The Centre was granted approval under Section 35(i)(iii) of the Income Tax Act. As such all contributions or donations made to the Centre by the individuals or institutions are eligible for Income Tax exemptions as provided under the above Section.

*Les Sweet*  
FINANCIAL OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 10050S  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



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## For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

John

**Centre for Economic and Social Studies**  
**Financial Statements for the year ended, 31st March, 2025**

**Note - 3 NPOs Funds**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 1st April 2024 (Opening Balance)</b>	<b>Funds transferred/received during the year</b>	<b>(Amount in Rs.)</b>	
				<b>Funds Utilised during the year</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2025 (Closing Balance)</b>
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>				
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
1	Corpus Funds	6,53,95,816.25	43,29,670.00	16,09,526.00	6,81,15,960.25
2	General Funds	4,44,06,566.40	14,20,34,381.00	14,45,88,901.76	4,18,52,045.64
3	Designated Funds				
a	Research Development Fund	6,08,35,917.42	36,17,789.00	-	6,44,53,706.42
b	Centre's Development Fund	3,16,18,332.42	66,27,037.54	-	3,82,45,369.96
c	RULNR Project	38,46,585.38	1,603.00	2,70,657.77	35,77,530.61
d	DCS Project	1,441.00	83,20,050.00	83,20,626.00	865.00
e	Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund	93,781.00	2,605.00	-	96,386.00
f	CESS Employees Group Gratuity	16,17,068.00	42,16,029.00	32,50,000.00	25,83,097.00
g	CESS Employees Welfare Fund	2,95,274.53	3,00,616.00	60,003.00	5,35,887.53
	<b>Previous Year (PY)</b>	<b>20,81,10,782.40</b>	<b>16,94,49,780.54</b>	<b>15,80,99,714.53</b>	<b>21,94,60,848.41</b>
		<b>18,74,65,473.44</b>	<b>19,94,87,893.96</b>	<b>17,88,42,585.00</b>	<b>20,81,10,782.40</b>

**MADHURI & CO**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Regn. No. 100505**  
**FINANCIAL OFFICE**  
**(M. MADHURI)**  
**Partner, M. No: 210022**



**Madhu**  
**Treasurer**  
**Director**  
**For Centre for Economic and Social Studies**

**Centre for Economic and Social Studies**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

<b>(Amount in Rs.)</b>			
	<b>31-03-2025</b>	<b>31-03-2024</b>	
<b>4 Other current liabilities</b>			
(a) Income received in advance (Unspent funds of projects, fellowships)	4,35,21,736.91	4,78,19,761.09	
(b) Other payables (specify nature)			
Repayable deposits	3,99,697.00	3,70,277.00	
Repayable Advances	1,99,49,436.00	1,96,03,643.00	
<b>Total Other current liabilities</b>	<b>6,38,70,869.91</b>	<b>6,77,93,681.09</b>	
<b>5 Provisions</b>			
Provision for Audit Fee	64,900.00	64,900.00	
	<b>64,900.00</b>	<b>64,900.00</b>	

Treasurer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Director

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies



**MADHURI & CO**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Regn. No. 100505  
 HYDERABAD  
 \* Chartered Accountants  
 (M. MADHURI)  
 Partner, M. No: 210022

