



ANNUAL REPORT

Council for Social Development

INDIA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT





COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

2016
2017

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About CSD

For over five decades the Council for Social Development (CSD) has functioned as a non-profit, non-partisan, vibrant, research and advocacy institution on social development with special focus on the welfare of the marginalised. CSD began its journey in 1962 as an informal study group comprising 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, the Council acquired a formal status as an affiliate of the India International Centre (IIC). In August 1970, it was registered as a Society with Dr C.D. Deshmukh as President and Dr Durgabai Deshmukh as Executive Chairperson and Honorary Director. At present, distinguished diplomat and educationist, Professor Muchkund Dubey, is the President of the Council, with Professor Manoranjan Mohanty as the Vice President. Through its programmes relating to research, seminars, lectures, capacity-building and publications, CSD actively participates in policy discourses in social development. In pursuit of its vision, it regularly undertakes studies and advocacy activities in key areas of development, education, health, rural development, governance, human rights, and social justice. Its pioneering efforts have helped in shaping policy, programme implementation, and promotion of critical ideas, approaches, and strategies designed to bring about social change. In order to study and monitor social development processes in southern states of India, Dr Durgabai Deshmukh set up CSD's Southern Regional Centre (CSD-SRC) in Hyderabad in 1967 which is funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Government of Telangana. The SRC is governed by a managing committee, with Professor Shanta Sinha, an eminent educationist and child rights expert, as the Chairperson.

From Director's Desk



In 1917 Mahatma Gandhi launched the Champaran Satyagraha against the practice of indigo cultivation by tenant cultivators under highly exploitative arrangements. They were not only compelled to produce indigo on a certain portion of their land, but were forced to sell it at a pre-determined price, unilaterally decided by the land owners. Have the conditions of peasants changed between then and now? When news of incidences of farmers' suicides continues to pour in alongside the celebration of Champaran Satyagrah Centenary, the question that comes to mind is: where does Indian agriculture in general, and peasants in particular, stand after 100 years of Champaran Satyagrah and 70 years of Independence?

In 2016-17, the Council took up a number of studies related to farmers and agriculture. Studies were conducted on farmers' access to institutional credit, changing land markets, tenancy rights, food security, labour and employment in rural areas. A study on access to institutional credit showed not only wide regional disparities, but continued dependence on non-institutional sources of finance of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, landless farmers and women farmers. Various studies on farmers' suicides have attributed the problem to stressed agrarian conditions in general and credit from non-institutional sources, in particular. Because of agrarian crisis and heavy indebtedness, several farmers sold off their land, the principal source of their livelihood. But unlike in the past, when there was intra-village and inter-farmer transaction of land, an ongoing study in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra shows a shift in the nature of land markets. Non-cultivators have become the main buyers of land in rural areas for speculative profit making with serious implications, for food security and distress migration to urban areas. In addition, a study on migration showed that lack of local employment in rural area forced people to migrate to urban area.

A study examined calorie consumption pattern across income groups. It found that lower income segment was still heavily dependent on food grains as the principal source of their calorie requirements. The second part of this study questions the methodology adopted by the Indian Council of Medical Research that has reduced the recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for calorie consumption.

The Council attaches a great deal of importance to the issues of rising income and wealth inequality, widening regional disparities and further marginalisation of the dispossessed sections of the society, for which it

undertook several studies. A study of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in eight states of India showed that the condition of the Most Backward Classes within the OBCs had gone from bad to worse, while preliminary observations of an ongoing study on land rights of women showed that they were deprived even in the matrilineal society of Meghalaya.

The Council considers promotion of education, health and nutrition as the key components of a social sector development strategy for developing society like India. Initial findings of a study on privatisation of school education in India showed that the private sector had made rapid inroads into elementary education across States. On the other hand, the role of government schools has declined both in number and enrolment of students. Another study on Barriers to School Education in Chhattisgarh showed that multiple impediments to education included socio-economic conditions, school infrastructure and local security, especially the conflict situation that prevailed in more than fifty percent of the districts of the State. The Council undertook a study for the National Human Rights Commission to examine the problems of surrogates and suggested need for effective mechanism for regulation.

A couple of evaluation studies on digital literacy, legal literacy and e-swabilambika programmes of the Government of India showed a digital divide across states, patriarchal grip that restricted women from acquiring legal knowledge and restrictive access to internet and computers for trained women.

To provide a forum to scholars, activists, policy makers, practitioners and media, the Council organised seminars, workshops, and memorial lectures. A national seminar in Delhi on “Liberating Farmers from Debt Trap” and an international seminar in Hyderabad on “Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China” were organised. Another national seminar on “Indian Perspectives on Social Sector Issues and Sustainable Development Goals” was held in Delhi.

