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For over five decades, the Council for Social Development (CSD) has functioned as a non-profit, non-partisan, vibrant research and advocacy institution engaged in issues of social development, especially the welfare of the marginalised. CSD began its journey in 1962 as an informal study group, consisting of a few prominent social workers and social scientists, under the leadership of the legendary freedom fighter, social worker and indefatigable institution-builder, Dr Durgabai Deshmukh. Two years later, a formal status was acquired by the Council as an affiliate of the India International Centre and in April 1970, it was registered as a society with Dr C.D. Deshmukh as President and Dr Durgabai Deshmukh as Executive Chairperson and Honorary Director. Presently, the distinguished diplomat and educationist, Prof. Muchkund Dubey is President and Ms C.P. Sujaya, feminist scholar and former civil servant, is Vice President of CSD.

Through its programmes of research, seminars, publications, capacity-building and other initiatives CSD actively participates in policy discourses on social development in India. It pursues its vision by undertaking studies and advocacy activities in key areas such as development, education, health, rural development, governance, human rights and social justice. Its pioneering efforts have helped shape planning, policy and programme implementation and foster critical ideas approaches and strategies designed to bring about social change. While CSD is proud of the work it has done, it is also aware of the many challenges that lie ahead especially in the context of globalisation and inadequacies in the realisation of constitutional goals.

In order to study and monitor the social development process in the southern States, a Southern Regional Centre (SRC) of CSD was set up in Hyderabad in 1967 by Dr Durgabai Deshmukh which is currently funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the government of Telangana. The SRC is governed by a managing committee of its own and presently, the eminent scientist, Dr Pushpa Mittra Bhargava, is its chairperson.

CSD has been renewing the vision of its founders from time to time in order to bring about changes in its agenda for research and social action based on academic endeavour.
It gives me great pleasure to place before you the 2015-16 Annual Report of the Council for Social Development. We ended the year on a note of satisfaction, seeing academic achievement in the completion of some useful research studies, the start of many new ones, the organisation of a number of seminars, workshops, training programmes and the publication of our biennial Social Development Report. All these multidimensional activities collectively build on the solid foundation laid by the founders of CSD whose vision to empower the most disadvantaged members of society we continue to share today.

The adverse impact of ecological and environmental degradation on human civilisation has emerged as a key global challenge. Continuing this conversation, the Council undertook two significant studies: one, on the impact of climate change on rice cultivation in West Bengal and another, on marine fisheries in Andhra Pradesh — both underlining the urgent need to address environmental concerns to maintain food security in the country. At the same time, research conducted by the Council on the use and spread of organic farming in India — from five lakh hectares in 2006-07 to 44 lakh hectares in 2010-11 — provided a silver lining. Small and marginal farmers who cultivate more than 80 per cent of operational holdings have opted for organic farming in great numbers. An ongoing study on economics, ecology and development underlines the environmental awareness among rural women in Uttarakhand. This emphasises the need to synergise local and traditional knowledge with a modern development process for a sustainable course.

A core concern of the Council has been the empowerment of women, Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other marginalised communities. A number of our studies in this area, in 2015-16, reflect this commitment. Our research in declining female labour force participation raised an important methodological issue. CSD was equally active on advocacy and action fronts in this area. Rights advocacy, rights education, co-curricular legal education, a short documentary film and a workshop on laws and rights for Adivasis constitute some of these activities.
Education and health form another important area of concern for CSD. India: Social Development Report 2014, Challenges of Public Health, published in 2015, looked at the state of health policies and examined the health policy discourse and practise in India. Another detailed study on the relationship between calorie consumption and wellbeing questioned the established wisdom that high calorie consumption indicates better levels of health. CSD remains at the forefront of the all-India campaign for the Right to Education (RTE). In addition, it is also engaged in a number research projects related to education. Important among them is the role and reach of private schools in India as their numbers escalate throughout the country. This ongoing study looks at inter alia the demand and supply side factors that have pushed the growth of private sector in school education.

The loss of traditional knowledge, especially of the tribal community, has not drawn attention that it deserves. Their rich linguistic and cultural tradition, their sense of ecology and sustainable way of living are considered obsolete by many although they are extremely valuable. An ongoing project on documentation of oral tradition and knowledge of tribal community is a pioneering effort in this direction.

The issue of participatory democracy and governance constitutes an important concern towards which CSD has taken up a few studies during the year. A study of women’s participation in forest governance, especially the Forest Rights Act, shows a qualitative difference in forest governance. Another study on measuring capacity of institutions involved in resettlement points out the gap due to the lack of participation of the local community.

As always, the Council annually holds two signature events dedicated to the memory and vision of its legendary founders. The 2015 Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial lecture in Delhi, was delivered by the eminent economist Professor Abhijit Sen who spoke on the Demographic Drivers of India’s Growth — the Role of Human Capital. He emphasised that investment in human capital should be the key strategy for India to reap demographic dividends. The 2015 C.D. Deshmukh Memorial lecture in Hyderabad was delivered by Professor Ashwini Deshpande who spoke on Being Adivasi in India — the Changing Economic Status of Tribal Communities.

The year was also full of training programmes, seminars and workshops organised in Delhi and Hyderabad. Besides the two regular training programmes, one on resettlement and rehabilitation and another on research methodology that took place in Delhi, a number of specialised training programmes like the ones on quantitative techniques in social sciences and capacity building for young faculty members were conducted at CSD-SRC, Hyderabad. Important seminars such as the ‘Private Sector Participation in Public Services’; ‘Best Practices in Food and Livelihood Security and Agricultural Administration and Governance Structure in India’ drew attention to the changing role of government.

The year was rather a challenging one for the RTE Forum. The Draft of the New Education Policy was placed in the public domain. The budget allocation on education was not encouraging. The 500 participants, who gathered for the National Stocktaking Convention that was addressed, among others, by the Vice President of India, reiterated the commitment of the RTE Forum towards universalisation of education. The Social Development Forum took also some new initiatives. It organised a discussion on human rights on Human Rights Day. It also published a paper based on the discussion on the Union Budget 2016-17. SDF, in collaboration with the Institute of Chinese Studies, organised a talk by Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India on, ‘Dealing with the Rise of China: What Should the World and India do?’.

For making the year such a productive one, I wish to record my sincere gratitude to all CSD colleagues and well wishers who provided financial support to this institution.

November 2016

Ashok Pankaj
Research

HIGHLIGHTS

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Findings

- Declining numbers of women in labour participation has pushed many towards home-based work.
- Farmers withdraw from paddy cultivation.
- Organic farming requires consistent State support.
- Essential elements of food rather than a diversified diet promotes food security.
- Reasons behind unsatisfactory resettlement policies,
- Climate change and economic pressures negatively impact marine fishing.
- Emerging challenges to Adivasi’s constitutional rights.
- The neglect of the rich oral tradition of Adivasis.
- Problems faced by under privileged school children in Telangana’s welfare hostels in Telangana

ONGOING PROJECTS

Key Area of Inquiry

- Why institutional credit does not reach marginalised farmers?
- Critical assumptions underlying women’s development policies in Uttarakhand.
- Comparing wage employment with self-employment as a mode of women’s empowerment.
- Challenges faced by trade unions.
- Livelihood and employment issues facing OBCs, STs and sub-castes among Dalits.
Introduction

Against the backdrop of a declining female labour force participation rate in India, the project made an attempt to scrutinise the processes of measuring women Home-based Workers (HBWs) as a group of unorganised workers.

Methodology

The research used two key methods to attain its goal. First, a review of available literature on the following issues — approaches to defining labour and work; informal labour and its measurement; women’s movement and issues of women HBWs and mapping...
projects of HBWs. And second, by gathering data through an ethnographic study, that is, interviewing women HBWs associated with organisations lobbying for HBWs’ rights, interviewing concerned personnel from SEWA and ADITHI and other concerned organisations of women HBWs, and other stakeholders such as concerned academics and activists, media personnel and so on.

**Objectives**

The goal was to evaluate the role of government’s statistical operations in the marginalisation of the informal sector and study mapping projects of women home-based workers against the backdrop of a declining female labour force participation rate. Analysing the role of HBWs pioneering organisations, like SEWA and ADITHI, in underscoring the challenges being faced by women home-based workers was also an aim of the project.

**Recommendation and Findings**

It was found that the decline in the female labour force participation rate was not captured adequately by the NSSO surveys. The increasing numbers of HBWs, from 2.3 million in 1999-2000 to 37.4 million in 2011-12, established that the home was the ultimate destination for workers who were being pushed out of the formal sector. Women workers’ organisations could have played a crucial role by lobbying for the formulation of tools and initiatives to facilitate the ‘visibilisation’ of these ‘unmeasurable’ workers but the new millennium started with the ‘de-glamourisation’ and ‘de-feminisation’ of women workers’ organisations. It was therefore important to envision gender-sensitive policies and consider the specific needs of women HBWs. Maternity benefits, consideration of reproductive health and children’s health was essential for any policy geared towards HBWs. Support of the HBWs marketing efforts was something that these women required for their wellbeing. It was also seen that the definition of work and production should be revised and designed for the integration of the majority of the workforce.

**ENVIRONMENT**

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRARIAN CRISIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RICE CULTIVATION IN WEST BENGAL**

**Sponsoring Agency** Council for Social Development, New Delhi

**Project Director** Susmita Mitra, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

**Associated Faculty** Srijan Sanyal, Assistant

**Date of Project Completion** August 2015

**Introduction**

Climate change has a negative effect on agriculture, particularly in tropical countries. This project has attempted to capture the direct and spill-over effects of climate change on rice cultivation in West Bengal.

**Objective**

The aim was to study changing patterns of meteorological data; farmers’ perception about that change and its effect on the quantity of rice cultivation and on the quality of this staple. The study also examined the socio-economic impact of climate change and the role and reach of institutional support in dealing with this phenomenon. The project additionally took note of farmers’ suggestions, outlining their expectations and concluded with some important policy implications.

**Methodology**

The study was based on a survey of secondary literature; an examination of government documents; district-level secondary data sources of West Bengal and primary data (both qualitative and quantitative) from two blocks (Memari 1 and Memari 2) of Bardhaman district, and two blocks (Dinhata 1 and Cooch Behar 1) of Cooch Behar district (covering a total of 372 farmers). Apart from filling questionnaires, interviews were also conducted with farmers, officials in cooperative banks and local people.
Findings

While temperature increased, becoming extreme in nature, rainfall too declined with patterns becoming erratic. Although the exact negative impact of climate change on yield was difficult to ascertain because of the presence of High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds, farmers were able to give their opinions cogently on the direct and indirect effects of climate change on the quantity and quality of rice. The primary survey also exposed socio-economic challenges such as the increase in yield, with HYV seeds, at the cost of a variety loss; decline in soil fertility due to the excessive use of chemical fertiliser; increasing input costs overtaking output price; declining profitability; seasonal unemployment; lack of employment opportunities and institutional credit. All these factors cumulatively resulted in farmers either withdrawing or shifting away from growing paddy.

Recommendations

Learning from the farmers’ insights and assessing the ground reality, various socio-economic problems were identified which were further aggravated due to climate change. The paper suggested the setting up of a small organic fertiliser factory either by the government, private companies, NGOs or cooperative groups covering two to three villages which would help solving multiple problems in a comprehensive and effective manner.

Introduction

The study, Impact of Organic Farming, examined the productivity and profitability of organic farming in India and its associated policy implications.

Objectives

The aim of the project was to study the extent of the use of organic manure in the cultivation of various crops and assess its impact on farm productivity and profitability. Additionally, the study analysed the social and ecological benefits of organic farming.

Methodology

The study was based on both secondary and primary data as well as a comprehensive review of available literature on the subject. The secondary data was compiled from the National Centre for Organic Farming, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Government of India. Besides, a farm-level survey was conducted in three States, Bihar, Kerala and Telangana. Two districts were selected from each State randomly and blocks and villages were selected based on the concentration of organic farmers. A total of 600 farmers was interviewed, that is, 100 farmers from each district.

Findings

The area under organic farming in India increased from about 5 lakh hectare in 2006-07 to 44 lakh hectare in 2010-11 with Madhya Pradesh leading in organic farming with 28.7 lakh hectare. Other States with substantial areas under organic farming include Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Karnataka with the green revolution regions of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh showing a relatively poor performance. Farmers practicing organic farming recognised its benefits — the restoration of soil health, prevention of water pollution due to the use of chemical fertilisers and overall a positive impact of organic farming on environment and human health. The results of logistic regression showed that younger, less educated farmers with low non-farm incomes and small sizes of land holding were more likely to adopt organic farming. While shifting to organic practices, farmers initially faced loss of productivity, higher costs and low returns in several
crops but once soil and water health was restored, productivity and profitability improved. Therefore, a wider promotion of organic farming would require initial support or subsidy by the State so that farmers don’t get discouraged seeing an initial drop in productivity and profitability.

HEALTH

FOOD AND NUTRITION STUDY

**Sponsoring Agency** Council of Social Development, New Delhi

**Project Director** Imrana Qadeer, Distinguished Professor

**Academic Team** Arathi P.M., Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor) and Sourindra Mohan Ghosh, Research Consultant

**Date of Completion** April 2015

**Methodology**

The Nutrition Surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) have a rich collection of data on this subject. Apart from the obvious sampling advantage of having representative data at a national level (which can be disaggregated at the State-level), the other crucial advantage is that the concept of nutrition itself can be disaggregated into several key components like calorie, fat, protein, vitamin, micro-nutrients and so on. Moreover, NSSO collects a whole range of other information like assets of each household, expenditure (widely used as a proxy of income), individual level information such as the profile of individual household residents which includes details of work status.

**Findings and Recommendation**

The findings of the study question the existing wisdom that diversification in diets, the technological revolution and improved health has reduced the need for essential elements of food and there is an improvement in nutrition levels across the country. Findings indicate rising distress and evidence that questions the above wisdom on the basis of which low RDAs (Recommended Dietary Allowances) are being justified. Our recommendations stress that attention should be given by the government to food security, a universal Public Distribution System, Integrated Child Development Services and school nutrition programmes. The decline in calories is a reflection of economic stress and indicates the urgency of addressing issues of wages, livelihoods and employment. The concentration of the deprived and their increase in rural areas is highly significant.
Introduction

Over the past few years, private schools in India have been expanding at a rapid pace. It is widely believed that they provide better education than government schools. Current indications show that even central and State governments seem to be relying more on private schools for achieving goals in the sphere of school education. It is, therefore, both timely and necessary to study the reach and role of private schools in India with a view to presenting the ground reality and make policy recommendations, based on data and analysis, to policy makers, parents, scholars and civil society organisations.

Objectives

The study will examine the reach of private schools both from the supply and demand side, that is, what is the proportion of private schools as compared to total schools across India; and what is the proportion of children attending these schools across selected States? The study will also outline reasons behind the preference for private schools based on the perception of parents and children and will assess the quality of education provided by them as compared to that provided by government schools. It will further look at the economic status of households sending children to private schools, examining fee structures and how these effect the economic conditions of parents belonging to the lower
segment of society. Above all, the project will look at the extent private schools have been able to comply with norms set out in the Right to Education Act for schools imparting education to children in the age group of 6-14 years and the implications of the growing number of private schools on the objectives cited in Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution.

Objectives

The study intends to analyse the demographic dividend available for India, up to the year 2030, in its overall extent as well as specific dimensions such as social and religious distribution. It will also identify gaps in terms of key indicators which must be filled so as to fully harness and leverage the dividend qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Ultimately, the research will suggest a detailed road map of policy measures with respect to school education, higher education, vocational education, and technical education — all critical elements for achieving the desired level of key measures identified.