**FINANCIAL OFFICES**

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars /Assets	TANGIBLE ASSETS							(Amount in Rs.)
	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Others (Books)	
<b>Gross Block</b>								
At 1 April 2024	-	9,41,68,530.55	-	2,75,33,794.33	1,36,16,179.80	18,24,649.00	63,40,906.06	14,34,84,059.74
Additions	-	42,77,796.00	-	3,75,003.00	1,55,021.00	-	13,939.00	48,21,759.00
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	4,52,413.40	56,500.00	-	-	5,08,913.40
At 1 April 2023	-	7,78,13,761.55	-	2,74,40,314.33	1,35,80,680.50	18,24,649.00	65,47,859.51	12,72,07,264.89
Additions	-	1,63,54,769.00	-	11,36,376.00	9,04,928.00	-	18,769.00	1,84,14,842.00
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	10,42,896.00	8,69,428.70	-	2,25,722.45	21,38,047.15
At 31 March 2025	-	9,84,46,326.55	-	2,74,56,383.93	1,37,14,700.80	18,24,649.00	63,64,845.06	14,77,96,905.34
At 31 March 2024	-	9,41,68,530.55	-	2,75,33,794.33	1,36,16,179.80	18,24,649.00	63,40,906.06	14,34,84,059.74
<b>Depreciation/Adjustments</b>								
At 1 April 2024	-	3,85,96,172.05	-	2,43,00,742.87	1,00,74,601.02	12,85,984.00	63,11,939.58	8,05,69,439.52
Additions	-	51,72,007.69	-	9,05,582.00	3,32,729.08	80,800.00	17,162.00	65,08,280.77
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	2,47,511.40	56,500.00	-	-	3,04,011.40
At 1 April 2023	-	3,28,47,438.94	-	2,42,39,190.97	1,05,14,127.13	11,90,926.00	65,18,209.82	7,53,09,892.86
Additions	-	57,48,733.11	-	11,04,447.90	4,29,902.59	95,058.00	19,452.21	73,97,593.81
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	10,42,896.00	8,69,428.70	-	2,25,722.45	21,38,047.15
At 31 March 2025	-	4,37,68,179.74	-	2,49,58,813.47	1,03,50,830.10	13,86,784.00	63,29,101.58	8,67,73,708.89
At 31 March 2024	-	3,85,96,172.05	-	2,43,00,742.87	1,00,74,601.02	12,85,984.00	63,11,939.58	8,05,69,439.52
<b>Net Block</b>								
At 31 March 2025	-	5,46,78,146.81	-	24,97,570.46	33,63,870.70	4,57,865.00	25,743.48	6,10,23,196.45
At 31 March 2024	-	5,55,72,358.50	-	32,33,051.46	35,41,578.78	5,38,665.00	28,966.48	6,29,14,620.22

Particulars /Assets	INTANGIBLE ASSETS					(Amount in Rs.)
	Goodwill	Computer Software	Copy- rights / patents	License and franchise	Others (specify nature)	
<b>Gross Block</b>						
At 1 April 2024	-	39,34,720.00	-	-	-	39,34,720.00
Additions	-	16,000.00	-	-	-	16,000.00
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 April 2023		29,49,183.00				29,49,183.00
Additions		9,85,537.00				9,85,537.00
Deductions/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	39,50,720.00	-	-	-	39,50,720.00
At 31 March 2024	-	39,34,720.00	-	-	-	39,34,720.00
<b>Amortization/Adjustment</b>						
At 1 April 2024		31,86,516.00				31,86,516.00
Additions		3,05,682.00				3,05,682.00
Deductions/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-
At 1 April 2023		26,87,712.00				26,87,712.00
Additions		4,98,804.00				4,98,804.00
Deductions/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	34,92,198.00	-	-	-	34,92,198.00
At 31 March 2024	-	31,86,516.00	-	-	-	31,86,516.00
<b>Net Block</b>						
At 31 March 2025	-	4,58,522.00	-	-	-	4,58,522.00
At 31 March 2024	-	7,48,204.00	-	-	-	7,48,204.00

Assets under lease to be separately specified under each class of asset.

Capital Work in Progress	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Intangible assets under development	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening Balance	-	-	Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Capitalized during the year	-	-	Less: Capitalized during the year	-	-
Closing Balance (B)	-	-	Closing Balance (B)	-	-

*[Signature]*  
For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regd. No. 10050S  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M. No: 210022