The Council held consultations on the government’s Draft New Education Policy, 2016, and on the topic of “Towards a New Strategy for Research and Advocacy in the Field of Education”. A workshop on “Democracy and Minority Rights”, organised at Delhi, underlined the issues and problems of Minorities in Indian democracy. The SRC, Hyderabad, held several workshops on the Methodology of Social Science Research, with focus on training young scholars in quantitative methods. The Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture focused on Codified Hindu Law and its impact on gender relations. The C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture put the spotlight on Changing Political Economy of Media in India.

The Council’s bi-annual Social Development Report 2016 on Disability Rights Perspectives, presented new research in disability study, while the first of its kind, Telangana Social Development Report 2017, presented a comprehensive status of social sector development in the State.

The Right to Education Forum focused on status of education while the Social Development Forum discussed the social sector allocations in the Union Budget, dissected black economy in the context of demonetisation, held panel discussions on the Bandung legacy of Afro-Asian Unity, and on the Effectiveness of Inter-faith Initiatives.

The Council wishes to place on record its gratitude to government and non-government organizations for providing financial support and to academic colleagues from within and outside India for their help and cooperation in pursuit of various activities. I express thanks to the President, members of the General Body, Executive Committee, Administrative and Finance Committee, Research and Publication Committee for their guidance. Faculty members have been a great source of strength for pursuing academic activities of the Council. Administrative and other support staff have been kind and cooperative. I would like to thank all of them.

I place the Annual Report for 2016-2017 before you.

December 2017

Ashok Pankaj

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 GOVERNANCE
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 ADVISORY
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Research

CSD, Delhi COMPLETED PROJECTS

Agriculture Credit

Gender and Development

Health and Nutrition

Digital/Legal Literacy in E-Governance

Migration and Labour



AGRICULTURE CREDIT

ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BY FARMERS IN EASTERN INDIA

Sponsoring Agency National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Dev. (NABARD)

Project Director Professor T. Haque

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Ankita Goyal, Mr. Gitesh Sinha, Ms. Jaya Lekshmi Nair

The objective of this research project was to analyse the trends and patterns of utilisation of production and investment credit in agriculture in the Indian States of Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It also aimed to assess the extent to which different categories of farmers, informal tenants, and women farmers accessed institutional credit.

The study showed that institutional credit flow for agriculture and allied activities in India grew at the rate of 23 per cent between 2001-02 and 2013-14. The growth rate for short-term production credit (22.4 per cent) increased at a faster rate than that of long-term investment credit (18.2 per cent). Commercial banks provided most of the ground level credit (71.5 per cent in 2013-14), whereas the corresponding share of cooperative banks was low (16.9 per cent). There was wide inter-regional disparity in the flow of ground level credit. In 2014-15, of the total institutional credit, the Southern region's share was 37.6 per followed by Northern region's at 23.9 per cent. The corresponding shares of the Eastern and North-eastern regions were only 9.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. Among the Eastern states, West Bengal accounted for a share of 4.4 per cent whereas the corresponding shares of Bihar, Odisha, and Jharkhand were very low, at 2.7 per cent, 2.0 per cent, and 0.3 per cent, respectively.

Legalise land leasing and women's farm ownership rights. SC/ST discrimination in availing credit more social than systemic.

The study found widespread dependence of the small and marginal farmers, share- croppers, landless farmers, and women farmers on informal or non-institutional sources of credit in all the regions covered. These borrowers also paid high rates of interest on loans, which pushed them into a perpetual debt trap situation. One of the key constraints for tenant farmers in accessing institutional credit was absence of a written lease agreement owing to restrictive tenancy laws in India. Similarly, most women farmers did not have land ownership rights and therefore failed to obtain loan. The study concluded that legalising land leasing and ensuring women's land ownership rights will go a long way in improving access to institutional credit for tenants and women farmers.

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

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Project Director Dr. Ankita Goyal

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Gitesh Sinha

The twin objective of this research project was to document trends and patterns of loans taken by small and marginal farmers, especially of those belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities (SC and ST), from formal and informal sources, and also to analyse the constraints faced by them in accessing credit. The study, which was based on both secondary and primary data, was conducted in the Indian States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha, with a sample size of 300 farmers across different groups and social categories.

Legalise land leasing and women's farm ownership rights. SC/ST discrimination in availing credit more social than systemic.

The study indicated that the discrimination faced by SC/ST farmers in accessing credit was more social than systemic. For instance, even within a village, their habitations were confined to a particular area away from other social groups, which compelled them to travel longer distances to reach banks and other lending institutions. It was found that the credit taken by the farmers was not exclusively utilised for one purpose, and that the money was treated as a repository to be used whenever and in any way required, be it for agriculture, investment in entrepreneurship, for expenditure on education or for emergency medical expenses. Since there are no returns on consumption expenditures, and income from agriculture was not assured, the probability of the farmer faltering in repayment was high. This was reinforced by the fact that a large number of farmers in the six districts under study defaulted on repayment of their loans or were delayed in repayment. Since non-repayment of credit constrains the borrowers from receiving further loans from any formal source, farmers depending on such credit had to resort to private money-lenders or friends and relatives to meet their expenses, even on exorbitant rates of interest. This pushed them into a vicious cycle of debt, leading to penury and destitution.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMICS, ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT: WOMEN'S ROADMAP FOR UTTARAKHAND