DIGITAL LITERACY TRAINING TO NON-IT LITERATE CITIZENS: IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL DIGITAL LITERACY MISSION, THE DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN

Introduction

The National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) which rolled out in 2014 has provided digital literacy to one million non-IT literate citizens and CSD has been assigned the responsibility of assessing its impact and recommend improvements, suggestions and best practices.

Objective

The basic objective of the assessment is to make an evaluation of the outcome of the NDLM training and provide feedback to the CSC on aspects such as beneficiary coverage; training infrastructure; training components and overall benefits of NDLM training, based on the telephonic responses of the beneficiaries.
Methodology

An Impact Assessment Framework covering the dimensions and indicators was developed and a sample of 30,000 was proposed, that is, three per cent of the total population trained. Stratified random sampling has been undertaken in all the States to see whether adequate representation has been given to various sub-groups of the target population. The survey is to be undertaken for a period of three months, covering approximately 10,000 samples each month, adding to a total of 30,000 by the end of three months. Keeping in mind key factors such as budget, time constraint and quality, a telephonic survey was considered to be the most appropriate method to elicit information from respondents. The survey instrument and the coding format to fill the data were designed and pilot tested. After pilot testing, the process of carrying out the telephonic survey was outsourced to a third party agency. Statistical methods such as frequencies, percentages and so on have been used to describe, summarise and interpret the findings of the study.

Status

The survey has been completed in 15 States and two monthly reports have been submitted. The survey in the remaining States is in progress and the national report will be submitted in July 2016.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT, 2009

**Objective**

The project is working towards ensuring universal, equitable, quality elementary education and a common school system through the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009. Through an umbrella platform, the RTE Forum brings together organisations working for marginalised sections; as well as teachers unions and mass movements to work for the effective implementation of the RTE Act and in the process making it a part of the national political agenda. Through raising the issue of inadequate financing of education and by advocating enhanced financial allocation, the Forum hopes to ensure quality education for all. By supporting the process of capacity building of School Management Committees (SMCs), it is also enabling their emergence as a strong force in the implementation of the RTE Act.

**Status** Ongoing

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BY FARMERS IN EASTERN INDIA

**Sponsoring Agency** National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

**Project Director** T. Haque, Distinguished Professor

**Research Team** Ankita Goyal, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor), Gitesh Sinha, Research Officer, Jaya Lekshmi Nair, Senior Research Associate

**Date of Completion** April 2016

**Introduction**

There has been a sharp increase in the credit flow to the agriculture sector over the last decade, revealing perhaps a major dimension of the government’s agricultural policy. However, an increase in the credit flow to agriculture and its allied activities does not necessarily mean a uniform increase all over India — some regions have received far less institutional credit than others. Some differences can also be seen in the amount of credit disbursed to different categories of farmers, namely, those with different sized land holdings, tenant farmers or sharecroppers and women farmers. This research project was primarily
undertaken to closely look at these discrepancies with a special focus on the economically backward eastern region of the country.

**Objective**

To study class, gender and regional disparities in accessing institutional credit as well as the dependence of small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, informal tenants, landless farmers and women farmers on informal sources of credit like moneylenders and arhtias.

**Methodology**

The study is based using both secondary and primary data for the States of Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal. For the purpose of primary data, two districts from each State and one block from each district and 150 farm households of different-sized groups from each district were selected. A total of 450 farmer households have been interviewed with the help of a duly structured questionnaire schedule. A few Focus Group Discussions were also conducted in various villages to get an overview of the situation.

**Status**

While analysing the data, some gaps were found and subsequently a few villages were revisited and Focus Group Discussions were held to get a clearer picture. These discussions have been analysed in the light of earlier findings and the final report is now being written.

**STUDY ON ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BY SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SC/ST FARMERS**

**Introduction**

It has been observed that though farm credit has significantly expanded in recent years, its outreach has not. There appear to be significant regional disparities in accessing institutional credit especially in the States located in the eastern and Northeastern regions of the country. Further, it was also important to examine the proportion of credit, from both institutional and non-institutional sources, received by different categories of farmers in India. This study is focussed on finding out whether the low supply of agricultural credit in some eastern States, as well as to certain categories of farmers, is due to their low credit absorption capacity and/or to the region’s low level of agricultural development and whether the non-availability of institutional credit constrains agricultural growth.

**Objectives**

The aim of the study includes documenting trends and patterns of utilisation of institutional credit for agriculture in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. We will look at analysing the extent of discrimination in institutional credit towards small and marginal farmers, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, through field surveys and also document the nature and purpose of loans taken from various sources and their end use, through a primary field survey.

**Methodology**

The study is based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary data has been compiled from NABARD, RBI, Directorate of Economic & Statistics and other relevant government sources. Besides, a duly structured questionnaire schedule was canvassed in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, covering two districts from each State. One block/cluster of villages from each district formed the sample, 50 farm households of different size groups and social categories were selected from each selected cluster and interviewed. A few Focus Group Discussions with farming households were also conducted and interviews were held with officials of banks operating in these selected villages.

**Sponsoring Agency** Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi

**Project Director** Ankita Goyal, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

**Associated Faculty** Gitesh Sinha, Research Officer

**Date of Completion** May 2016
Present Status
The literature survey as well as secondary data analysis has been completed. The final report is being written.

GENDER
ECONOMICS, ECOLOGY, AND DEVELOPMENT: WOMEN’S ROADMAP IN UTTARAKHAND

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi
Project Director Anamika Priyadarshini, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)
Associated Faculty Prashant Mishra, Research Officer (Projects)
Date of Completion May 2016

Introduction
The devastating floods of 2012-13 underscored the need for a specific approach to development in the ecologically fragile state of Uttarakhand — a concern repeatedly raised by women from the region. It is in that context that this research intends to document women’s perceptions and their vision of development for Uttarakhand.

Objectives
The project includes documenting women’s space in the socio-political and economic life of Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh districts, specifically looking at their vision of development and contextualising the experience of women in rural and urban Garhwal and the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand within the larger development discourse of the State.

Methodology
The research began with a survey of 1,600 research participants followed by an ethnographic study and some PRA (Participatory Rapid Appraisals). The research was conducted in Pithoragarh town and Talla Bhainskot village in Pithoragarh district and Uttarkashi town; and Maneri, Deedsaari and Bhatwari villages in Uttarkashi district. The rationale behind this selection was because Uttarkashi had been severely affected during the 2012-13 floods while Pithoragarh had not seen a major natural disaster for the past 50 years. As for the choice of Deedsaari and Bhatwari, they were located in a seismic zone and were severely affected during the 2012-13 floods and by also earthquakes. As for Maneri’s selection, no major natural disaster had occurred there since 1990 and though no major natural disaster had occurred in Talla Bhainskot village over the past two decades, it had been completely cut-off and was thus severely affected during the rains.

Status
Data collection and analysis is complete and report is being written.

WAGE EMPLOYMENT VERSUS SELF-EMPLOYMENT: OPPORTUNITY, ACCESS AND IMPACT ON WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi
Project Director Ashok Pankaj, Senior Fellow (Professor)
Date of Completion November 2016

Introduction
The search for an effective instrument of social and economic empowerment of women in India has been an important element of policy discourse since the 1970s. Various instruments of social and economic empowerment of women have been experimented with at different periods of time. Based on the performance evaluation and success of these measures, the thrust of policy discourse has been changing. For a constructive output it is important to look at the limitations and gains of some of these initiatives programmes, in this case, wage employment as compared to self-employment.
Objectives
The project aims at a comparative study of access, opportunity and impact of wage employment versus self-employment of women with a view to exploring some vital questions: What are the social, cultural and economic barriers to women’s participation in wage and self-employment? Which of the two results in greater empowerment? Is there any specific type of wage employment which invites greater participation of women? Is there any significant difference in degree, quality and long-term gender development impact of wage employment vis-à-vis self-employment? What policy lessons can then be learnt from a comparative examination of the two instruments of economic empowerment?

Methodology
The study will be carried out in a comparative framework in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The former has made remarkable progress in the economic mobilisation of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) thus ensuring greater participation of women in employment guarantee schemes. In contrast, the latter has not been successful in the economic mobilisation of women through SHGs or in their participation in employment guarantee schemes. This comparative study is significant as the pace of poverty reduction has been slower in Bihar and, it is argued, that the successful mobilisation of women through SHGs in Andhra Pradesh has helped it in the rapid reduction of rural poverty. The study will be largely based on a primary survey although it will make use of secondary sources to contextualise problems and findings of the study. The primary survey will be conducted in one district each from Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, selected on the basis of the level of agricultural development, the presence of SHGs and women’s participation in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Status
The survey of literature, field work and data scrutiny is complete and data processing is currently in progress.

HEALTH

FOOD CONSUMPTION, SHIFTS IN PATTERNS OF INTAKE AND WORK LOAD AMONG THE POOR

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, New Delhi
Project Director Imrana Qadeer, Distinguished Professor
Associated Faculty Sourindra Mohan Ghosh, Research Consultant
Date of Completion October, 2016

Introduction
This work is an ongoing analysis and interpretation of four rounds of NSSO, through which food consumption patterns are being analysed against the monthly per capita income of the population to study trends of change in the quantity and quality of diet and its relationship to work patterns.

Objective
The first phase looked at declining calories and their interpretation and some common academic interpretations were questioned. In the second phase, the apparent revival of falling calories in the year 2011-2012 has been explored by using Engel’s curves as the analytical tool. And the third phase proposes to study the relationship of intakes and work load in the working population to assess if work and calorie needs have declined.

Methodology
The NSSO Data Rounds at the unit level have been used. Data of the four rounds of NSSO (between 1993-94 and 2011-2012) on food consumption have been analysed for basic and high value foods and consumption per-capita, per-day has been calculated. Time trends are then studied for shifts in each component of diet to see which foods are being affected most by the shifts. The first level of analysis uses average intakes of fat proteins, oils and total calorie in each MPCE quintile. The second uses the Engel’s curve to study intake of calories and foods for the total distribution of all MPCE values.
Status
The second phase of writing has been finalised and we will be starting on the third phase of analysis looking at work and the diet required. One paper is already published the other is being finalised. We will now be working on the third paper for which the analysis is in progress.

LABOUR
STUDY OF MIGRATION OF LABOUR TO AND FROM KARNATAKA

Sponsoring Agency Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), Government of Karnataka
Project Director Anamika Priyadarshini, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)
Academic Team Arathi P.M., Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor) and Prashant Mishra, Research Officer (Projects)
Date of Completion November 2016

Introduction
The goal of the research is to study the various push and pull factors that shape labour mobility and, most importantly, the lives of labour in Karnataka as well as Kannadiga labour that is migrating from the State.

Objectives
The objectives of the study include examining reasons behind this migration; detailing the social and economic profile of migrant labourers and their families; formatting a typical movement annual calendar for three categories of migrant labour; and working out a comparative analysis of facilities in terms of better income, housing, food, access to health care and education.

Methodology
The main research tools for gathering primary data will be: a survey, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). To elaborate: a questionnaire-based survey of over 500 research participants will be used, representing various categories of migrants. The respondents/research participants will include: labour migrating from five to seven villages from the various taluks of Koppal and Yadgir to Bengaluru or Mysore; labour migrating from one village to another in Koppal and Yadgir; labour migrating to Goa and Solapur from the three villages of Joida taluk in Uttarakannada district and three villages of Belgaum district; and lastly, labour migrating to Bengaluru from other States like Bihar and Odisha. In-depth interviews will be held with about two per cent of the total research participants, out of which one per cent will be women. There will be six FGDs with men, women and mixed groups along with interviews of 25 concerned personnel, such as, local leaders, activists, mediapersons, academics and government officials.

Present Status
A pilot study with about 50 respondents has been completed and its report has been submitted to KEA and their response is awaited to initiate field research. The constitution and orientation of the core research team and field research team for Bengaluru has been completed.

TRANSFORMATION IN AGRARIAN RELATIONS IN TIMES OF AGRARIAN CRISIS IN INDIA AND WELL-BEING OF SMALL MARGINAL FARMERS AND LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOUR: A STUDY OF FOUR STATES — KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, ODISHA AND RAJASTHAN

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi
Project Director Akhil Alha, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)
Date of Completion January 2017

Introduction
The study explores changes in agrarian structures in four States, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan over the last two decades. It attempts to situate the reasons for the agrarian crisis in these States as well as its impact on changes in agrarian relations with a special emphasis on land-lease arrangements and tenancy agreements.
Objective
To explore changes that have taken place in the agrarian structure in the period of agrarian crisis and its effect on the socio-economic well-being of small and marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers in four chosen States. These changes pertain to processes, causes and consequences of this transformation through the exploration of land-lease patterns, tenancy relations, production relations, changes in the rural labour market in times of agrarian crisis, emergence of new migration streams and changes in cultivation patterns and land usage.

Methodology
Fifty agricultural households from two villages in each district in each State are to be interviewed. The households have to be picked through simple stratified random sampling. The survey takes place through structured questionnaire and semi-structured interviews.

Status
The literature review is complete as is the field survey in Rajasthan. The field survey in Madhya Pradesh is in progress.

Introduction
Deepening democracy, upholding human rights, reducing inequalities and improving the quality of education are the key ideas framing the contours of social development discourses across the world in recent years. The project, which will result in a book, attempts to examine the status of education as a fundamental human right in India within the global human rights framework on the one hand and its interface with equality and justice on the other, in a constitutional democracy. The project also examines the place of education as a human right in the constitutions of selected countries.

AGITATION TO LEGISLATION: NEGOTIATING JUSTICE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research

Zoya Hasan, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development, National Fellow, ICSSR

Introduction
The project will result in a book which will explore the varied impact of public protest, mobilisation and campaigns in the making of social legislations such as the rights legislation and Lokpal in contrast to legislative reservations for women which has been stalled despite major campaigns in its support.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research
Date of Fellowship January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017

R. Govinda, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development, National Fellow, ICSSR
Introduction

The inter-generational uprooting of millions of people as a result of ‘development’ has resulted in their complete socio-economic and cultural disruption. This report describes the path taken by them in different stages of the development process and points to the regulatory mechanisms available as safeguards.

Objectives

The main objective of the study was to examine what went wrong in converting the resettlement policies of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh into practice; and to study key factors, like policies, institutions and information, that determine differences in outcomes of rehabilitation.

Methodology

The study has been carried out in the Mahanadi Coal Field, Jharsuguda, Odisha; National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba, Chhattisgarh; and Singareni Collieries, Khammam, Telangana. The study involves a four-pronged approach for the collection of information: conducting a field survey; collection of data from secondary sources; discussions with officials and local leaders; and Focus Group Discussions. Finally, 543 households were selected from 14 displaced/affected villages. Three sets of instruments were used to collate information for this study. For the assessment of the
income and equality aspect among the displaced communities, a Coefficient of Variation (CV) measure was used.

Findings and Recommendations

Throughout the course of the study, it was found that there was a weak link between the community and the State in terms of participation in the development process, and the capacity to negotiate with the State to determine levels of acceptance and so on. The present monitoring system was found to be extremely outdated. And also, it was not an in-built process within the overall process. Therefore a need was felt for creating a system which would negotiate with the State after exploring how the community’s perception and concerns were reflected in India’s development policy and also what mechanisms were required to make current policies sustainable with a special focus on social justice and equity.

ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE VARIATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON MARINE FISHING COMMUNITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Associated Faculty S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor
Date of Completion March 2016

Objectives

The main objectives of the study were to review climate variations in Andhra Pradesh and its impact on the marine fishing sector over the last thirty years; also to study the perceptions of fisher people on factors like climate variation and its effect on marine fisheries; examine the probable causes of climate variation affecting the marine fisheries of Andhra Pradesh; and find out the impact of climate variation on the village economy.