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

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

		(Amount in Rs.)	
		31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
<b>7</b>	<b>Receivables</b>		
(a)	Donations/grants receivable	-	-
	Salary Grant	4,32,100.12	1,63,808.12
	RULNR	11,65,389.47	11,66,992.47
(b)	Others (specify nature)	-	-
	Outstanding for a period exceeding 6 months from the date they are due for receipt	15,97,489.59	13,30,800.59
(a)	Secured Considered good	-	-
(b)	Unsecured Considered good	-	-
(c)	Doubtful	-	-
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,97,489.59</b>	<b>13,30,800.59</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
(a)	On current accounts	16,30,630.57	21,14,498.57
(b)	Savings Bank and Sweep Accounts	6,32,86,252.71	5,75,74,791.11
(c)	<b>Fixed Deposits</b>		
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	3,63,32,895.00	3,39,72,809.00
(d)	Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
(e)	Cash on hand	10,085.00	8,203.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,12,59,863.28</b>	<b>9,36,70,301.68</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other bank balances</b>		
(a)	Bank Deposits	5,88,160.00	-
(i)	Earmarked Bank Deposits	8,65,11,700.00	9,58,56,303.00
(ii)	less than 12 months from reporting date	-	-
(iii)	Margin money or deposits under lien	-	-
(iv)	Others	1,10,33,016.00	8,19,772.00
	Deposits with original maturity more than twelve months	9,81,32,876.00	9,66,76,075.00
	<b>Total other bank balances</b>	<b>19,93,92,739.28</b>	<b>19,03,46,376.68</b>
	<b>Total Cash and bank balances</b>	<b>(I+II)</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Loans and advances (Short Term)</b>		
	<b>(Secured)</b>		
(a)	Loans and advances	1,54,312.00	88,256.00
(i)	Prepaid expenses	4,651.00	800.00
	Salary Grant	1,99,49,436.00	1,96,03,643.00
	Maintenance Grant	1,89,440.00	1,64,331.00
	Centre's Development Fund	1,08,210.00	2,25,710.00
	Research Development Fund (TDS)	62,000.00	90,000.00
	Specific Purpose Account including Fellowships and Projects (TDS)	4,56,422.00	4,56,422.00
	CESS Employees Welfare Fund	200.00	200.00
(b)	Security Deposits	2,09,24,671.00	2,06,29,362.00
	<b>Total (a)+(b)</b>		

  
FINANCE OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 100505  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



 Director  
Treasurer  
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in Rs.)

		31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
<b>10</b>	<b>Other income</b>		
(a)	Interest income	-	-
	Corpus Fund		
	a) RBI Fund	4,57,593.00	4,79,064.00
	b) Donation-I	9,152.00	9,581.00
	c) Donation-2	38,62,925.00	22,41,564.00
	Centre's Development Fund	8,03,211.00	3,77,675.00
	Research Development Fund	36,17,789.00	31,80,629.00
	CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account	51,587.00	24,019.00
	CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account	7,818.00	5,873.00
	Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund	2,605.00	2,543.00
	Salary Grant	2,68,296.00	2,34,263.00
	Specific Purpose and Project accounts	9,76,997.00	15,70,928.00
	FCRA Accounts	87,389.00	1,82,709.00
	RULNR Project	1,603.00	-
	DCS Project	28,184.00	33,396.00
(b)	Dividend income	-	-
(c)	Net gain on sale of investments	-	-
(d)	Other non-operating income (Please specify)	-	-
	Welfare Fund Contributions	92,800.00	88,800.00
	Group Gratuity Contribution	41,64,442.00	13,38,827.00
	Centre's Development Fund income	49,68,677.54	1,49,10,700.00
	Ph.D Receipts	7,80,003.00	7,72,001.00
	Collection of Maintenance Charges	27,23,980.00	19,98,172.00
	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,81,568.00	1,87,732.00
	Other amounts credited to CDF	-	1,83,603.76
	Unspent funds of previous year	4,64,88,960.50	5,01,72,327.09
	<b>Total other income</b>	<b>6,95,75,578.04</b>	<b>7,79,94,406.85</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Employee benefits expense</b>		
	(Including contract labour)		
(a)	Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	10,05,71,955.00	8,54,44,374.00
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	60,47,361.00	52,92,308.00
(c)	Gratuity expenses	69,14,442.00	26,24,260.00
(d)	Staff welfare expenses	79,35,968.00	9,22,807.00
	<b>Total Employee benefits expense</b>	<b>12,14,69,726.00</b>	<b>9,42,83,749.00</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		
(a)	on tangible assets (Refer note 11)	-	-
	CESS Account including Projects	60,35,770.00	67,61,317.70
	FCRA Projects	2,02,880.00	3,35,243.00
	DCS Project	576.00	961.00
	RULNR Project	2,69,054.77	3,00,072.10
(b)	on intangible assets (Refer note 11)	3,05,682.00	4,98,804.00
	<b>Total Depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>68,13,962.77</b>	<b>78,96,397.80</b>