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Project Director Dr. Anamika Priyadarshini

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Prashant Mishra

The objective of this study was to understand and underline women's perspectives and vision of development in the ecologically fragile state of Uttarakhand. The research was based on a survey by 1600 research participants, followed by an ethnographic study and some Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs). It was conducted in Pithoragarh town and Talla Bhainskot village of Pithoragarh district, Uttarkashi town and Maneri, Deedsaari and Bhatwari villages of Uttarkashi district in Uttarakhand. One of the two districts selected for the study, Uttarkashi, was devastated in the 2012-13 floods with Deedsaari and Bhatwari villages falling under a shifting zone, and consequently severely affected not only by the floods but also earthquakes over the past two decades. On the other hand, Pithoragarh district was not impacted by any major natural disaster in the past 50 years, though Talla Bhainskot village is completely disconnected and severely affected during the rains.

The study highlighted different perceptions of women on development issues in the two surveyed districts of Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi. Women in Pithoragarh envisaged development primarily as enhancement of infrastructural facilities such as improvement in roads, educational institutions, hospitals, and livelihood opportunities. The women of

Women seek space in society and environment.

Uttarkashi, on the other hand, raised larger issues like the impact of reservations in the panchayats/wards and on women's space in the society and the economy. They challenged gender norms and displayed remarkable awareness and sensitivity towards ecology and the environment. The study showed that women's perceptions in the two districts also varied from each other because of historical and socio-cultural reasons. For instance, the women of Pithoragarh, which was part of a princely state, were more outgoing and progressive than their counterparts in Uttarkashi, which had been part of the colonial administration. The relief and rehabilitation measures in both districts were found to be influenced by social norms, and there was discrimination against Dalits in terms of access to relief measures. It was also observed that the depletion of common property resources had not only increased the risk of a natural disaster, but also reduced the scope of livelihoods for the poor people in the rural areas of the districts under study.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WELL-BEING AND IMPROVED CALORIE INTAKE

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development

Project Director Professor Imrana Qadeer

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Sourindra M. Ghosh

This project examines the ways in which shifts in calorie intakes continue to hurt peoples' well-being, and aims to understand whether an increase in calorie intake through the consumption of cheaper foods improves well-being.

Strengthen PDS and MGNREGA to ensure access to food for poor.

The study showed that while there was a direct relationship between rising calories and Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) groups in each round, there was a decline in total calories over the years for the same MPCE group. This decline was characterised by declining consumption of high-value foods and basic foods including pulses. Oils and fats were the only exception to this rule, and among the lowest MPCE group, the intake of calories actually improved over time rather than decline. This rise in their calorie intake was due to the intake of basic and not high-value foods. The reversal in the decline in 2011–12 not only negated the thesis of declining needs due to improved working conditions, but also underlined the value of this revival in policy reviews as far as recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) and welfare programmes are concerned. The improvement in calorie intake in 2011–12 over 2009–19 showed that no one was worse off and some were even better off (a Pareto improvement). Yet, there was no improvement in the consumption of high-quality foods, which, in fact, declined even among the MPCE groups that showed an improvement in calorie intake, as it did among the poorest. This improvement was due to an increase in the intake of basic foods (cereals and pulses) rather than high-value foods like milk and meat. Eating out was an important factor, especially in the rural areas, and among the poor for whom it was not a manifestation of luxury but instead signified access to cheap, and quickly and easily available food, given their working constraints. In urban areas, people with higher MPCE still ate out more than others. However, cheaper calorie intake and shrinking food expenditure was observed at the lowest MPCE level urban expenditures on food but it did not fall; rural expenditures showed a marginal decline. This decline in calorie and quality was associated with income pressures.

Thus, the study recommended that as the total calorie intakes respond to income stresses, it is crucial to implement strategies in India's planning processes that make incomes stable and provide work. Further, a strategy aiming at the achievement of basic food sufficiency at affordable prices is considered more appropriate as compared to commercial strategies of fortification and micronutrient promotion. It may thus be concluded that government programmes such as the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) need to be strengthened to ensure access to basic food, especially for the poor.

DIGITAL/LEGAL LITERACY IN E-GOVERNANCE

DIGITAL LITERACY TRAINING TO NON-IT LITERATE CITIZENS: IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL DIGITAL LITERACY MISSION (NDLM)

Sponsoring Agency CSC E-Governance Services India Ltd., Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Project Director Dr. Poornima M.

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Gitesh Sinha, Ms. Ramandeep Kaur

The basic objective of this project was to evaluate the NDLM training on various aspects such as beneficiary coverage, training infrastructure, training components, and utilisation. The study included a sample of 30,000 beneficiaries, who

Digital literacy be directed towards utility services not social media. Women-friendly measures needed to enhance their participation.

constituted 3 per cent of the total beneficiaries, through the stratified random sampling method. A structural beneficiary schedule was canvassed through telephone.