Methodology

A multi-stage sampling method was used for the selection of sample households by classifying the entire coastal area of Andhra Pradesh into three zones, namely, northern, central and southern. (A central zone was chosen for this study based on a Coastal Vulnerability Index.)

Findings and Recommendations

A negative relationship was found in Andhra Pradesh between temperature and the quantity of catch. For instance, a change in the wind pattern was not conducive to fishing especially traditional methods of fishing. The impact of climate variation on fishing communities had fishermen having to sail greater distances for their catch because of changes in near-shore fishing, resulting in a much higher cost. Fish merchants were also not extending credit to fishing households due to the smaller catches. Fishing nets too were getting damaged due to changes in wave patterns and sea currents. Climate variations also had an impact on the village economy. The traditional fishing sector was getting affected severely; changes were seen in ownership patterns — owners were becoming workers in the village. Additionally, women previously working in the traditional fishing sector as sellers of fish were turning to agricultural labour. Keeping such significant changes in mind, a need to create awareness amongst fishing communities about the effect of climate variation was seen.

ADIVASI STUDIES

REALISING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF ADIVASIS

Sponsoring Agency Ford Foundation, New Delhi
Associated Faculty Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor and Regional Director
Date of Completion July 2015

Introduction

The project, Realising Human Rights for Adivasis, was aimed at developing a multi-layered programme that would address the complex issues nested in the term, ‘Adivasi Rights.’ Over four years, unprecedented collaborations were initiated— rights advocacy, rights education and co-curricular legal education; producing a documentary film in dialogue with local communities; providing open
access to a corpus of materials compiled, classified and catalogued for use by students of law and the social sciences in higher education; and strategic litigation. Underlying these many layers was a concern for the sustainability of work and capacities of persons and groups that were part of these numerous collaborations.

Schooling in Nallamalla

This documentary film was the result of intense community engagement and dialogue on the crisis in schooling faced by a particular vulnerable tribal community, the Chenchus of Nallamalla. The 24-minute short on the Right to Education (RTE), dedicated to the memory of Shri S.R. Sankaran, was directed by Kalpana Kannabiran (with Madhu Mahankali and Raj Mohan Tella) and was both in English and Telugu. It focussed on the Chenchus of Srisailam Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). The film, entirely planned and discussed at the community level had its unstinting participation. This made it a powerful tool of advocacy for the RTE with enormous potential.

ONE-DAY WORKSHOP ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADIVASI RIGHTS FOR ADIVASI LAWYERS

Date July 9, 2015
Academic Team Kalpana Kannabiran,
Professor & Regional Director,
Kriti Sharma, Junior Legal Researcher

A one-day workshop to discuss the constitutional scheme for the protection of Scheduled Tribes took place on July 9, 2015. It focussed on the constitutional foundations of special legislations and discussed litigation strategies in terms of interlinking legislations.

PARA LEGAL VOLUNTARY TRAINING AT SRISAILAM AND BHADRACHALAM

Date April 25-Jul 15, 2015
Academic Team Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran with Tokala Guruvaiah and Murali

During 2009, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) initiated a programme, the Para Legal Volunteers Scheme (PLVS). Directed towards imparting legal training to volunteers selected from different walks of life. It was organised to ensure that legal aid reached all sections of society by removing barriers that prevented access to justice. PLVs are intermediaries bridging the gap between people and legal services institutions thus removing impediments to accessing justice. Ultimately, the process aimed at legal services institutions reaching out to people at their doorsteps rather than people approaching such organisations. To that end, legal volunteers were selected from among educated youth belonging to Scheduled Tribes on the basis of applications sent in response to a notification circulated at the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) level. The trainers for the PVLS programme, in compliance with NALSA standards, were ST members of the Bar who had participated in the Training of Trainers programme designed specifically for the PLVS training programme. The training programme in Bhadrachalam ITDA from October 26, 2014 till February 20, 2015, consisted of a one-week orientation programme covering all the areas specified by NALSA. This was followed by a two-month placement with the Project Officer, ITDA for assistance in the documentation of claims related to Forest Rights Act followed by a refresher course in February thus concluding the programme.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRIBAL VOICE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS: A STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Associated Faculty Sunkari Satyam,
Assistant Professor
Date of Completion September 2015

Introduction

The basic purpose of the study was to find how much importance the voice of tribal communities had been given in contemporary politics, especially by the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, under the provision of Article 244 (1), for effective political participation, governance and administration. Citizens’ participation in elections was of great importance. It was the only tool in the
system through which peoples’ views could be reflected, expressed their consent or rejection which gave people the right to express their agreement or disagreement with the government’s approach.

**Methodology**

The study used both qualitative and quantitative tools for a micro-analysis based on the data which was collected from ten villages of two ITDAs in Utnur in Adilabad district of Telangana and Paderu in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

**Objectives**

The study set out to examine Adivasi party politics, the voice of the people in the system and democratic issues based on empirical examination. It aimed to look at the people’s voice in the current system of democratic functioning at the grassroots level and political systems, understood from a theoretical framework based on how people’s voice could be heard and examined in specific area studies.

**Findings and Recommendations**

The study found that people were politicised through popular welfare programmes, such as the Land Rights Act, Subsidised Rice Scheme, housing schemes, as these programmes, along with other political instruments, made them politically conscious. Participation in popular developmental activities in a village, most local people believed, was an essential part of democracy. The results showed that an overwhelming majority of women and men responded that the purpose of participation in elections was to elect a government followed by the response that this process was a citizen’s right and responsibility. Most respondents agreed that both elections and participation in elections were indispensable elements of a functioning democracy.

**Introduction**

India is marked by a rich traditional heritage of tribal oral literature. Jharkhand State is especially known for two things — its abundant mineral wealth and its variegated tribal oral tradition. More than 30 tribal communities live in the State. Important tribes like Asur, Birjiya, Sabar all have a legacy of a rich oral tradition. These collectively include various ceremonies, thousands of narratives, songs, and dialects which can be subdivided into categories such as creation stories, trickster and hero stories, chants, ceremonies, and other rituals.

**Objectives**

The collection and preservation of such rich oral forms of literature formed a major part of the research and generated unique primary data. The core aspect of this project was to create an overview of the literature available. Keeping this in mind, the study tried to collect, document and analyse oral tribal literature through multidimensional perspectives.

**Findings**

Rich oral traditions could be used as a multi-purpose source material for the reconstruction of past histories of non-literate tribes. Oral traditions were also a tool to understand the evolution of cultures of non-literate tribes and the study was an attempt to address methodological issues and explore the possibility of using traditional customs as an alternative tool to undertake historical research. It was observed that oral traditions gave a greater scope to situate the socio-economic and political life of tribal people with a correct historical perspective. Increasingly, oral traditions were becoming a branch of specialised knowledge to understand indigenous music, dance, culture, customs, art, religion and political institutions of non-literate people. There was a growing interest generated among local researchers to record various oral traditions and other important cultural customs maintained by tribes.
DOES PRESENCE MATTER? GENDER, CASTE AND TRIBE IN INSTITUTIONS OF PARTICIPATORY FOREST GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Associated Faculty Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor
Date of Completion September 2015

Introduction
Forests are widely recognised as a global public good; serving as a source of biodiversity and carbon sink with a notable impact on climate change. Forests are also crucial for the everyday needs and the livelihoods of millions of communities living within their vicinity. In a departure from previous studies on development and resource management, which considered communities as a hindrance to progress, social change and resource conservation, now local communities and their role in bringing about decentralised and meaningful participation for sustainable use and management of natural resources have been given much importance in most current movements.

Objectives
The research included the study of differential patterns of dependency of groups based on gender, caste and ethnicity in forests; an analysis of the implications of the presence and/or absence of groups based on gender, caste and ethnicity on forest governance, especially in terms of better forest conservation and equitable benefit distribution; and an exploration of exclusionary practices that affected the involvement of groups based on gender, caste and ethnicity in forest governance.

Findings and Recommendations
The study concluded that women’s (quantitative) inclusion in the institutions of decision-making and participatory governance of local forest resources in terms of numbers generated qualitative difference of experience. The greater presence of women in institutions of forest governance did have a significant impact on the articulation of interests of other women and their representation in the process of forest governance, besides increasing participation and levels of involvement in decision-making. Another important conclusion of the study was that since women and other members of vulnerable groups, such as SCs and STs, exhibited differential patterns of forest dependency, it became even more pertinent that they should have a specific representation in institutions of forest governance.

EDUCATION
THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF WELFARE HOSTELS AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS IN TELANGANA STATE

Sponsoring Agency Department of Planning, Government of Telangana
Research Team L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor, Coordinator, Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor, S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor, Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor, Sunkari Satyam, Assistant Professor, Chirala Shankar Rao, Assistant Professor, R. Balaji, Research Associate, K. Srinivasa Reddy, Research Associate Bansilal Mallekedi, Research Associate, K. Jafar, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Sivakumar Danyasi, Post-Doctoral Fellow
Date of Completion March 2016

Introduction
The Telangana State government commissioned a study — a third party evaluation of welfare hostels and residential schools for their better functioning and to address effectively the welfare and educational needs of students in the State.

Objectives
The study looked at understanding the governance structure in welfare hostels and residential schools and to ensure effective delivery system. The study also examined the status of infrastructure and human resources in hostels and residential...
schools; and assessed facilities available to students besides analysing the accessibility to quality education and other facilities. The project also aimed to suggest actionable guidelines for the effective functioning of welfare hostels and residential schools.

**Methodology**

The study was based mainly on primary data that was collected from ‘stay’ hostels and residential schools operated by the department of Social Welfare (SC), Tribal Welfare (ST) and Backward Classes Welfare (BC) of Telangana. In addition, hostels were physically examined, especially with regard to infrastructure and other services available to students. Primary data was collected on the basis of a census from ‘stay’ hostels and on a sample basis (above 50 per cent) from residential schools. Accordingly, data was collected from 1,394 ‘stay’ hostels and 112 residential schools — all SCs, STs and BCs. The composition of sample from each hostel was five students, two parents, a warden and the headmaster/principal.

**Recommendations and Findings**

The study empirically found that the ‘stay’ hostels were suffering from inadequate and inefficient use of funds and resources; poor infrastructure facilities such as dirty bathrooms and toilets; poor quality of food and shortages of both drinking and normal water; a lack monitoring of the student’s studies; absence of an inflationary adjustable food budget; delayed provisions, like, clothes, notebooks and stationary; a lack of transparency in tenders and a non-implementation of tender agreements; poor governance structure; corruption; an absence of coordination between warden, school teachers and parents; no special care for adolescent girl students; low student strength and a high rate of dropouts. It was found that the educational conditions were relatively better in a majority of the residential schools.

**DISABILITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION: AN INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY SPACES IN SELECT STATE AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA**

**Sponsoring Agency** CSD-CORE  
**Academic Team** Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director, Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor  
**Date of Completion** March 2016

**Introduction**

Inclusive education for all is the key concern of policy makers in the realm of education, given the intersecting axes of discrimination on grounds of caste, gender, tribe, language, and region.

**Methodology**

In this study, the exclusion and barriers persons with disabilities face in the realm of higher education is explored through a self-selecting survey (both online as well as through field investigators) in select Central and State Universities in India. Various facets of discrimination — incidence of attitudinal and physical barriers, absence of and/or inefficient institutional support mechanism, non-inclusive evaluation and assessment, non-representative curriculum have emerged from the narratives of around 700 sample respondents who have taken part in the survey.

**Findings**

Accounts of negotiating transition from schools to higher education and particularly from special schools to spaces of higher learning indicate the importance of special education being part of general education to promote inclusivity and recognise diversity. The study highlights the need to focus on enabling conditions at a societal level rather than individualising and restricting disability to the medical definition of disability to ensure equity in access to higher education for persons with disabilities.
Introduction
High rates of growth experienced in the last decade has renewed the debate on the impact of reforms on economic growth, with some proponents of reforms arguing that liberalisation of external trade and investment has resulted in economic growth taking off dramatically which, in turn, has led to a significant decline in poverty.

Objectives
The present study takes a different view regarding India’s integration with the global economy by focussing on the financial aspects of the growth process. The study concludes with an analytical exposition depicting the fault lines of such a growth trajectory.

Findings
The study suggests that while trade and financial opening may have triggered faster growth almost a decade after the initiation of economic reforms, a crucial role was played by the State in sustaining the boom by generating a credit bubble through the public sector banking system, complemented by an external debt finance. This has resulted in an increased financial fragility manifested in an unprecedented rise in corporate indebtedness and mirrored in the accumulation of bad debts in the banking system, alongside enhanced external vulnerability. The study concludes with an analytical exposition depicting the fault lines of such a growth trajectory.
UNIONS, NEW FORMS OF COLLECTIVES IN KUTTANAD, ALAPPUZHA AND DIVERSE NARRATIVES OF DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA: REPRESENTATION, NEGOTIATION AND AGENCY

**Sponsoring Agency** Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

**Associated Faculty** Meera Velayudhan, Post-Doctoral Fellow

**Date of Completion** October, 2016

**Introduction**

Since the 1980s, unions, new forms of organisations in Kuttanad, Alappuzha, alongside the institutionalisation of major trade unions as political entities and other forms of labour organisations, have emerged. This has led to a range of localised discourses in these social and cultural organisations, NGOs, women's collectives, co-operatives, other institutions of labour mediation even as the meta narrative has shifted to the ‘Kuttanadu Package’ directed at all sections of the people. Caste and community forums have also been transformed, playing a more modern social and political role in the lives of workers, union members, party activists or office bearers, impacting political mobilisation and shaping the multiple identities of workers and their world views and aspirations. The emphasis on class has been replaced by a governmental discourse on development, initiated by the People’s Planning Campaign, with notions of ‘development, self reliance, individual capacities, collective local response and empowerment to address opportunities and challenges.

**Status**

A detailed study of few institutions of labour mediation are ongoing.

THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DIVERSITY, REMITTANCES AND CULTURE ON LOCAL FINANCE: A STUDY OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT, KERALA

**Sponsoring Agency** Post-Doctoral Fellowship of Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi

**Associated Faculty** Jafar K, Post-Doctoral Fellow

**Date of Completion** December 2016

**Introduction**

The project focusses on the pattern of savings and borrowings across households belonging to different migration status, cultural affiliation and geographic regions in the Malappuram district of Kerala.

**Objective**

The primary objective of the research project is to understand the effects of remittances, culture and geographic diversity on local financial arrangements. While looking at different types of formal and informal practices, it aims to understand the way these financial arrangements function in different regions of the district.

**Methodology**

The study is largely based on primary data collected from selected regions in Malappuram. For this, we are conducting micro-level case studies in different regions which reflect the basic socio-economic and geographic features of the district. A structured questionnaire survey in 450 sample households provides information on the savings and borrowing pattern of households from different cultural, economic and geographic features. This will be supported by qualitative information collected though detailed interviews and observations in the fields.

**Status**

Currently, two-thirds of the household surveys and interviews have been completed. The remaining part of the data collection should be completed by May 2016 followed data analysis and writing of the report.