  
FINANCE OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 10050S  
  
(M. MADHURI)  
Partner, M.No: 210022



  
Director  
Treasurer  
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
<b>13 Other Expenses</b>		
(a) Religious/charitable		
(b) Other Expenses		
(i) Consumption of stores and spare parts		
(ii) Power and fuel	22,19,862.00	24,26,074.00
(iii) Rent		
Land Lease charges	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
(iv) Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	4,84,714.00	4,07,393.00
(v) Repairs and maintenance - Machinery, Computers etc.	17,69,462.00	28,73,423.00
(vi) Insurance	27,508.00	31,951.00
(vii) Rent, Rates and taxes, excluding, taxes on income	1,20,044.00	1,20,044.00
(viii) Labour charges		
Security Services	16,29,978.00	14,29,055.00
Garden and Housekeeping, wet safaiwala, Electrician, Plumber etc.	49,95,725.00	39,09,427.00
(ix) Travelling expenses	7,18,998.00	5,73,465.00
(x) Auditor's remuneration	64,900.00	64,900.00
(xi) Printing and stationery	11,93,945.40	13,57,635.02
(xii) Communication expenses		
Telephones	46,596.00	49,930.00
Board and EC Meetings	2,28,925.00	81,858.00
Committee Meetings	1,85,334.00	2,33,617.00
(xiii) Legal and professional charges	1,59,300.00	-
(xiv) Advertisement and publicity	-	17,325.00
(xv) Business promotion expenses	-	-
Research Promotion Expenses		
Periodicals & Journals	42,40,388.00	35,36,637.00
Binding of Journals and other expenses	3,15,430.00	1,00,644.00
Research Project Preliminary Expenses	53,470.00	618.00
Field Investigation Expenses	61,73,608.00	4,51,89,276.00
Seminar & Lecture Series	23,51,480.00	20,94,101.00
Ph.D Programme Expenses	16,47,233.00	10,32,352.00
Printing and Publications	3,11,230.00	2,31,688.00
Institutional costs of projects	42,02,324.78	1,13,20,267.76
Amounts adjustable to CDF	1,83,603.76	-
Membership fee	5,000.00	-
Other Research Costs	6,00,361.00	16,32,003.00
Meeting Expenses	48,898.00	72,798.00
Xerox charges	25,448.00	42,151.00
(xvi) Commission	-	-
(xvii) Clearing and forwarding charges	-	-
(i) Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	34,902.00	-
(ii) Loss on foreign exchange transactions (net)	-	-
(iii) Loss on cancellation of forward contracts	-	-
(iv) Loss on sale of investments (net)	-	-
(v) Provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-
(vi) Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
(vii) Provision for Audit fee	-	9,900.00
(viii) Unspent funds of current year	4,19,24,247.32	4,76,55,952.97
(ix) Miscellaneous expenses	-	-
(x) Water Charges	1,20,919.00	1,32,955.54
Contingency expenses	71,152.00	57,324.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,63,04,986.26</b>	<b>12,68,34,765.29</b>

  
FINANCE OFFICER

For MADHURI & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No 100508  
  
(M. MADHURI)\*  
Partner, M.No: 210022



  
Director

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

  
Treasurer



**Dr. Y. V. Reddy, former RBI Governor, joins CESS as a Distinguished Fellow**



**Distinguished guests at the 3rd B.P.R. Vithal Memorial Lecture held at CESS**

# LIBRARY



## CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

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