The overall assessment of the programme indicated that its implementation has been satisfactory, but there are pronounced regional variations in implementation and impact. An assessment of the gender-wise distribution of the beneficiaries showed that more than one-third of the total beneficiaries were female. As regards the caste-wise data, it showed that 43.45 per cent of the beneficiaries were from Other Backward Class (OBC), 20 per cent were from Scheduled Caste (SC), and 7.14 per cent were from Scheduled Tribe (ST). The trainees were found to use digital devices for various purposes, including accessing emails, internet browsing, and logging on to social media sites like Facebook and WhatsApp. A large number of respondents were, however, not able to utilise their learning as they lacked access to a digital device after the training period.

The study recommended that the training modules should be designed as per the needs of the beneficiaries belonging to diverse age and educational groups. Due to server and technical problems such as crowding on the portal, examinations for providing certificates to the beneficiaries were not conducted on time in some states. It was, therefore, recommended that the examination could be conducted for different states in different time slots. It was observed that students who took the training, use digital devices mostly for accessing WhatsApp and Facebook, and for playing games. Thus, there is need to emphasise the usage of digital devices for accessing other utility-based online government services.

LEGAL AWARENESS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR THE MARGINALISED SECTIONS: IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE LEGAL LITERACY PROGRAMME (LLP) IN RAJASTHAN

Sponsoring Agency CSC E-Governance Services India Ltd., Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Project Director Dr. Poornima M.

Associated Academic Staff Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Mr. Gitesh Sinha, Ms. Taarika Singh

The 'Access to Justice' Project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) across eight states of the country with a view to improving legal literacy among the marginalised population. This study was aimed at evaluating the impact of the training programme by examining the coverage of the targeted beneficiaries of Legal Literacy Programme (LLP), by understanding the perception of the trainees on the mode of delivery of the programme.

It also recognised and analysed the impact of the legal awareness training amongst the trained beneficiaries to highlight the overall outcome of LLP in different districts of Rajasthan in terms of promotion of access to justice. The study was conducted by using telephonic and field survey methods. The stratified random sampling method

was used to ensure coverage of the population belonging to various sub-categories in the sample. Field work was undertaken in Alwar, Dausa, and Jaipur districts of the state. A sample of 4,789 was drawn for the study, of which a total of 3,439 respondents were finally interviewed.

Dominant Patriarchal norms prevent women's space. Gender sensitization should be promoted to create gender-neutral environment.

The study found that participation of women in the LLP was limited in comparison to that of men, as dominant patriarchal norms prevented women from entering the public sphere. The proportions of general, Other Backward Class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe participants in the LLP were 26 per cent, 48 per cent, 18 per cent, and 8 per cent, respectively. The duration of training was approximately 2-3 hours on the same day, and covered six themes. However, the percentage of trainees who were able to avail of justice after the training was notably small. Only 1 per cent of the female trainees and 4 per cent of the male trainees were reported to have availed of justice after receiving training in legal literacy.

The study recommends that women-friendly measures should be promoted to increase the participation of women in the legal awareness programme. Further, gender sensitisation should also be promoted as part of the training to create a gender-neutral environment. The content of the training material should be published in regional languages to make it more accessible to the people. Village Level Educators (VLEs) should be imparted formal training as part of the LLP to enable them to become qualified paralegal professionals who can assist community members in availing justice. The training should be organised over a number of days, to enable it to cover a larger range of issues across different sessions.

MIGRATION AND LABOUR

EVALUATION STUDY OF THE MIGRATION OF LABOUR TO AND FROM KARNATAKA

Sponsoring Agency Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Project Director Dr. Anamika Priyadarshini

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Prashant Mishra

The proposed research intended to understand the push and pull factors of migration in the State of Karnataka by analysing the available data, literature and survey of migrant labourers in the state. Its specific objectives were to understand how individuals arrived at migration decision, to what extent the decision reflected individual aspirations and the role played by the household and community in decision-making. It tried to understand which of the reasons such as poverty, crop failure, small landholdings, and lack of employment opportunities in the places of domicile, could be accounted for the migration.

The study was conducted among a sample of 518 migrant labourers in six districts of three Indian states, viz. Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa. It shows that about 60 per cent of the workers reported lack of jobs in their domicile state as the main reason for their migration. A majority of the migrant workers (68 per cent) belonged to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class and most of them were landless. Women labourers reported facing discrimination at the destination or place of migration. Most of the workers reported that they enjoyed better living conditions at their origin place than at the place of migration.

Generate livelihoods at local level to stem migration. Workers should be trained on their rights.

There is need for effective implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and for generating livelihood options at local level. Stringent law/policies must be enforced to counter the monopoly of unregistered contractors, who charge hefty commissions from migrant workers for finding jobs for them. Organisations and Cells meant for the protection of rights of migrant workers, especially women, for ensuring their safety at the workplace must be strengthened. Provisions must be made for organising regular training workshops to educate workers about their rights. Policies ensuring migrant workers' easy access to basic services such as health, sanitation and other necessary welfare services need to be formulated.