SOCIAL GROUPS

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES: EXCLUSION, EMPOWERMENT AND MODERNISATION

**Sponsoring Agency** Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

**Academic Team** S. Simhadri, Professor of Geography, Osmania University, P.L. Vishweshwer Rao, Professor of Communications & Journalism, Maulana Azad National Urdu University

**Date of Completion** June 2016
Methodology

Several activities were initiated as part of the project in order to get insights into issues relating to OBCs. They include a national-level seminar to develop the methodology for studying relevant issues; a national-level workshop for an interface with various resource persons working on different themes and to share their perspectives relating to OBCs; resource persons from different disciplines were identified and assigned studies on thinkers, including, Buddha, the Bhakti saints, Jyotirao Phule, B. R. Ambedkar and B. P. Mandal; field studies were conducted to study the grassroots leadership among OBCs in Andhra Pradesh, also for examining the status of OBC women, the socio-economic conditions of the Denotified Tribes (DNT) who were included in the BC ‘A’ list and to explore the identity formation among OBCs in the post-Mandal era; field studies were conducted in (former united) Andhra Pradesh relating to occupational communities, political marginalisation, caste interface, gender and modernisation, mass media and social exclusion, status of Muslim OBCs; Focussed Group Discussions were held with caste leaders, activists and caste organisations both in Hyderabad and in towns of Telangana State and in Guntur city of Andhra Pradesh; studies based on secondary sources were commissioned in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka; additionally studies were commissioned on 40-odd themes and almost all have been submitted.

Introduction

Historically, the drum beater’s community has been earning its livelihood by performing at various social functions such as marriages, child births, idol immersion processions, welcome ceremonies, political rallies and other administrative occasions. But the use of modern technology in music has brought about a radical change in the lifestyle of these drum beaters, placing their livelihood at risk. In the districts covered by the study, it is the Ganda community which earns its livelihood as drum beaters thus they are the main focus of this research.

Objectives

From the studies done earlier, it was noticed that most of the literature on drum beaters focussed on their locations and techniques of drum beating. Their socio-economic lives was hardly mentioned. This report is an attempt to understand the different livelihood patterns and the gradual changes being faced by this community in Odisha since the early 20th century.

Status

The proposed study is continuing in Odisha, covering districts of western Odisha, extending from Kalahandi district in the south to Sundargarh district in the northwest. Western Odisha includes the districts of Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Sundargarh, and Aathamallik sub-division of Angul district.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND LIVELIHOODS: A STUDY IN TELANGANA

Introduction

Some sub-castes of Scheduled Castes (SCs) are amongst the most vulnerable social groups in India. Their social and economic inequalities are diverse
in nature revealing a fragile institutional societal structure. This study tries to understand the social, economic and even political marginalisation of sub-castes such as the Gurrapu Mallu, Chindula, Dasari, Masitla, Yerukala and others showing the vulnerable environment in which they exist from the perspective of imbalance and inequality.

Methodology

With this specific point of view in mind, the study examines the conditions of Scheduled Castes, analysing livelihood patterns of families and documenting their changing scenarios. The data has been collected from 800 families, covering four districts of the State — Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal — with 200 sample sizes having been selected from each district. From each district, two mandals and four villages from each mandal, and in each village, 25 families (samples) have been covered so as to understand comprehensively the livelihood patterns of these SC families. In order to make a comprehensive livelihood assessment of the SC in Telangana State, a three-pronged approach has been undertaken. The three components included, an administering questionnaire; group discussions; and a critical analysis of field observations along with an analytical approach of secondary literature. The study has been designed and conducted by an internal team comprising research scholars with the objective of capturing key research objectives.

Status

Currently, data entry and tabulation is being carried out. The writing of the report will start by the second week of May, 2016. The data analysis will be completed by August, 2016.

INEQUALITIES AMONG THE SUB-CASTE GROUPS OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES

Sponsoring Agency Post-Doctoral Fellowship of Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi
Associated Faculty Sivakumar Danyasi, Post-Doctoral Fellow
Date of Completion December 2016

Introduction

While official affirmative action, which includes reservation policy and development programmes and schemes for the upliftment of SCs, have helped some sub-caste groups of SCs to improve their standard of living substantially other groups have been left behind. Keeping this perspective in mind, an attempt has been made to understand this process through this study which focusses on inequalities among the sub-caste groups of SC in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Objectives

This study aims to examine the social, economic and political differences of inequalities among sub-caste groups of SCs in the light of affirmative action that includes reservation policies and various development schemes (State or centrally sponsored) which have been directed towards them.

Methodology

This study will be carried out in two States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and explores regional as well as administrative zonal variations by using secondary and primary data. For analysis, descriptive statistics, chi-square and T-tests, correlation and regression techniques will be used.

Status

For the first chapter, an in-depth literature review has been carried out. Objectives, a hypothesis, conceptual framework and methodology of the proposed study has been developed. Currently, collected socio-economic data through a census of sub-caste groups of SCs has been analysed and interpreted partially. A household survey questionnaire for a field survey has been prepared.

CULTURAL DISPARITIES AMONG TRIBES IN INDIA: EXPLORING THROUGH ORAL LITERATURE

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Associated Faculty Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor
Date of Completion May 2017
Introduction

India is home to a large number of indigenous people, still untouched by the lifestyle of the modern world. These tribal people, also known as Adivasis, are the poorest in the country, dependent on hunting, agriculture and fishing. Some of the major tribal groups in India, include the Gonds, Santhals, Khasis, Angamis, Bhils, Bhutias and Great Andamanese. All these people have their own distinct culture, tradition, language and lifestyle. Adivasis play a key role in constructing the cultural heritage of India. They occupy a major part in the history of India as they are considered the original and true habitants of India. Indian tribal people reside in approximately 15 per cent of the country’s area. They primarily live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from the plains, forests, hills and inaccessible areas that lie dotted in the panoramic Indian terrain.

Objective

This research is an attempt to understand the rich cultural, traditional heritage of tribal oral literature. It is the oral tradition that has kept a people's culture alive through generations narrating the memorised stories of their history, beliefs, values and practices. The spread of knowledge of their way of life and thought, has bound people together and strengthened them. This practice flourished when written literature was sparse and large families were necessary to support the agrarian way of life. The collection and preservation of such literatures forms a major part of the research and thus generates unique primary data.

FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY IN TELANGANA

- **Sponsoring Agency**: RBI Chair-Core Project
- **Academic Team**: S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor, assisted by D. Sunder Raj, Research Associate
- **Date of Completion**: December 2016

Introduction

Undivided Andhra Pradesh has a surplus production of rice mostly contributed by the coastal districts. Some feared that after the State's bifurcation, Telangana will face a food insecurity problem; others feel that these fears are unfounded. Against this background, it is useful to examine the food security situation in Telangana.

Objectives

The main goals of the project are to examine whether Telangana is self-sufficient in the production of food grains and additionally to identify the surplus and deficit districts; also to study the contribution of the public distribution system to household consumption; and examine the seasonality in food consumption. The study focusses on the production of rice, cereals and pulses in Telangana during the last two decades. Based on official data, the study’s analysis will be both at the State and district level.

Methodology

Using unit-level data of various Rounds of NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) on Consumer Expenditure, an analysis of consumer expenditure will be made. It has been proposed that a sub-round data of NSSO 1993-94 Round on Consumer Expenditure will be used to study seasonality in food consumption. The study will also examine the impact of MGNREGS on the reduction in seasonality in consumption. An inter-districts and inter-temporal analysis will also be made. It is also proposed to visit some villages in Tamil Nadu where wages are paid in cash. Focus Group Discussions will be held with wage-seekers and functionaries of the MGNREGS to know their opinion and experience.

Status

Some secondary data on production and area under principal crop by districts has been collected and some tables relating to per capita food grain production at the district-level has been generated. While the Consumer Expenditure Tables, based on NSSO unit level data, has been generated discussions with wholesale traders in rice in Hyderabad and rice millers in Miryalguda have already been held. Visits to the Amma canteens in Chennai and Thiruvurur and to Raipur to study the procurement and public distribution policy pursued in Chhattisgarh have been made.
**HEALTH**

**HEALTH REPORT: UTNOOR AND RAMPACHODAVARAM**

**Sponsoring Agency** CSD-CORE  
**Associated Faculty** Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher  
**Date of Completion** May 2016

**Introduction**

The tribal population in Utnoor and Rampachodavaram Integrated Tribal Agency Areas (ITDA) of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, respectively suffers from malnutrition, anaemia and high maternal and neo-natal deaths. Further, diseases like malaria (the highest incidence in the country) typhoid, dengue and tuberculosis have spread as epidemics reflecting a grave health crisis.

**Objectives**

This report seeks to establish the negligence on the part of the government in providing health care to the tribals, particularly the PVTGs residing in remote hills and forest areas. Poor access to health care, enmeshed with issues of poor sanitation and unavailability of food and nutrition, places the tribals in a precarious situation. Lack of medical facilities, including, a lack of permanent ground staff, no specialised doctors especially gynaecologists, a lack of education and awareness, an unavailability of basic medicines and test kits, and poor preventive measures before the start of the rainy seasons are some of the concerns raised. A special focus is on the new *mandals* added to East Godavari-Vararamachandrapuram, Kunavaram, Chintoor and Bhadrahalam where, despite an ongoing legal dispute and protests against the Polavaram Dam, developmental work, including increasing access to health care, has been halted by the government on the specious premise that the area will be submerged later.
HIGHLIGHTS

- **Right to Education Forum (RTE Forum)** is a platform of national education networks, teachers' unions, peoples' movements and prominent educationists with a combined strength of 10,000 NGOs from all over India. It forms a significant part of CSD's advocacy efforts.

- Social Development Forum organised 15 interactions with leading academics and activists through the year. The subjects covered ranged from discussions on the Union Budget, from which emerged a working paper that was widely disseminated, to discrimination against Dalits in institutes of higher learning to a lecture by the Chief Economic Advisor, Arvind Subramaniam.

- Consultations on agricultural administration and governance structures aimed to sensitise bureaucrats from India and Nepal associated with the field of agriculture on issues of social justice.
New Delhi

Interaction with Members of the Delhi Dialogue Commission (DDC)

Date April 16, 2015
Venue Durgabai Deshmukh Hall, CSD
Participants 30 participants, including Mr Ashish Khetan, Mr Anurag Kundu from Education Task Force Commission and Prof. Poonam Batra, Prof. Anita Rampal, Sh. R.C Dabbas from ADPSS (Akhil Delhi Prathmik Shikshak Sangh).

Key Issues
- How to improve the condition of schools in Delhi?
- Challenges being faced in the implementation of the RTE Act
- Challenges facing private/low-cost school
- Concerns of teachers

Outcome A blueprint will be prepared shortly on how create a model school in Delhi. A team comprising Prof. Poonam Batra (Delhi University), Prof. Anita Rampal (Delhi University), Ms Radhika Alkazi (Arth Aastha), Ms Annie Namala (CSEI), Mr Ambarish Rai and Ms Sneha Palit (RTE Forum) was formed to write the document and submit it on behalf of the Forum. Members of the DDC affirmed the creation of a model school once they received the relevant template.

2nd State-Level Stocktaking Convention in Assam

Venue Sudmerson Hall, Cotton College, Guwahati, Assam
Date May 26-27, 2016
Participants Civil society organisations, educationists, policy makers, politicians, educational institutions,
including TISS Guwahati and RTE Forum Convener and policy and research coordinator.

**Key issues**
- Poor implementation of RTE in the tea garden areas
- Availability and working conditions of teachers
- Provision of accommodation to school teachers on count of the difficult terrain

**Outcome**
Continuously highlighting an agenda for equitable and quality education and strategising a campaign to strengthen the public system of education.

**National Council Meeting**

**Date** June 8-9, 2015

**Venue** Dayal Paradise, 5-Vipul Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow

**Participants**
There were 60 participants, including, State conveners from Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

A press conference was also organised focussing on the Forum’s key concerns at the national and State-level. The press interaction received wide coverage in English and Hindi newspapers.

**Key Decisions**
- RTE Forum to conduct regional consultations on the New Education Policy, mirroring the process already being undertaken by the States. These would culminate into a national consultation in Delhi, following which a formal submission would be made to the Ministry of Human Resource Development on behalf of the Forum.
- The Forum to engage with Parliamentarians this year taking up numerous issues with them including the implementation of the RTE Act, review of the RTE Act, and amendments to the child labour law.
- It was agreed to enhance networks and bring in more committed people especially those working on the same focus areas as the Forum.

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**Consultation With Parliamentarians on RTE**

**Place** New Delhi

**Venue** Deputy Chairperson’s Hall, Constitution Club

**Date** July 30, 2015

**Participants**
120 representatives including 17 MPs from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

**Issues Discussed**
- The focal point of the discussion included the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 after the passing of its second deadline (March 31, 2015); the proposed review of the RTE Act with regard to the No Detention Policy and other provisions.
- School closures/mergers taking place all over the country, privatisation of schools, especially with regard to the recent Draft Policy on Public Private Partnership in School Education, 2015 by the Government of Rajasthan; inadequate budgetary allocation in the Union Budget 2015-16 and amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

**Outcome**
A presentation was made by the RTE Forum on the all-India status of implementation of the Act. During the deliberations, MPs made a commitment to work collectively to protect children’s right to education by strengthening the public system of education and implementing the RTE Act, 2009.

- Participants expressed concern at the closure/merger of government schools and mushrooming of low cost private schools and the different types of private schools that were replacing government schools.
- It was resolved that a charter of demands would be prepared on the basis of a common consensus and that a delegation of MPs, along with civil society organisations, would meet the Prime Minister shortly.

**Participation and Advocacy**
- **April 3, 2015** The RTE Forum participated in a media strategy meeting organised by the Mobile Crèche on budget cuts for the social sector.
- **April 20, 2015** The RTE Forum met with Mr Oscar Fernandes, MP, Congress following the National Stocktaking Convention. Mr Fernandes congratulated the Forum on
a successful convention and ensured the Forum that he would extend his full support in mobilising Parliamentarians and advocating for the right to education among them.

- **June 4, 2015** A State-level SMC Convention in Lucknow was organised by PACS. The Basic Education Minister, Mr Vasim Ahmed participated in the meeting. Mr. Ambarish Rai made a presentation on the progress in school education after the implementation of RTE Act, 2009.

- **June 25, 2015** Colloquium on Rethinking Teacher Development: Approaches Challenges and Possibilities at Lucknow organised by CARE India. Mr Ambarish Rai participated as a panelist.

- **June 26-27, 2015** Meeting at Ravindra Sadan, Kolkata with 60 civil society organisations working on education in West Bengal. A youth convention organised by SPAN and Press conference on RTE was also held.

- **July 3, 2015** A meeting was organised at the Oxfam office in Delhi to discuss the Draft Policy on PPP in school education ushered in by the Rajasthan government.

- **August 21, 2015** A press meet was organised by the Delhi Equity Forum and CSEI on August 21, 2015 at the Indian Women’s Press Corps on the Implementation of the RTE Act, Section 12. 1-C. The issues included the Status of Seats Allotted, Applications Received, Seats Filled and Seats Vacant under Section 12-1.C in Private Unaided Schools. Mr Ambarish Rai, National Convenor, RTE Forum participated in the press conference as one of the panelists.

- **September 15, 2015** Consultation on Allahabad High Court Verdict/Retention of the No Detention Policy by the Uttar Pradesh State chapter of the RTE Forum.

- **September 16, 2015** RTE organised a one-day consultation at Jayshankar Prasad Hall, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow. It was resolved that a campaign would be organised and memorandum should be submitted to the appropriate officials.

- **September 18, 2015** Convention organised at Raipur on the implementation of RTE Act. 150 participants from different district participated.

- **September 30, 2015** Workshop on Fact-Based Advocacy Work organised by Video Volunteers in Goa. Video Volunteer organised a National Workshop on different thematic issues for promoting fact based advocacy across the country. 200 participants came from different States participated.

- **October 17, 2015** A meeting was organised in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh to take stock of the implementation of the RTE Act in Himachal Pradesh.

- For the formalisation of the Maharashtra RTE Forum, the national secretariat held three consultative meetings in Pune (October 22), Mumbai (October 30) and Nagpur (November 2) with the participation of educationists, NGOs and social activists. Mr Madhukar Gumble, Mr John Kurrien and Ms Hemangi Joshi were given the responsibility to co-ordinate Maharshtrara RTE Forum as conveners.

### Regional Meeting on Privatisation of Education

- **Place** New Delhi
- **Venue** CSD
- **Date** September 19, 2015
- **Participants** RTE Forum, CSD and Mr Sylvain Aubury.

#### Key Issues

- Mr Sylvain Aubury, Research and Advocacy Adviser, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shared his experiences of conducting research in various African countries, especially Ghana and Nigeria.

The presentation reflected on how growing privatisation of education was adversely affecting the goals of universal education and educationists and how one could easily draw parallels between two different geographical areas.

#### Outcome

- The Forum would conduct desk-based, secondary research to present a status report of privatisation of education in India.

### Consultation on PPP Policy>No Detention Clause of RTE Act

- **Place** Jaipur, Rajasthan
- **Venue** Institute of Development Society, IDS campus, Jaipur
- **Date** September 28, 2015

#### Participants

- RTE Forum, BGVS and Institute of Development Society at IDS campus. It was addressed by Prof. Muchkund Dubey President CSD, Kunjilal Meena, Secretary GOR, Ambarish Rai RTE Forum, Mahabir Singh State President Teachers Union (Shekhavat), Ms Komal, BGVS, Shipra from *Rajasthan Patrika* and other civil society organisations.
Purpose
The meeting was organised as a reaction to attempts being made by the Rajasthan government to privatise school education and review the RTE Act.

Key Issues
- The Rajasthan government recently came up with a draft PPP policy to hand over government schools to private entities for their overall management. Time and again members of the government had spoken about reviewing of the RTE Act; especially, its no-detention provision. However, a review of the no-detention clause was detrimental to the fundamental principles of the Act and hence a consultation was organised in Rajasthan to oppose the move of the government to stop such regressive processes.

Outcome
- A memorandum was submitted to the Rajasthan Government demanding the withdrawal of the PPP policy as well as the retention of the detention policy mandated within the RTE Act.

Consultation on RTE and the Role of SMCs

Place Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Venue AMA (Ahmedabad Management Association), Ahmedabad
Date September 29, 2015
Participants 70 participants including members of the Gujarat RTE Forum, the National RTE Forum, representatives from the RTE Resource Centre, government officials, representatives from the Centre for Development and SMC members and parents:
- The participants outlined the crucial role played by the SMC in realising the goals of the RTE. They said that it had a tremendous potential to transform the existing system of education, characterised by a general feeling of cynicism and a defeatist outlook by the system's functionaries and stakeholders, including teachers and parents.
- Through positive action and a constructive dialogue with other stakeholders, the SMC can work towards reinstating a well functioning school system.
- NGOs and CSOs can contribute in making SMCs functional through strengthening the participatory process. Mr Rafi from CfD shared some experiences while working with SMCs in Bavla and Dhandhuka blocks of Ahmedabad. Mr Imran from CfD shared a PPT identifying the challenges.

Mr Ashish Ranjan, RTE Resource Centre, IIM, Ahmedabad; Mr Dilip Mer, DCPO, Ahmedabad; Mitra Ranjan, RTE Forum; Mujahid Nafees, Gujarat RTE Forum along with members from several organisations, SMC members, parents and teachers participated in the meeting.

Outcome
- A memorandum was submitted to the Rajasthan Government demanding the withdrawal of the PPP policy as well as the retention of the detention policy mandated within the RTE Act.

RTE Forum Meeting in Himachal Pradesh

Place Himachal Pradesh
Venue Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
Date October 17, 2015
Participants National RTE Forum, different stakeholders working on education in the State, Himachal Pradesh State RTE Forum including teachers, SMC members and government officials.

Purpose Implementing the RTE in Himachal Pradesh and reflecting on learnings from both the State-level and the national experience.

Issues Discussed
- Functions of the new RTE Forum In the State and its work to be coordinated with SMCs, teachers unions, Jan Sunwai (Public Hearing), preparation of a charter of demands, status paper on private schools and a status paper on RTE.
- A Google group to be formed for the better sharing of work and information on aspects of children's education.

National SMC Convention

Place New Delhi
Venue Constitution Club
Date November 30-December 1, 2015
Participants 450. Participation of leaders from different social movements and representatives working for forests’ rights, land rights, rights of children with disabilities, right to food and water and sanitation.
Issues Discussed

- Hearing critical issues raised by SMC members related to the quality of education in their local schools. The members of the SMCs expressed their concern about the recent budget cuts in school education and demanded adequate funding for the implementation of the RTE Act.

Participants

The Convention also witnessed participation of leaders from different social movements and representatives working for forests’ rights, land rights, rights of children with disabilities, right to food and water and sanitation.

Outcome

A charter of demands was prepared which was later handed over to the Parliamentarians who attended the meeting.

Initiatives on the New Education Policy

Place New Delhi
Date December 2-18, 2015

Outcome

- On December 18, 2015, the Forum presented its submission to the Drafting Committee of the New Education Policy.
- The Forum was asked to submit some additional notes on its recommendation on issues pertaining to the implementation of the 25 per cent of the EWS clause, recommendations on improving the grievance redressal mechanism, quality of education, reasons to retain the no detention clause and so on.

Working with SMCs in Bihar Under TDH Project

Place Patna, Gaya and East Champaran in Bihar
Date November 2015 onwards

Purpose

From November, the RTE Forum has started working in two districts of Bihar, Gaya and East Champaran. The aim of this initiative is to create awareness among the SCs with respect to the RTE Act, capacity building of the SMCs with respect to school development plans and developing frameworks to strengthen the component of community monitoring of locals schools.

Key Issues

- Ways to create awareness and build capacity of the SMCs with respect to School Development Plan.

Outcome

- The Forum has successfully identified local partners who will support its work at the grassroots level and prepared a roadmap to engage members of the SMCs. Certain meetings have been conducted at the block level and district level.

National Council Meeting

Place New Delhi
Venue Vishwa Yuva Kendra, Chanakyapuri
Date 7-8 January, 2016

Participants

60 participants including State Conveners from Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Assam. Three eminent speakers, Prof. Geetha Nambissan (JNU), Dr Dinesh Abrol (Delhi University) and Prof. Biswajeet Dhar (JNU) led this discussion.

Key Issues

- The National SMC Convention conducted by the Forum was discussed in detail along with the merits and demerits of forming a national SMC federation.
- Discussions were also held regarding the Stocktaking Convention, Stocktaking Report and mechanisms to strengthen the RTE Forum.

Outcome

- Threats/challenges to the implementation of the RTE Act were outlined and measures for mitigation were analysed.
- Cuts in the budgetary allocation towards SSA and decreasing allocation continued to remain a challenge. The government’s silence on the RTE’s implementation was outlined as was the lack of a roadmap or implementation timeline.
- Contractual Teachers: Despite the RTE Act clearly prohibiting recruitment of contractual teachers, contractual teachers were being recruited in many States of the country.

Follow-up Consultation with Teachers’ Association on Increasing Privatisation in School Education

Place Bhubaneshwar, Odisha
Venue Hotel Sheetal, Bhubaneshwar
Date January 11, 2016

Purpose

Due to growing privatisation and commercialisation of education, the focus of this meeting with teachers was on the impact of privatisation on education.
Participants RTE Forum members, All India Federation of Teachers Organisations, parents.

Key issues

- Discussions were focussed on emphasising the importance of joining hands and uniting to strengthen the public system of education.
- The challenge of low fee schools imparting poor quality education and exploiting people was highlighted.


Place New Delhi

Venue Constitution Club

Date March 21, 2016

Participants 650 people attended, including, educationist, teachers, researchers, parents, students, parliamentarians and others. Vice President of India, Hon’be Hamid Ansari was the Chief Guest.

Key Issues

- The Vice President in his keynote address expressed his concerns regarding the slow implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 and the need to strengthen the public system of education. The session was chaired by Prof. J.B.G Tilak, Vice Chancellor, NEUPA and other speakers included Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD, Mr Louis George Arsenault, Country Representative, UNICEF and Mr Ambarish Rai, Convener, RTE Forum.
- Other sessions included a plenary on the status of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 and three parallel sessions on community and inclusion, teachers and quality of education, privatisation of education and its impact on the new education policy.

CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES IN INDIA

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development in collaboration with IFPRI, New Delhi

Date February 22, 2016

Venue Conference Room-I, India International Centre (Main). New Delhi

Seminar Coordinator Dr T. Haque

Important Resource Persons

Mr J.N.L. Srivastava, Dr P.K. Joshi, Dr T. Haque, Mr Alok Sinha, Dr Mruthyunjaya, S. Mr Narendra Bhooshan, Dr A.K. Singh, Dr Kirit N. Shelat and Dr Anjan Kumar

Participants 30

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM

- Discussion on the Union Budget to assess its macro-economic and social sector dimensions The one day session was chaired Prof. Muchkund Dubey and had the following speakers; Prof. Atul Sarma, Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Prof. Imran Qadeer, Prof. R. Govinda, Prof. K. B. Saxena, Mr Ambarish Rai, Prof. Praveen Jha, Prof. Ashok Pankaj and Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty. March 18, 2016.
- From ‘Feminisation’ to ‘Defeminisation’: Decline in Female Labour Force Participation in India by Dr Anamika Priyadarshini, Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor), CSD New Delhi. February 25, 2016.
- Tributes to the late Prof. Randhir Singh, legendary political scientist and former Professor of Political Theory, University of Delhi. February 18, 2016.
- Dalit Students, Discrimination and Higher Education in India by Prof. N. Sukumar, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi. February 1, 2016. Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty chaired the session.
- Protection of Child Rights by Dr L. Mishra, former Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. January 28, 2016.
- Harnessing and Leveraging the Demographic Dividend in India through Inclusive and Equitable Education and Skill Development by Prof. Narendra Jadhav, January 14, 2016.
- Celebration of Human Rights Day. The meeting also mourned the sad demise of Shri B. D. Sharma on December 6, 2015. Shri Sharma was an activist-scholar-civil
servant, the great champion of democratic rights of Adivasis and an inspiration to all the social movements of contemporary India. December 10, 2015.

- Discussion on the findings of Food and Nutrition, a study undertaken by CSD’s public health team. The study was presented by Sourindra Mohan Ghosh, Dr Arathi P.M. and Prof. Imrana Qadeer. The session was chaired by Prof K. B. Saxena. November 26, 2015.

- Presentation by Dr Susmita Mitra, on Climate Change and Agriculture: Implications of Rice Cultivation in West Bengal. This presentation is based on her recently completed study by the same title. November 5, 2015.


Memorial Lectures

HIGHLIGHTS

DELHI

14th Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture

Date July 15, 2015

Dr Abhijit Sen, former member, Planning Commission, Government of India and Professor of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University delivered the Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture. He spoke on *Demographic Drivers of Economic Growth — the Role of Human Capital*. Mr Soli Sorabjee eminent jurist and President, India International Centre, presided over the event.

HYDERABAD

14th C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture

Date July 31, 2015

Dr Ashwini Deshpande, Professor of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, delivered the C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture. She spoke on *Being Adivasi in India: The Changing Economic Status of Tribal Communities*. Dr P.M. Bhargava, chairperson of CSD-SRC presided over the lecture.
Seminars & Workshops

HIGHLIGHTS

CSD organised seminars and workshops on topics of current relevance and interest. They included:

- Best Practices in Food and Livelihood Security – Lessons in Future Agricultural Policy Direction which focussed on the management of PDS; promotion of organic farming and the effective implementation of MNREGS.
- Workshop on Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) looked at the need for capacity building of local level government officials and the implementation of FRA as a strategy to enable sustainable livelihood outcomes.
- Private Sector Participation in Delivery of Public Services discussed whether the government had provided adequate public resources to fulfill its human rights and constitutional obligations, and whether private sector involvement had achieved levels of efficiency.
Seminars... Workshops...

Food and Livelihood Security
Community Forest Rights
Agricultural Administration
Governance Structures
Private Sector Participation
Public Services

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON BEST PRACTISES IN FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY IN INDIA: LESSONS FOR UPSCALING AND FUTURE AGRICULTURAL POLICY DIRECTION IN INDIA

Sponsoring Agency International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
Dates July 14-15, 2015
Venue India International Centre (Annexe), New Delhi
Coordinators Dr T. Haque and Ms Jaya Lekshmi Nair

Objectives
The main objective of the seminar was to discuss the following issues:

- The processes and impact of such innovative schemes such as the implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) of Food in Chhattisgarh, involving digitisation of all transactions.
- The management of PDS outlets by co-operatives or Self-Help Groups of Women.
- Lease Farming by landless women in Kerala (under Kudumbashree) and in Andhra Pradesh (APMSS).
- The allocation of small homestead plots to poor landless women in West Bengal and Odisha.
- The promotion of high value organic farming in Telangana under SERP.
- The effective implementation of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan so that one can explore the feasibility of replicating such schemes on a wider scale in other places.
Resource Persons

Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD, Mr Shyam Kadka, FAO Representative in India, Prof. Abhijit Sen, JNU, New Delhi, Dr P.K. Joshi, IFPRI, New Delhi, Prof Reeti Khera, IIT, New Delhi, Prof. Swarna Sadasivam Vepa, Madras School of Economics, Chennai, Dr Divya Kashyap, Swiss Development Corporation, New Delhi, Dr Biraj Patnaik, Right to Food Campaign, New Delhi, Dr Dvip Sinha, Right to Food Campaign, New Delhi, Mr J.K. Mohapatra, Secretary, MoRD, Govt, of India, Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, ICSSR National Fellow, Hyderabad, Prof. K.B. Saxena, CSD, Prof. S. Indrakant, RBI Chair, Professor, CSD, Hyderabad, Prof. D.K. Marothia, Member, Chattisgarh State Planning Commission, Raipur, Dr D.V. Raidu, Advisor, Farm Livelihoods, NRLM, MoRD, Gol, Ms Prasanthi, State Programme Director, APMSS, Hyderabad, Dr Indu Agnihotri, CWDS, New Delhi, Dr Anjani Kumar, IFPRI, New Delhi.

Participants 65

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS UNDER THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT (FRA), 2006

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Date July 22, 2015

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinators Dr T. Haque and Ms Jaya Lekshmi Nair

Objectives

To share experiences and priorities regarding the implementation of the FRA, especially its community forest provision and discuss ways forward.

Resource Persons

Mr Arvind Khare, Chairperson, RRI, Washington DC, Mr Kundan Kumar, RRI, Washington DC, Mr Oomen Kurian, Oxfam India, Ms Renu Bhogal, director, Oxfam, Mr Tushar Dash, Vasundhra, Bhubaneswar, Mr Vikram Raghavan. IBRD, and Mr Vincent Darlong, IFAO.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- There is need for capacity building of local level government officials to implement the FRA, 2006 effectively.
- There is need for a sustained campaign among the Gram Sabha and forest dwellers to create a demand for a proper implementation of the law.
- The proper implementation of the FRA in LWE districts may be the most effective way to deal with conflicts and violence.
- The government should view the implementation of FRA as a strategy to enable tangible and sustainable livelihood outcomes for tribals and other forest dwellers.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, New Delhi in collaboration with Action Aid

Dates 28-30 March, 2016

Venue Conference Room-II, India international Centre (Main), Delhi

Seminar Coordinator Prof. K.B. Saxena

Objectives

- To discuss whether the government has provided adequate public resources and their equitable allocation to fulfill its constitutional and human rights obligations and public policy commitments.
- Where resources constraint and inefficiency have been cited as reasons for private sector participation in production (including maintenance) and distribution of public services and utilities, whether this shift has achieved efficiency of investment in comparison with the public sector, in terms of the following parameters: production (and maintenance), cost, time, quality and saving of public resources and net additional financial inputs. In respect of distribution, availability, access cost, quality and affordability to the users and coverage of difficult areas and disadvantaged groups. Effectiveness of regulatory mechanisms in achieving its mandatory objectives with...
particular reference to the pricing of services and their quality. Accountability of service providers to the service users.