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ONGOING PROJECTS

HARNESSING AND LEVERAGING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND THROUGH INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research (Under Durgabai Deshmukh Chair)

Project Director Professor Narendra Jadhav

The objectives of this study are to analyse the demographic dividend available for India up till 2030, its overall extent, as well as its specific dimensions including social and religious distribution, to identify the gaps in terms of key indicators that need to be filled so as to fully harness and leverage the dividend both, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, and lastly to suggest a detailed roadmap of policy measures covering areas such as school education, higher education, vocational education and technical education that are critical for achieving in a phased manner the desired levels of the key indicators identified.

The study is mainly based on secondary data and close interactions with experts in the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Union Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and other Ministries, as well as with the National Skill Development Agency.

A STUDY OF CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN MEGHALAYA AND JHARKHAND

Sponsoring Agency Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), Washington DC

Project Director Professor T. Haque

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Ankita Goyal

It is widely reported that the 5th and 6th Scheduled Areas in India, which are pre-dominantly populated by tribal community, are facing increasing problems of land conflict due to the non-recognition of customary land rights. Against this backdrop, the objectives of this study are to analyse the nature of customary land tenure systems in the selected scheduled areas; to identify the status of locals versus non-locals in managing land resources in the scheduled areas; to pinpoint the steps taken by the concerned state governments to undertake survey settlement operations, or codify the customary laws; and also to analyse the extent to which women have secure land rights under the customary laws of various states in the selected scheduled areas.

The study is slated to be conducted in all districts of Meghalaya and one representative district each from Santhal Parganas Division and Chhota Nagpur Division in Jharkhand. It would be mainly driven by focus group discussions and interviews of selected male and female-headed farm households, as well as village chiefs and local officers.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF 'CATEGORY B' ASSETS UNDER MGNREGS: INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION AMONG PARA-5 BENEFICIARIES

Sponsoring Agency National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, through the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India

Project Director Professor Ashok Pankaj

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Mondira Bhattacharya, Mr. Rajender Singh

This objectives of this study are to evaluate the distribution of individual assets under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, across beneficiary households, and to assess

the socio-economic impact of individual MGNREGA assets on beneficiary households. These assets include land development, livelihood creation, construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana, as well as assets aimed at promoting livestock and fisheries. The beneficiary households include Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families, beneficiaries of land reforms, beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India, small and marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, followed by beneficiaries under Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The study is based on both, the primary and secondary, data. Secondary information has been taken from the MGNREGA website while the primary data has been collected through field surveys in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, and Tamil Nadu. A sample of 320 beneficiaries of individual assets and 80 beneficiaries of community assets has been selected for conducting in-depth interviews.

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

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Akhil Alha

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Santosh Varma up to May 20, 2016 and Mr. Chetan Khanna up to May 27, 2016

The objective of the study is to explore the changes that have taken place in the agrarian structures during the period of the agrarian crisis which started in the 1990's pertaining to tenancy, production relations, changes in the rural labour market, emergence of new migration streams, and changes in the existing ones. The study tries to explore the changes in agrarian structures in India with special emphasis on the land-lease and tenancy agreements.

The study is based on both, primary and secondary sources, and involves a sample size of 800 farming households selected through the stratified random sampling method from four States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan.

SCHEDULED CASTE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: STATUS, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES - A STUDY OF PUNJAB, UTTAR PRADESH, AND MAHARASHTRA

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Directors Professor K.B. Saxena, Professor Ashok Pankaj (Co-Director)

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Akhil Alha

The proposed study aims to examine the constraints and challenges faced by Dalit entrepreneurs and to understand the various forms of discrimination faced by them. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the barriers to the establishment and sustenance of business firms owned/run by Dalits owing to discrimination against them on the basis of their caste identity through detailed case studies in select districts in three states – Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, and to understand whether globalisation and liberalisation of the Indian economy has provided more opportunities to the Scheduled Caste or whether capitalist development has reinforced existing barriers.

This study makes use of both, quantitative and qualitative, data. It will make use of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) data to examine the number of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs in the three states. About 70 Dalit entrepreneurs (including petty, small and large ones) in each state will be interviewed by providing a structured questionnaire.

THE LOGIC OF INDIAN RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development

Project Director Professor Imrana Qadeer

Associated Academic Staff Mr. Sourindra M. Ghosh, Dr. Arathi. P. M.

This study takes off from an earlier work which shows a decline in calorie intakes in India. The specific objective of the study is to review the history of the evolution of Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for calories for India by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (2010) which have also been lowered since 1990 and, to examine the scientific validity of this lowering by examining the available evidence and the policy implications of these recommendations.