- How do alternatives to privatisation practiced in some States, adopted mainly as a result of social movement, compare with both public and private production and distribution of services and utilities in terms of the parameters outlined above and what is their potential for replication?

Format

There were altogether 11 sessions. Besides the inaugural and the concluding sessions, the other nine sessions related to an exclusive discussion on a specific public service, such as, Health, Education (school), Higher Education, Municipal Waste Management, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Urban Development, Urban Housing and Electricity. Each session had a minimum of three paper presenters/speakers. In each session, discussions followed the presentations with concluding remarks by the Chairperson.

Resource Persons

Prof. Prabhat Patnaik, Prof. Syeda Hameed, Prof. Deepak Nayyar, Prof. Anita Rampal, Prof. Janaki Rajan, Prof. Kiran Bhatty, Prof. Jyotsana Jha, Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Prof. Satish Deshpande, Prof Gauri Kishore Das, Prof. Imrana Qadeer, Prof. R. Govinda, Prof. M. Mohanty, Shri M. Ramachandran, Shri K.T. Ravindran, Prof. Geetha Namblssan, Dr S.R. Hashim, Dr Ashok Parthasarathy, Shri Pankaj Jain, Prof. Jamal Ans, Prof. Rama Baru and Dr Amit Sengupta.

Participants

There were altogether 121 participants with an average of 40 participants per day. The participants included academics, researchers, social activists, students, retired government officials, private sector executives and faculty members of CSD.
Training

The Council of Social Development has designed a series of unique training courses and workshops with a view to critically engage researchers, students, scholars, policy makers and the NGOs sector. Realising that these specialised courses may not have been part of a student’s graduation or post-graduation curricula they have been initiated to introduce an in-depth study of various aspects of social development covering both academic and theoretical perspectives. Key themes cover vulnerability, social exclusion, poverty gender, social analysis economic development and research. The courses have been structured and are taught by senior members of the CSD faculty and experts from different social science disciplines.

The courses this year included the following: Resettlement Training Workshop on Capacity Building of Resettlement Management; Research Methodology, Quantitative Techniques for Research Scholars, Capacity Building and Research Methodology for PhD Scholars.

HIGHLIGHTS
New Delhi

WORKSHOPS/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

RESETTLEMENT TRAINING WORKSHOP ON ‘CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT’

- **Date**: November 16-20, 2015
- **Venue**: India International Centre, Annexe and Durgabhai Deshmukh Hall, CSD
- **Seminar Coordinators**: Prof. Hari Mohan Mathur and Dr Poornima M.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the training workshop are to develop resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring skills and to familiarise participants with the following: the resettlement issue in development, methodology of assessing impacts and planning, implementing and monitoring of resettlement and lessons learned from various ongoing as well as completed projects.

**Format**

The resettlement training workshop has now become an annual feature as part of CSD’s Capacity Building Programme for Resettlement Management. While objectives of the workshop remain unchanged, this year its content saw a new emphasis on good practices in resettlement. Presenters were advised that wherever possible they should bring in examples of a ‘good practice’ in their interactions with the participants. The feedback from participants was very positive on all
counts. They found the course was well designed and met their needs. The course coverage was termed comprehensive and well thought out. About presenters, the participants were of the view that CSD selected top-of-the-line experts who fully engaged them all. Finally, some participants expressed the desire that they should be kept informed about such CSD programmes in the future as well.

Resource Persons
Mr Afroz Ahmad, Mr Subash Bakshi, Dr Asmita Kabra, Ambedkar University, Mr M. Nityanand, Mr Shekar Singh, Prof. Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Mr Enakshi Ganguly Thukral, Prof. T.K. Oommen and Mr Shankar Venkateswaran.

Participants
Nine participants, including, four officials from the Department of Irrigation, Land Records, Revenue & Forest Department and Central Coalfields and five students. For the first time participants came from Bihar and Telangana.

TRAINING COURSE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Date December 8-9, 2015
Venue Durgabai Deshmukh Hall, CSD, New Delhi
Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, New Delhi
Coordinator Dr Susmita Mitra

Objectives
The workshop is designed to help academic researchers/teachers in research institutions/universities/colleges as well as professionals in government organisations and NGOs to develop a systematic plan while doing research. The two-day course looks at how to select and formulate a research issue, review relevant literature, build a conceptual framework, select a research design, formulate targeted research questions/testable hypothesis, select sampling methods, prepare interview schedules/questionnaires for data collection, choose suitable techniques for data analysis, analyse data through software package like GIS (Geographical Information System), STATA (Data Analysis and Statistical Software) and interpret results in order to effectively write a research report.

Resource Persons
Prof. Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Delhi University; Dr Upendra Choudhury, Director, ICSSR; Prof. Prem S. Vashishtha, NCAER; Prof. M. R. Saluja, India Development Foundation; Prof. Manoj Panda, Director, Institute of Economic Growth; Prof. Milap Punia, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Dr. Krishna Ram, Shivaji College. The resource persons also included faculty from CSD: Prof. Muchkund Dubey, Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Prof. K. B. Saxena, Prof. Ashok K. Pankaj, Prof. Surajit Deb, Dr Akhil Alha and Dr Susmita Mitra.

Participants
17 in number, including four Assistant Professors from different universities, one Post-Doctoral Fellow, one Programme Officer and remaining were PhD research scholars.

Hyderabad

WORKSHOP ON BASIC QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND FACULTY MEMBERS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dates June 1-11, 2015
Venue CSD, Hyderabad
Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Coordinator Prof. S. Indrakant

Objectives
The main objective of the workshop was to remove the phobia against quantitative techniques from the minds of research scholars and make them comfortable with the use of quantitative techniques and to interpret the results more meaningfully.

Resource Persons
From various universities like Osmania University, Central University of Hyderabad and research
institutes like the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Academic Staff College of India, Hyderabad were invited to deliver lectures to the participants. The services of faculty member of Council for Social Development, Hyderabad were also utilised for the workshop.

**Resource Persons**

Eminent professors were invited to deliver lectures to the participants. They included Professor K. L. Krishna, Chairman, MIDS, Chennai, Professor S.N. Yogish, Kuvempu University, Professor S. V. Rangacharyulu, Senior Consultant, NIRD & PR, Hyderabad, Professor P. Durgaprasad, Chairperson, National Council for Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, Professor E. Hari Babu, University of Hyderabad, Professor C. Ravi, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad. Dr Ch. Krishna Reddy, Central University of Tamil Nadu. The services of faculty member of Council for Social Development, Hyderabad were also utilised for the workshop. They delivered lectures on important topics like ‘Total Factor Productivity’ and Growth Accounting’, E Views, SPSS, Probability and Probability Distribution, Schedule Preparation and Interview Methods, Theory of Sampling, Correlation and Regression, Scaling Techniques and Focus Group Discussions.

**Format**

The morning sessions dealt with theoretical aspects while afternoon sessions were devoted to practical work. The participants manually worked out small numerical examples and compared the results obtained from computer using statistical packages. It was encouraging to note that all the participants took practical assignments given to them in the right spirit and fully involved themselves in solving them. Participants were also provided with useful research material for use in the future. The participants expressed their happiness regarding the content of the workshop and Resource Persons invited for the workshop. They felt that their confidence in application of Quantitative Tools in their research work has been enhanced.

**Objectives**

The objective of the workshop was to build confidence and capacity among research scholars in the area of quantitative techniques and to interpret the results more meaningfully.
Objective
The primary objective of the course was to develop capabilities among faculties and to turn completed research into publishable material in the form of journal articles/books. The workshop also made faculty participants familiar and friendly with the basic concepts of research methodology by brushing up their basic knowledge of research methodology; conceptualise and write research proposals; improve their skills of conducting robust research through an in-depth exposure to various stages of the research- formulation of research question, data collection using various tools and methods, data processing and interpretation and analysis; guide participants to become comfortable with Statistical Software like SPSS; and train them in writing a research paper for peer reviewed publications under the supervision of CSD faculty.

Resource Persons
They were invited from Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Hyderabad, Centre for Social and Economic Change, Hyderabad; National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad; Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad; Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvanthapuram; Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru; Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and Hyderabad; Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; Safai Karamchari Andolan, New Delhi and CSD, Hyderabad faculty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSE FOR PHD SCHOLARS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Introduction
In the realm of social science, it's important to understand the complexities of events unfolding in society. Social science research is a melting point of social, cultural, political and economic aspects of society. This needs to be reflected in its research and often requires an effective, focussed collection and analysis of social data. Most researchers are, however, unable to design their studies effectively and find themselves ill-equipped to present their findings in a systematic manner which can help policy makers as well as reach a wider audience. To bring a qualitative effectiveness to research studies it is essential to build capacity among young scholars on appropriate and scientific research methods that suit their focussed studies. Such scientifically designed training programmes enhance the abilities of scholars in executing rigorous research which in turn will further strengthen social science studies and policy in India. Against this backdrop, this training programme has been initiated to introduce young scholars to the basic principles of research and encourage them to undertake meaningful research studies.

Format
The course covered both quantitative and qualitative approaches to research. The inaugural address was delivered by Prof. K.S. James, Director-in-charge, Institute for Economic and Social Change, Bengaluru. The programme was attended by 24 students enrolled in State and central universities in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra from the disciplines of economics, anthropology, political science, law, rural development and sociology.
HIGHLIGHTS

- **India: Social Development Report 2014: Challenges of Public Health** presents an extensive analysis of the condition of health in India, as well as the policy lacunae. Editor: Imrana Qadeer. Published by Oxford University Press.

- **Social Change** is a refereed quarterly journal in the field of social sciences. Now in its 46th year, it is published by SAGE Publications.

- **Violence Studies** presents interdisciplinary readings of violence drawing on the historical and contemporary experience in India. Author: Kalpana Kannibaran. Published by Oxford University Press.

- **Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of BT Cotton in India** is a comprehensive study of the impact of BT cotton in nine major cotton producing States of India. Authors: T. Haque, Mondira Bhattachraya, Ankita Goyal. Concept Publishing.

- **Empowerment of Rural Women in Developing Countries. Challenges and Pathways** The contributors are internationally known experts who have done extensive research and advocacy in the field of empowerment of women. Editor: T. Haque. Concept Publishing.
New Delhi

IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

SOCIAL CHANGE

Social Change is a quarterly social science journal brought out by the Council for Social Development published by SAGE Publications. The following volumes were published:

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Discussion on Union Budget 2016-17: Social Development Forum.

BOOKS

Hyderabad

IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Hyderabad Social Development Papers: Volume 3, Numbers 1-3, December 2015
(Edited by Kalpana Kannabiran).

- K. Jafar: Status of Muslim Women in Kerala: A Study of Female Age at Marriage in Malappuram District.

BOOKS

Written/Edited by CSD Faculty

- Muchkund Dubey, India’s Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World, Pearson. Revised. 2015.


 RTE PUBLICATIONS

- Transforming School Education: Role of Teachers was released during National Council Meeting of RTE Forum held at Lucknow.
- Demands for Right to Education was published in English and Hindi.
- 6th Annual Status Report of RTE Forum on the Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 across the country was released during the 6th National Stocktaking Convention held on March 21 2016 in Delhi and will be published shortly.
CSD & the Public Sphere

New Delhi

BOOK RELEASE

Date September 21, 2015

The President of India, Pranab Mukherjee received the first copy of *Building a Just World, Essays in Honour of Muchkund Dubey* at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The book was released by eminent cultural historian and scholar, Shrimati Kapila Vatsyayan who presented the book. Published by Orient BlackSwan, *Building a Just World* has been edited by Manoranjan Mohanty, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development, Vinod C. Khanna, Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies and former Ambassador and Biswajit Dhar, Professor of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University former Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries.

Hyderabad

BOOK RELEASE

Date July 11, 2015

*Appalling Silence* poems by Dr Neal Hall
Translated into the Telugu by Ms Volga, Urdu by Ms Jameela Nishat. Released by Uzramma at SRC-CSD.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Date October 5, 2015

*Constitution in Action: The Life and Work of S.R. Sankaran*

Shri T.L. Sankar chaired the session and delivered the Inaugural Address on, *The Constitution in the Life of S.R. Sankaran.*

POET-SCHOLAR-IN RESIDENCE
Dr Neal Hall, M.D. visited CSD as Poet-Scholar-in Residence from June 15 – July 15, 2015.

Objectives of the Residency
- The translation of 20-25 selected poems written by Neal Hall into Telugu and Urdu
- The creation, publication and launching of the trilingual book, Appalling Silence, containing the above mentioned poems in English, Telugu and Urdu.
- Reading poetry to and engaging organisations, institutions and academia in Q&A discussions related to the poems central messages of inequality and discrimination.
- The composing of new poems, some of which spoke of the experiencing of India.

PUBLIC SEMINARS
- Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Regional Director, CSD, Hyderabad: Storytelling in the Time of Hate: Deciphering Law(s) Through Literature, April 2, 2015. Prof. Sachidananda Mohanty, Professor of English, University of Hyderabad chaired the lecture.
- Prof. Thomas Blom Hansen, Professor of Anthropology & Director of the Center for South Asia, Stanford University: From Communalism to Community Capitalism: A Perspective from Aurangabad, August 10, 2015. Prof. Sujata Patel, Professor of Sociology, University of Hyderabad chaired the lecture.
- Dr Aseem Prakash, Associate Professor & Chairperson, School of Governance and Public Policy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad: Caste and Capitalism: Adverse Inclusion, Social Network and Civil Society, August 26, 2015. Prof. K. Suman Chandra, Professor & Head, Centre for Agrarian Studies & Disaster Mitigation, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad chaired the lecture.
- Dr Shashank Shekhar Sinha, Routledge India: The Return of the Witch, September 16, 2015. Prof. K. Suneetha Rani, Professor, Centre for Women’s Studies, University of Hyderabad chaired the lecture.
- Dr Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor, CSD, Hyderabad: Disability Rights in Higher Education: A Preliminary Investigation of Exclusion and Barriers in Indian Universities, October 19, 2015. Prof. S. Najam Hasan, Dean (Academics), Professor & Head, Department of Mathematics, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad chaired the lecture.
- Prof. Martin Fuchs, Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, University of Erfurt, Germany: Recognition across Difference: Conceptual Considerations against an Indian Background, March 4, 2016.