This work is based on secondary data review of the history of RDAs in India, the factors that influenced the decisions, the shifts in the recommendations over time, and the implications for policy. The sources of data that have been examined are the documents produced by ICMR expert committee reports since 1958 and historical literature and scientific studies selected by different institutions to assess the energy requirements of different categories of workers. In addition, the study intends to examine the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data on the hours of work, type of workers recorded, and data in other available sources such as the India Human Development Survey (IHDS), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations University (UNU) reports, among others.

REACH AND ROLE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Sponsoring Agency Nehru Memorial Trust for Cambridge University

Project Director Professor Ashok Pankaj

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Poornima M., Mr. Gitesh Sinha, Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Ms. Taarika Singh

The project aims to analyse the status of privatisation of elementary education in India and to assess the reach and role of private schools from the supply and demand side. It also aims to examine the reasons for parents getting attracted to private schools, and the financial implications, especially for the poor families. Further, it would study the facilities and quality of education in private schools vis-à-vis government schools, the fee structure in private schools, and their impact on the lower segments of the society as well as the implications of privatisation in realising the objectives of Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution providing for 'equality before law' and 'prohibition of discrimination' on various grounds.

Both primary and secondary data have been used for the study. Firstly, the available secondary data has been desk-reviewed in order to assess the status, reach, and quality of private and government schools across the four States in India selected for the study, viz. Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. The primary data has been collected from five villages of identified blocks in select district of each state. The district, block, and the villages selected are based on the index value obtained in the indicators of concentration of private schools to the proportion enrolment in them in rural areas.

DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF NON-IT LITERATE CITIZENS: AN ALL-INDIA EVALUATION OF DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN (DISHA)

Sponsoring Agency CSC E-Governance Services India Ltd., Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Project Director Dr. Poornima M.

Associated Academic Staff Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Mr. Gitesh Sinha, Ms. Taarika Singh

The Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) was implemented in 2015 to provide Information Technology (IT) literacy to 42.5 lakh non-IT literate persons. The present study aims at assessing the role of DISHA in providing

IT literacy to the targeted beneficiaries. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the coverage of targeted beneficiaries as per the criteria of selection adopted by the DISHA; to assess the training module and its compatibility with the objectives of the programme; to examine the availability of the training infrastructure with the service providers, that is, training institutes; to examine the impact of the training outcome on the beneficiaries; and lastly to suggest measures for improving implementation of the programme.

An Impact Assessment Framework covering the dimensions and indicators has been developed. A sample of 30,000 beneficiaries has been drawn through the stratified random sampling method. The targeted beneficiaries were interviewed over telephone.

A STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL RIGHTS AND CHALLENGES OF SURROGATES FROM MUMBAI AND DELHI

Sponsoring Agency National Human Rights Commission

Project Director Dr. Arathi P. M.

Associated Academic Staff Ms. Ramya Palavajhala, Ms. Bedadyuti Jha

This study will be conducted in the cities of New Delhi and Mumbai to understand surrogacy practices and legal obstacles in the development of best practices that should be adopted for protecting the rights of the surrogate mothers. The specific objectives of the study are to understand the impact of the new proposed law on the surrogacy practice in both the cities; to explore the challenges and difficulties in seeking justice by surrogate mothers due to violation of their rights; and lastly to develop best practices in the domain of surrogacy to minimise exploitation involved in both, commercial and altruistic, surrogacy.

This study is empirical in nature and based on short-term rigorous ethnographic study. It includes in-depth interviews with semi-structured, open-ended interview schedules among the surrogates and their family members (including those who have already delivered surrogate baby in the last five years). The study will use purposive sampling and other research tools like observation; unstructured interviews with staff members of In-vitro Fertilisation (IVF) clinics and agents; structured interviews of IVF specialists and doctors; and Focus Group Discussions at surrogacy hostels.

BARRIERS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CHHATTISGARH: A STUDY OF BASTAR AND SUKMA DISTRICTS

Sponsoring Agency New Education Group-Foundation for Innovation and Research in Education (NEG-FIRE)

Project Directors Professor Ashok Pankaj, Dr. Susmita Mitra

Associated Academic Staff Ms. Antora Borah, Mr. Gitesh Sinha

The tribal population of Chhattisgarh has an abysmally poor level of school education, mainly due to poverty, geographically scattered habitation, and the prevalence of Left-wing extremism in the state. In this backdrop, this study identifies the various barriers to elementary education in the tribal-dominated areas of Bastar and Sukma districts of Chhattisgarh, which have been most affected by conflict. It also seeks to examine the level of infrastructure and basic services related to school education and to document the education-related experiences of children, teachers, and community members.

The study makes use of both the primary and secondary data. The National Statistical Office (NSO) unit level data for the state and District Information System for Education data for the two selected districts have been analysed to examine the issues of enrolment, dropouts, school infrastructure, teachers' training, and other related aspects of school education. The National Council of Educational Research and Training data from National Achievement Report on learning outcomes have been examined to assess the level of learning. Samples of 60 teachers, 200 students, and 200 parents have been interviewed through structured questionnaires during the field survey and Focused Group Discussions held with SMC members and villagers.

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

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Professor Ashok Pankaj

The study aims at a comparative study of access, opportunity and impact of wage employment versus self-employment of women in India in order to understand the different social, cultural, and economic barriers to women's participation in wage and self-employment; to analyse which of the two has greater empowerment effects; and lastly to explore if there are any significant differences in degree, quality, and long-term gender development impacts of wage employment vis-à-vis self-employment.

The study has been carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar in a comparative framework. It is largely based on a primary survey, though it also makes use of secondary sources to put problems and findings of the study in a context. The primary survey involves a sample of 400 wage employed women and 400 self-employed women from both the states.

GOOD PRACTICES IN RESETTLEMENT: AN APPROACH TO IMPROVING DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Professor Hari Mohan Mathur

The objectives of this project are to carry out a comparative analysis of good practices related to resettlement planning and implementation in India and abroad, and to analyse the key factors that have contributed to such practices. It also aims to suggest ways by which the good practices could be followed by other projects/plans to improve resettlement outcomes. The study also aims to disseminate lessons learnt from good practices for use by resettlement planners and practitioners working on projects for governments, international development agencies, and management training institutions, as also researchers and students in universities.

The project is based on extensive desk study of published documents on resettlement literature that also includes a review of international good practices. The study will also entail field visits at selected project sites in order to interact with affected people, NGOs and other interested individuals/groups to obtain their feedback.

WHAT WORKS FOR TEACHERS: EVIDENCE FROM SOME INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR TEACHERS IN MARGINALISED SETTINGS

Sponsoring Agency The Brookings Institution, Washington DC

Project Director Dr. Suman Sachdeva

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Venita Kaul, Ms. Sandhya Paranjpai, Dr. Poornima M.

This study stems from the need to enhance learning outcomes and leadership skills of adolescent girls from marginalised communities in India who are participating in the residential education programmes of the government. The objectives of the study are to identify good practices and teachers' empowerment approaches in residential school settings to deliver inclusive quality education for enhanced learning and leadership skills in adolescent girls. It also aims to create evidence on what works for the development of teachers in marginalised settings. Lastly, another aspect of the study pertains to advocacy for continuous development approaches for teachers in residential schools for marginalised students.

The study is based on a desk review and primary survey.

FELLOWSHIPS

SISTER NIVEDITA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH COLONIAL BENGAL

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Project Director Dr. Reba Som, Senior Fellow

This is a biography of Margaret Noble, inspired by Swami Vivekananda, who came to India in 1898 and made it her home. She was initiated into the vows of a *Brahmacharini* and given the name Sister Nivedita by Swamiji. The epitaph at the Darjeeling House where she died in 1911 reads: 'Here reposes Sister Nivedita who gave her all to India'. Yet the extraordinary engagement that Sister Nivedita had with India remains a footnote in history. With her 150th birth anniversary falling on October 2017, it is an opportune time to delve into Sister Nivedita's multi-layered engagement with late 19th to early 20th century India, which was then experiencing great social and political change. Apart from her zeal for educational reform among women, her literary qualities, deep social commitment, passion for art and interest in science coupled with an underlying sympathy with the revolutionary cause, opened up many avenues for her to enter the labyrinth of contemporary Indian history to discover its tensions and conflicts. But central to this story was her complex relationship with Swami Vivekananda, whom she addressed as 'King' in her early letters, with the honorific evolving to 'Master' and then 'Father' in later years, reflecting the transformation that came about in her perception of and relation with him, reflecting the considerable emotional struggle that both of them went through in the process.

This study brings out the human elements in the story of Sister Nivedita's engagement with India, replete with anecdotes culled from her voluminous collection of Letters. Research for the study was based on primary sources such as *Sister Nivedita's Collected Works* in five volumes, and *Letters and Correspondence* in two volumes; library research in Delhi and Kolkata for a study of several secondary works; and oral transcripts and photo collections.

The study has been published in a book titled, *Margot: Sister Nivedita of Vivekananda* by Penguin Random House. The book will be of interest to scholars of political and social history, religion, art, literature, and women's history.

MAKING EDUCATION A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT: INTERROGATING THE PREMISE, PRINCIPLES, PROMISES AND PROSPECTS

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Professor R. Govinda, National Fellow

This project 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 hand, in a Constitutional democracy. The project also examines the place of education as a human right in the Constitutions of selected countries. The study is based on a desk review of existing literature. The work involves extensive library research work for finding both, historical and contemporary, evidence. The work also involves writing a section on how the Right to Education has been treated in the Constitutions of two selected countries namely, Canada and South Africa, with a federal political structure.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE MINDS OF THE AGED IN TERMS OF GUILT AND OTHER RELATED FACTORS

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research
Project Director Dr. Meenakshi Saxena, Senior Fellow

This study is designed to investigate the experiences of the elderly in the light of some significant psychological variables, such as level of cognitive functioning, proneness to guilt, locus of control, personality, and hopefulness. It aims to study the patterns of shame and guilt emanating from the past, and the resultant behaviour such as depression and other coping mechanisms.