OPEN HOUSE
FREE SPEECH & THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPER
Led by Dr P.M. Bhargava
Date November 12, 2015
Speakers
Mahtab Bamji, Director Grade Scientist, NIN; INSA Honorary Scientist, Savitri Sharma, Director, Laboratory Services, LVPEI, Gopal Pande, Senior Scientist, CCMB, Padmaja Shaw Professor, Dept. of Communication & Journalism, OU, Harjinder Singh Laltu, Professor, IIIT, Chitra Kannabiran, Scientist, LVPEI, Rajat Tandon, Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, UoH, Vasanth Kannabiran, writer and poet.
**FILM FESTIVAL**

**Date** December 4, 2015

The International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT) India in collaboration with the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, held a one-day mini film festival titled, *December Film Festival* at Hyderabad. The event was hosted by CSD at the CD Deshmukh Auditorium on its premises on December 4, 2015. The festival was organised primarily as a film screening event with each screening followed by discussion of the issues raised in the films and its significance for Indian conditions, unlike the earlier festivals held in Hyderabad by IAWRT, which were interwoven with seminar sessions on selected themes. The following three films were screened: *Khoon Diy Baarav* (93 minutes directed by Iffat Fatima). The film was followed by a discussion moderated by the director. *Feminists of the 70s* (39 minutes directed by Kristine Ramm). The film was followed by a discussion moderated by Kalpana Kannabiran. *Rebel Menopause* (26 minutes; directed by Adele Tulli) The film was followed by a discussion moderated by Padmaja Shaw. The films were screened to an audience of about fifty people largely comprising academicians, filmmakers, feminist activists, writers, research scholars in social sciences and students from various institutions like the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Council for Social Development and Telangana Academy for Rural Development.
Faculty Activities

Delhi

R. GOVINDA
Distinguished Professor, ICSSR National Fellow

LECTURES


ZOYA HASAN
Distinguished Professor, ICSSR National Fellow (Professor Emerita, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)

LECTURES

- ‘Indian Government and Politics’, introductory lecture delivered at the Foreign Service Institute, MEA, October 20, 2015.
- ‘Crisis of Higher Education in India’, conference on education organised by the Dr Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University. March 19, 2016.

BOOKS


SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…

CONFERENCES

- ‘Diversity and Democracy’, panel discussion, Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia, November 2015.
AWARDS

- Maulana Mohammed Ali Jauhar Academy, Bi Amma Award, New Delhi, 2015.

T. HAQUE

Distinguished Professor

SEMINARS...WORKSHOPS... CONFERENCES

- Delivered the Presidential Address at the 29th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing held in Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur. October 28-30, 2015.

- Resource person at international conference, From Rhetoric to Action: Scaling Up Community and Indigenous Land and Resources Rights held in Berne, Switzerland. September 30 - October 1, 2015.

- Participated and chaired a session at the workshop on Gender Equitable Land Governance in Odisha, organised jointly with NRMC, Bhubaneswar. August 4, 2015.


- Participated and chaired a session at the National Consultation on Policy Perspectives and State Response to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Distress, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad. May 21, 2015.

- ‘Inclusive Agricultural Growth’ lecture at the Training Workshop on Capacity Building for Social Science Faculty members organised by Jamia Millia Islamia. May 15, 2015.


PAPERS PRESENTED


- ‘Future Road Map for Accelerated and Inclusive Agricultural Growth in India’ – paper presented and discussed in a meeting chaired by Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Agriculture, President, BJP and several other dignitaries. June 10, 2015.

MEDIA

- Regular participation in discussion on issues relating to agriculture, rural development, Inflation and food security on Lok Sabha TV, Rajya Sabha TV, Doordarshan, India T.V., NDTV, Aaj Tak, ABP News, India News, 24 News and All India Radio.

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Member of Selection Committee for the post of Professor/Registrar in Nalanda University.

- Member of Selection Committee for the Post of Director, Communication, Landesa, New Delhi and State Director, Landesa, U.P.

- Special Invitee in several meetings on Agriculture and Rural Development called by Union Govt./NITI Aayog.

HARIMOHAN MATHUR

Distinguished Professor

CHAPTERS.... ARTICLES...REVIEWS...

BOOKS


MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Coordinated Resettlement Training Workshop. (Details in Training).

MANORANJAN MOHANTY
Distinguished Professor

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…REVIEWS …


SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…CONFERENCES

- ‘Problematising the Contemporary Discourse on Odia Culture’, National Seminar on Odia in Indian Culture and Literature, Institute of Odia Studies, Bhubaneswar. April 2, 2015.

- ‘RIC’s Possible Role in Multilateral Organisations’, Fourteenth Russia-India-China Trilateral Academic Forum, China Institute of International Studies, Beijing. June 1, 2015.
- ‘Right to Education as Political Affirmation’, paper at the NEUPA seminar on Rights-based Approach to Education. February 15, 2016.
- ‘Changing Character of State in Contemporary Times: Tezpur Notes’, Valedictory address at the international seminar on Governance, Development and State in Contemporary Times, Sociology Department, Tezpur University. March 12, 2016.

LECTURES


BOOKS
(In English)


*(In Odia)*
- **Uddipta Odisha, Ebe bi Daridra Kahinki?** *(Awakened Odisha, Why Still Poor?)* Cuttack: Odisha Book Store, 2015.

**K.B. SAXENA**
Distinguished Professor

**CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES... REVIEWS ...**


**LECTURES**

- ‘Sovereignty and Public Interest’ in a seminar on *Acquisition, Sovereignty, Public Interest and Land Acquisition: Land Acquisition Amendment Bill, 2015* at Delhi School of Economics. April 8, 2015.
- Inaugural Address at the seminar on *Land Titling*, in LBSNAA, Mussoorie. April 24, 2015.
- Valedictory Address in a Seminar on *Forest Rights Act* in LBSNAA, Mussoorie. April 22, 2015.

- ‘Problematising Social Security: Why Schemes still don’t work?’ In Round Table Conclusion on a *Right Based Approach to Poverty Reduction* at IIC, New Delhi. October 13, 2015.
- Panellist in seminar on *Challenges of Sustainable Agriculture in Bihar and Jharkhand*, CSD. March 5, 2016.

**BOOKS**


**IMRANA QADEER**
Distinguished Professor

**CHAPTERS.... ARTICLES...REVIEWS...**

- ‘Myopic Approach Authors. Authors: Imrana Qadeer and Sourindra Mohan Ghosh.

**SEMINARS..WORKSHOPS... CONFERENCES**

- Research Methodology Workshop for Senior Programme Officers. Objectives: Training
of senior official for change and action. Participants included regional programme officers and the editorial staff of the government’s publication division. Key recommendations included emphasis on conceptualisation, and the need to let design flow from conceptualisation Equity in Health. October 28, 2015.

LECTURE

- ‘Tracing the History of Comprehensive Primary Health Care in India and its Contemporary Incarnation, the UHC. Lecture at CSMCH, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Participants included 20 senior regional officers.

BOOKS


MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITY

- Attended Scientific Advisory Committee meeting, ICMR.
- Member of, Selection Committee, Dept of Health Research.

ASHOK PANKAJ

Senior Fellow (Professor)

CHAPTERS...PAPERS....ARTICLES...

REVIEWS

- ‘Governor In Indian Federal Constitution—I: Constituent Assembly Debates Revisited’. In Indian Journal of Public Administration, October-December 2015, Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 611-632.


PAPERS PRESENTED

- Delivered the keynote address in the inaugural session of national symposium on MGNREGA: Interrogating Development Perspectives in India, Department of Sociology, BHU,Varanasi. August 10-11, 2015.
- Chaired a session in a national symposium on MGNREGA: Interrogating Development Perspectives in India, Department of Sociology, BHU, Varanasi, August 10-11, 2015.

- Presented a paper on ‘Dynamics of Social Exclusion in India’ in a national seminar on Caste and Social Exclusion: Issues and Challenges in Haryana at Chaudhary Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Growth, M D University, Rohtak, Haryana, on January 20, 2016.


ARATHI P.M.

Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

CHAPTERS...PAPERS....ARTICLES...

REVIEWS

- ‘India’s Declining Calorie Intake : Development or Distress?’ Co-authors;


- ‘Challenges of Reclaiming the Public Health System: Experiences of Community Based Monitoring and Planning in Maharashtra’ co-authored with Abhay Shukla.

**SEMINARS…CONFERENCES…WORKSHOPS**


**WEB PUBLICATIONS**


**MONDIRA BHATTACHARYA**
Sr. Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

**CHAPTERS…PAPERS….ARTICLES…REVIEWS**


**POORNIMA M.**
Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

**CHAPTERS…PAPERS….ARTICLES…REVIEWS**


**PAPERS PRESENTED**


**BOOKS**

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITY
- Coordinated Resettlement Workshop (Details in Training section).

SUSMITA MITRA
Associate Fellow (Assistant Professor)

CHAPTERS...PAPERS....ARTICLES...

PAPERS PRESENTED

AWARDS

JAYA LEKHSMI NAIR
Senior Research Associate

Research Papers/Articles

CHAPTERS...PAPERS....ARTICLES...
- Sustainability of Small Family Farms in Asia – Pacific Countries: Challenges and opportunities, in edited volume by MSSRF, Chennai-FAO, Rome. (Under publication).
- Challenges of Accelerated Diversified and Inclusive Agricultural Growth in India, in special volume of the Platinum Jubilee by Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai (Under publication).
- ‘Agrarian Distress in India – Causes and Remedies’, in edited volume on Agrarian Distress in India.

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITY
- Helped coordinated the following. (Details in Seminar section).
  - National Seminar on Challenges of Sustainable Agriculture in Bihar and Jharkhand, held in CSD, New Delhi, March 05, 2016.
  - Gender Equitable Land Governance in Odisha, held on August 4, 2015 jointly with NRMC, Bhubaneswar and supported by the World Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITY
- Coordinated Research Methodology Course (Details in Training section).
Hyderabad

KALPANA KANNA BIRAN
Professor & Regional Director

ARTICLES

- ‘Disability-Based Discrimination in India,’ Disability, Rights Monitoring and Social Change: Building Power out of Evidence (Ed.), Marcia H. Rioux, Paula C. Pinto and Gillian Parekh, 2015, Canadian Scholars Press Inc., pp. 139-156.

MEDIA

- ‘Free Speech is the Cornerstone of India’s Constitution,’ the New Indian Express, July 22, 2015.
- ‘Bihar Voters have Spoken Truth to Power,’ The New Indian Express, November 25, 2015.
- ‘Disability is not Divinity,’ The Hindu, January 12, 2016.
- ‘What is a University?’, The Hindu, February 16, 2016.

BOOKS


LECTURES

- Valedictory Address at the Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for PhD research scholars, organised by the ICSSR-Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad. September 21, 2015.
- ‘Trajectory and Interface of Feminism and the Women’s Movement/Studies with the Law in India’ in a two-day event on, Celebrating Feminisms: Achievements and Contentions at the School of Gender Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. March 9, 2016.
- Guest Speaker, Disability, ‘Law and Women’, International Women’s Day on Legal Awareness for the Deaf organised by the
S. INDRAKANT
RBI Chair Professor

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…
REVIEWS …

- ‘Bank Linkages through MGNREGS,’ Sher Singh Sangwan and Gagan Deep (Eds.), Panchayat’s Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion,' CRRID, Chandigarh, July 2015.

MEDIA

- ‘Potential of Indian Youth: Today and Tomorrow’ The Hans India, October 5, 2015 (Co-author: Mahendran A).

SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…
CONFERENCES

- ‘Food and Nutritional Security of Women and Children through ICDS’, two day National Seminar on Food Security for Women and Children in India – Challenges and Opportunities, Centre for Women Studies, Kakatiya University, Warangal. March 21-22, 2016.

LECTURES

- ‘ANOVA with SPSS,’ Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Department of Economics and Finance, BITS Pilani Hyderabad Campus, and participated as Chief Guest at the inaugural function. April 18, 2015.
- ‘Macro Economics,’ training programmes for junior college lecturers in economics, Intermediate Staff Training Academy, Telangana State, Hyderabad. August 14, 18 and 25, 2015.
- ‘Value Based Education,’ Sandeepini Degree College, Kamareddy along with Prof. Rahul Mukherji, National University of Singapore. September 7, 2015.
- ‘Sampling Techniques’ ICSSR Sponsored Ten Day Workshop Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for PhD Scholars, Department of Law, Osmania University. March 23, 2016.
- ‘Chi-Square Test and ANNOVA,’ Two day workshop on Application of Quantitative
Techniques in Economics, Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal. March 29, 2016.

BOOKS

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES
- Member of panel discussion on Union Budget 2016-17, RG Kedia College of Management, Hyderabad. March 3, 2016.
- Discussant, three day seminar on Dynamics of Rural Labour Relations in India, S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRD & PR, 10 March 2016.

L. REDDEPPA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

SEMINARS...WORKSHOPS...CONFERENCES

LECTURES
- 'Concept and Issues of Inclusive Growth in India,' Research Methodology Course for PhD Scholars, Takshasila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Maharashtra, February 20, 2016.

S. SURAPA RAJU
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...
- 'Development and Development Communities: Focus on Odisha Experience,' Conference on Development Induced Displacement and Migration, Land Acquisition and Resettlement, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. March 3-4, 2016.

S. SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...
- 'Putting Value to Human Health in Coal Mining Region of India'. In Journal of Health Management (SAGE Publications), 17(03), September 2015.

S. S. VEMURI
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

S. SURAPA RAJU
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

L. REDDEPPA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

SEMINARS...WORKSHOPS...CONFERENCES

LECTURES
- 'Concept and Issues of Inclusive Growth in India,' Research Methodology Course for PhD Scholars, Takshasila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Maharashtra, February 20, 2016.

S. SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...
- 'Putting Value to Human Health in Coal Mining Region of India'. In Journal of Health Management (SAGE Publications), 17(03), September 2015.

S. S. VEMURI
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

S. SURAPA RAJU
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

L. REDDEPPA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...

SEMINARS...WORKSHOPS...CONFERENCES

LECTURES
- 'Concept and Issues of Inclusive Growth in India,' Research Methodology Course for PhD Scholars, Takshasila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Maharashtra, February 20, 2016.

S. SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA
Associate Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...
- 'Putting Value to Human Health in Coal Mining Region of India'. In Journal of Health Management (SAGE Publications), 17(03), September 2015.

S. S. VEMURI
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...
REVIEWS ...
SUresh JagannadhAm
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…REVIEWS…

- ‘Bharat Mein Adivasi Shiksha Pranali,’ Abdul Ghani Dav Prakashan (Ed.) Janajatiya Bhasha Aur Sahitya Chintan, Shaik, Delhi.

SUNkarI SAtyAm
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…REVIEWS…


SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…CONFERENCES


LECTURES

- ‘Referencing and Bibliography,’ Research Methodology for Students of Post Graduate Diploma in Islam and Interfaith Relations (Second Semester) 2015-16, Henry Martin Institute, Hyderabad. October 8, 2015.

MISCELLANEOUS ACADEMIC ACTIVITY


MEDIA


LECTURES

‘Preparation of Questionnaire in Social Science Research,’ Research Methodology for Students of Post Graduate Diploma in Islam and Interfaith Relations (Second Semester) 2015-16, Henry Martin Institute, Hyderabad, October 13, 2015.


CHIRALA SHANKAR RAO
Assistant Professor

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…REVIEWS …

‘Measuring ‘Quality Housing’ in Telangana State: A Sub-District Level Study,’ The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December 2015, pp. 242-255.

‘Access to Banking Facilities and Credit to Muslims in Telangana State,’ submitted to Commission of Inquiry on Socio-Economic and Educational conditions of Muslims in the State of Telangana, Government of Telangana.

SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…CONFERENCES

‘Quality Housing in Telangana: A Sub-District Level Study,’ 98th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association, Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad, December 27-29, 2016.

LECTURES

‘Types of Data and Tools of Data Collection,’ Henry Martyn Institute, Hyderabad, September 2015.

JAFAR K.
Post-Doctoral Fellow

CHAPTERS…PAPERS…ARTICLES…REVIEWS …


SEMINARS…WORKSHOPS…CONFERENCES


**LECTURES**


**D. SUNDER RAJ**
Research Associate

**SEMINARS...WORKSHOPS...CONFERENCES**


**KRITI SHARMA**
Legal Researcher

**CHAPTERS...PAPERS...ARTICLES...REVIEWS...**

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President, CSD

Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President of CSD, a former foreign secretary, Government of India and Chairperson, Commission of Common School System, is an economist and educationist having taught at Jawaharlal Nehru University. His area of research includes international economic relations and social and economic development. He writes prolifically, broadly following the themes of international security and disarmament, international development cooperation, world order and development and education. He has authored two books, Unequal Treaty: World Trading Order after GATT and India’s Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World; he has also edited three books, including, Indian Society Today: Challenges of Equality, Integration and Empowerment; and has co-edited six other volumes.

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An agricultural economist, Dr Haque’s specialisation lies in the area of agricultural development and policy. Author of a dozen books and numerous research papers his most recent publications include Empowerment of Rural Women in Developing Countries, Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of BT. Cotton in India, Land Policies for Inclusive Growth and Agrarian Reforms and Institutional Changes in India.

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Out of a 35-year career in the civil services, Anita Kaul spent over 25 years in the social sector, giving her an opportunity to understand the multiple deprivations that marginalised sections, especially women and children, face in the areas of education, health and nutrition. She retired as Secretary to the Union Government, Department of Law and Justice in September 2014.

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R. Govinda is a former Vice Chancellor of National University of Educational Planning and Administration specialising in policy analysis, literacy and elementary education. His most recent publications include, *Who Goes to School? Study of Exclusion in Indian School Education*. He is currently working on a book titled, *Democracy, Human Rights and Education* as part of a National Fellowship from ICSSR.

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Zoya Hasan is Professor Emerita, Centre for Political Studies and former Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Published widely in the area of Indian politics, State, democracy, development and political parties, she is the author/editor of 18 books, including most recently, *Congress After Indira: Policy, Power, Political Change (1984-2009)* and *Politics of Inclusion: Caste, Minority and Affirmative Action* and a collection of essays, *Democracy and the Crisis of Inequality*.

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Manoranjan Mohanty is a former professor of political science, University of Delhi and a China scholar. His most recent publications include *Red and Green: Five Decades of the Indian Maoist Movement; Building a Just World*, *Essays in Honour of Muchkund Dubey* (co-ed), and *Ideology Matters: China from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping*.

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Ashok Pankaj is a Professor at the Council for Social Development. He specialises in law and political economy with a focus on public policy, institutions of governance and development and interface between democracy and development. His most recent publication is *Subalternity, Exclusion and Social Change in India* (edited).

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K.B. Saxena taught political science in the University of Delhi before he joined the Indian Administrative Service. He was also a principal adviser to the Planning Commission. K.B. Saxena has prepared the report on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes for the National Human Rights Commission and has contributed a number of articles and papers and edited several books.

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Akhil Alha has been with the Council for Social Development since June 2014 and his areas of research are labour economics, rural development, agrarian distress, inequality and caste discrimination in labour markets.

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Ankita Goyal holds a PhD from the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her area of specialisation broadly covers agriculture, food security, sustainable farming and rural development. Dr Goyal has presented papers in many national and international seminars and has many research publications to her credit. She has co-authored a book, *Socio-economic Impact Assessment of BT Cotton in India*.

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Anamika Priyadarshini is a PhD in Global Gender Studies from State University of New York, Buffalo. Her research interests are unrecognised women workers, gender and development. She has published articles in leading journals and has received fellowships from prestigious institutions like the Margaret McNamara Foundation, SUNY Buffalo, Ford Foundation and Packard Foundation.

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Poornima M. holds a PhD on ‘Educational Reforms’ from Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She has recently completed two of her evaluation studies on ‘Impact Assessment of the National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)’ and ‘Legal Awareness and Access of Justice to the Marginalised in Rajasthan’. Her current assignments include research projects on ‘Reach and Role of Private Schools in India’ and ‘Barriers to Children’s Education in Chhattisgarh’.

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Surapa Raju’s recent publications include Development of Fishermen Community through Technology: Economics of Motorized Crafts in Fishing. He has recently completed a research study on ‘Climate Variations and its Impact on Marine Fishing Communities of Andhra Pradesh’ sponsored by ICSSR. surapajus@rediffmail.com

Sujit Kumar Mishra is a development economist. His most recent publications include, ‘Putting Value to Human Health in Coal Mining Region of India’ in Journal of Health Management; and ‘Dispossessed by Development: Mining, Habitations, Lives and Livelihoods’ in India Social Development Report 2016. sujitkumar72@gmail.com

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Shankar Rao holds a PhD in economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University and has specialised in developmental studies. His current research focusses on issues of land, agriculture, labour and social development and he is working on an ICSSR's sponsored project entitled, ‘Land Markets, Rising Agricultural Land Prices and Implications for Agricultural and Allied Productive Activities: A Comparative Study of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.’ shankarrao786@gmail.com

Sivakumar Danyasi has completed his PhD in economics from the University of Hyderabad. His research interest and current focus pertain to development studies including health, education, livelihoods and agriculture. sivadanyasi@gmail.com

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R. Balaji has completed his M.A in political science and an MPhil in social exclusion and inclusive policy from the University of Hyderabad. His research areas are rural development, education and tribal rights. He worked on the PESA Act in Bhadrachalam ITDA Area for his MPhil programme.

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B. Srinivasa Reddy holds a Master’s degree in economics from Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Anantapur. His area of interests cover rural development, poverty alleviation, and women’s empowerment through capacity building and human resources development at various levels.

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Kriti Sharma is a law graduate from NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. She works on human rights and policy issues.

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D. Narasimha Reddy, a noted economist, was Professor of Economics and Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, where he taught for over two decades. His areas of research interest include science policy studies, political economy of development and labour economics.

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ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016

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Auditor’s Report
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

To the Members of the General Body of
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Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Council for Social Development (the Council), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Council in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors’ judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Council’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Council’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditors’ Report and Opinion

We report that:

(i) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(ii) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Council so far as appears from our examination of the books;

(iii) the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
(iv) in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report comply with the applicable accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(v) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

a) in the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the Council as at March 31, 2016; and

b) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 of the Schedule – H ‘Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts’ forming part of the financial statements regarding audit of the financial statements of South Regional Centre (SRC) of the Council at Hyderabad and merger thereof in the financial statements of the Council. The financial statements of the SRC are audited by another Independent Auditor. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 008714C

(Krishna Kumar Singh)
Partner
M. No. : 077494

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26/09/2016
## COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Sanjha Rachana, 53, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

**ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016**

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 31-Mar-16</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-15</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORPUS FUND (At Hyderabad)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,461,153.07 Balance as per last Account</td>
<td>44,461,153.07</td>
<td>4,947,810.22</td>
<td>46,408,963.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Compulsory apportionment of Interest on RBI Corpus Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVELOPMENT FUND (At Hyderabad) ICSSR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,176,607.48 Balance as per last Account</td>
<td>5,176,607.48</td>
<td>643,368.00</td>
<td>9,255,713.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Amount transferred to Fixed Assets Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>4,722,463.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,450,236.49 Balance as per last Account</td>
<td>5,450,236.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Transfer (net) to Other Grants Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Expenditure incurred during the year</td>
<td>5,450,236.49</td>
<td>3,530,844.00</td>
<td>1,879,392.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,558,589.00 Balance as per last Account</td>
<td>1,558,589.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Expenditure incurred during the year</td>
<td>351,675.00</td>
<td>1,206,914.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLICATION FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862,862.00 Balance as per last Account</td>
<td>862,862.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Expenditure incurred during the year</td>
<td>862,862.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53,395,198.43</td>
<td>64,554,130.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS (AT COST)</strong> (As per Schedule - D)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,602,458.15 Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,054,606.70 Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS (ACQUIRED OUT OF OTHER GRANTS)</strong> (As per Schedule - E)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247,888.00 Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,606,348.49 Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC.</strong> (As per Schedule - G)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141,230,808.25 Cash and Bank Balances (including Fixed Deposits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,204,531.31 Grants Receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423,329.62 Security Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,891,757.00 Loans, Advances, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,026,517.00 Tax Deducted at Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-15</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-16</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-15</th>
<th>As at 31-Mar-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last account</td>
<td>8,109,589.36</td>
<td>8,109,589.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Depreciation for the year</td>
<td>449,926.06</td>
<td>449,926.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Adjustment during the year</td>
<td>6,559,515.36</td>
<td>6,559,515.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last account</td>
<td>270,520.00</td>
<td>270,520.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Depreciation for the year</td>
<td>9,296.00</td>
<td>9,296.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilised Other Grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(As per Schedule - B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delhi</td>
<td>2,877,596.07</td>
<td>2,877,596.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hyderabad</td>
<td>12,742,557.80</td>
<td>12,742,557.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities and Provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(As per Schedule - C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delhi</td>
<td>20,315,384.00</td>
<td>20,315,384.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hyderabad</td>
<td>12,255,515.00</td>
<td>12,255,515.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| T O T A L                     | 183,238,045.82  | 178,613,844.13  | 183,238,045.82  | 178,613,844.13  |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule - H)

Schedules A to H form an integral part of the accounts.

As per our report of even date attached

for Singh, Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

Krishna Kumar Singh
Partner
M. No. 077464

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26/09/2016

For Council for Social Development

(Shyam Ali)
Finance Officer

(Ashok Kumar Parkash)
Director
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Year Ended</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31-Mar-16</td>
<td>General Account</td>
<td>Other Grants Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,441,980.00</td>
<td>Salaries and Allowances</td>
<td>25,146,522.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,543,606.00</td>
<td>Honorary / Fellowship Expenses</td>
<td>3,088,177.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822,780.00</td>
<td>PF Contribution and Admin Charges</td>
<td>1,122,203.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,226,295.00</td>
<td>Rent and Agent Expenses</td>
<td>3,299,812.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58,058.00</td>
<td>LTC and Medical</td>
<td>48,034.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,057.00</td>
<td>Uniforms</td>
<td>73,020.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,054,931.70</td>
<td>Traveling and Conveyance</td>
<td>913,800.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,952,756.50</td>
<td>Boarding and Lodging</td>
<td>609,056.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362,069.00</td>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>82,802.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453,806.00</td>
<td>Telephone, Internet and Postage</td>
<td>137,801.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61,520.00</td>
<td>Advertisement Charges</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,605,226.00</td>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>3,697.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64,900.00</td>
<td>Website Expenses</td>
<td>15,546.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>619,263.35</td>
<td>Vehicle Hiring, Running and Maintenance</td>
<td>293,408.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,619.00</td>
<td>Computers Maintenance</td>
<td>39,504.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86,759.00</td>
<td>Equipments Maintenance</td>
<td>127,354.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163,965.00</td>
<td>Air Conditioners Maintenance</td>
<td>144,721.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659,498.00</td>
<td>Building Maintenance</td>
<td>127,080.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303,972.00</td>
<td>TDS Written off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>961,969.80</td>
<td>Electricity and Water Charges</td>
<td>858,860.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305,811.08</td>
<td>Office and Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>812,328.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406,903.00</td>
<td>Books and Journals</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188,277.00</td>
<td>Library Expenses</td>
<td>295,871.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,775.00</td>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>225,645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,433.00</td>
<td>Legal and Professional Fees</td>
<td>31,690.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85,020.00</td>
<td>IIC Membership Fees</td>
<td>84,270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>Social Change Journal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,143,879.00</td>
<td>DDML/ CDOM/ Seminars/ Programmes</td>
<td>267,668.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412,892.00</td>
<td>Security Expenses</td>
<td>459,079.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332,445.00</td>
<td>Training Courses/ Programmes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,023,616.00</td>
<td>Data Collection, Entry and Processing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,866,279.50</td>
<td>Research Expenses</td>
<td>793,387.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,465,476.17</td>
<td>Other Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,225,187.00</td>
<td>Sub-lent Charges</td>
<td>2,517,485.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367,148.00</td>
<td>House Keeping Expenses</td>
<td>328,619.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,377.00</td>
<td>Social Development Report</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41,850.00</td>
<td>CSD Working Papers/ Publications</td>
<td>377,842.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106,848.00</td>
<td>PG Diploma Course Expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958,310.00</td>
<td>Other Receipts - Hyderabad</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97,428.00</td>
<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>97,428.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,708.00</td>
<td>Certification of FCRA Return Others</td>
<td>24,621.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,419.00</td>
<td>Reimbursement of Expenses</td>
<td>3,227.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,700.00</td>
<td>Loss on Sale of Assets</td>
<td>28,860.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003  

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16</th>
<th>For the Year Ended 31-Mar-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Account</td>
<td>Other Grants Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>568,210.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delhi</td>
<td>10,781.31</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over Expenditure transferred to:</td>
<td>1,212,589.03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development Fund (Hyderabad)</td>
<td>8,902,658.54</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>81,231,805.55</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount in ₹

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule - H)

Schedules A to H form an integral part of the accounts.

As per our report of even date attached.

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

(Krishna Kumar Singh)
Partner
M. No. 077494

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26/09/2016

for Council for Social Development
(Usha Ail)
Finance Officer

(Ashok Kumar Punjaji)
Director
COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2016

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. The Council for Social Development (the Council) is a Society registered in Delhi under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. South Regional Centre (SRC) of the Council is at Hyderabad. As per the constitution of the Council, SRC at Hyderabad and its audited accounts are integral part of the Council.

Financial statements of the SRC are audited by the auditors other than principal auditor of the Council. Audited financial statements of the SRC for a financial year are merged in the financial statements of the Council for the respective financial year after making necessary adjustments.

2. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis and in accordance with mandatory accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, unless otherwise stated. Interest on loan to staff is accounted for on cash basis.

3. Fixed Assets acquired out of own funds are shown at cost of acquisition including incidental and direct expenses related to the acquisition. Amounts provided as depreciation on the fixed assets are shown under the head 'Depreciation Fund' instead of being shown as deduction from gross values of those assets.

4. Fixed Assets acquired out of core/ project grants are charged to the respective projects. Fixed Assets Fund are created for the assets acquired out of core/ project grants. Depreciation on such assets is adjusted from the fixed assets and the Fixed Assets Fund Account.

5. Depreciation on the fixed assets is provided on written down value method at the rates prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Assets purchased and put to use on or after 1st October of a year are depreciated during that year at half of the rates stated above.

6. Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In case of such an indication, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised as impairment loss.

7. Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased assets are classified as operating leases. Lease rent received on letting out the office premises are recognised as an income in the Income and Expenditure Account.

8. Books and periodicals purchased for library are charged off to revenue in the year of purchase unless otherwise stated.

9. Retirement Benefits:

Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in which the employee has rendered services.

Employer’s Contribution to the Employee’s Provident Fund is made to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Provision for leave encashment is made as per rules of the Council for which there is no specific funding/investment.

Provision for Gratuity for the employees is made as per rules of the Council. However, the SRC has opted for LIC Group Gratuity Scheme for its Employees and the gratuity fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India.
10 Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

11 Development Fund at SRC of CSD is utilised for the purchase of fixed assets.

12 Research & Development Fund is utilised for research and development activities undertaken by the Council independently and to finance deficit, if any, in execution of projects.

13 Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provision required settling the obligation are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. Disclosure is also made in respect of a present obligation that probably requires an outflow of resources, where it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the related outflow.

14 Contingent Liability – Nil

15 Capital Commitment - Nil

16 As per the information available, there are no amounts due that require disclosure/ provisioning as per the requirements of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

17 In the opinion of the management of the Council, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realised in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and provision for all known liabilities have been made in the financial statements.

18 During the current year, the SRC has acquired books and periodicals of Rs. 41,18,744 for Library Development and the same has been capitalised.

19 The Council has given part of its office premises on lease and lease rent income under this agreement for the year is Rs. 2,51,68,354 (previous year – Rs. 2,22,45,371).

20 The previous year’s figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year’s figures.

Signatories to Schedule A to H

As per our report of even date attached

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 008714C

(Krishna Kumar Singh)
Partner
M. No. 077494

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26/09/2016

for Council for Social Development

(Izhar Ali)
Finance Officer

(Ashok Kumar Pankaj)
Director

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Images ... 2015-2016