The participants will be divided into six groups: Groups A and B shall comprise those due to retire in one year, and those who had retired approximately a year ago, respectively. Groups 1, 2, and 3 will include the Old (aged 60 years and above), Older old (aged 70 years and above), and Oldest Old (aged 80 years and above), respectively of 30 participants each. The participants in Groups A and B shall not be included in Group 1. Attempt will be made to include equal number of male and female participants in the sample. At least 30 care-givers who are actually residing with the aged in the family will also be included amongst the participants. The data will primarily be qualitative in nature, and will be corroborated with some quantitative measures. The tools of the investigation will include: Demographic Data Sheet, Semi-structured Interview Schedule, Mini Mental Status Examination, Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale, Rotter's Internal-External scale, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire, the Adult Trait Hope Scale, and also the Semi-structured Interview Schedule for care-givers. The data will be analysed using a thematic analysis.

IMPROVING SMALL-HOLDER AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY RESPONSE TO MANAGE FOOD INFLATION, MEET RISING URBAN FOOD DEMAND AND ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research
Project Director Dr. Deepak Dasgupta, Senior Fellow

Although agricultural supply response has steadily improved in India reaching well above population growth rate, food inflation has in recent times become a persistent problem mainly due to scarcity of land and water resources, rapid urban growth, and climate change. The main objective of this study is to analyse past patterns on these issues and the prospects for the future, to arrive at some conclusions on the main issues looming on India over the next three decades (till 2050). In this context, the study aims to explore ways of improving smallholder agricultural supply response to manage food inflation, under climatic shocks.

The first phase of the study is based on a desk review of the existing literature entailing documentation of the history of smallholder and agricultural productivity growth in India and its comparison with China. It will assess the varying effects of policy and climate shocks, especially with regard to pulses. The project will also examine which areas are likely to be affected the most by ongoing and future climate changes. In addition, it will analyse cropping patterns, water-use and other shifts that are currently taking place to deal with challenges on the ground.

ADVISORY
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER
EMPOWERMENT
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MINORITIES
DALITS
HUMAN RIGHTS
LABOUR
LAND RIGHTS
EDUCATION
CHILDREN
HEALTH
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
GRASSROOTS
INCLUSION
POVERTY
EMPLOYMENT
FOOD SECURITY
NUTRITION
LAND GOVERNANCE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
VILLAGES
SOCIAL GROUPS
INEQUALITY
ECOLOGY
WOMEN
OPPORTUNITY ACCESS
IMPACT
SCHOOLS
ADVOCACY
RIGHTS
CONTINUITY
CHANGE
FARMERS
SCHEDULE CASTES
SCHEDULE TRIBES
CLIMATE CHANGE
AGRICULTURE
GLOBALISATION
TRADE UNIONS
MICRO-FINANCE
DISPLACEMENT AND SETTLEMENT
ADVOCACY
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
RESEARCH
TRADE FACILITATION
DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
DISABILITY
CAPACITY BUILDING
DEMOCRACY
GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
ADVISORY
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER



Research

CSD-SRC, Hyderabad **COMPLETED PROJECTS**

Food Security

Human Rights and Tribals

Gender Violence

Other Backward Classes

Financial Globalisation

Trade Unions

Displacement

Scheduled Caste Livelihoods

Micro Finance



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY IN TELANGANA

Sponsoring Agency Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Chair-Core Project

Project Director Professor S. Indrakant

Undivided Andhra Pradesh was surplus in production of rice. Surplus was contributed mostly by Coastal Districts. It has been argued that post bifurcation, Telangana would face food shortage.

The study focussed on the production of rice, cereals and pulses in Telangana during the last two decades using official data for analysis both, at state and district levels, and analysed consumer expenditure on rice, cereals and pulses by region (i.e., Rural and Urban), by deciles and by occupation class using unit-level data of various Rounds of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) viz. 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 on Consumer Expenditure. Comparative analysis of consumption of households having different types of cards was made to assess the contribution of Public Distribution System (PDS) to the household consumption.

Self-Help Groups should manage Fair Price Shops. Ration cards portability be extended.

It suggested that in the interest of the consumers and farmers of the two States i.e. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, free movement of paddy across the States should be permitted for at least next five years. The impact of technology seems to be declining with the passage of time. Therefore, efforts must be made to see that the fruits of research in laboratory were taken to the land by continuous Agriculture Extension Programmes. The PDS can play effective role in ensuring food security. The State must make serious efforts to strengthen it. The study has suggested a number of such measures.

Some of the measures suggested are enhancement of the scale of ration to meet their full requirement of foodgrains; encouraging Self-Help Groups to manage Fair Price Shops and to extend the portability of ration card to the entire state so as to break the monopoly of Fair Price Shop dealer and give flexibility to ration card holders.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRIBALS

CONSTITUTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES AND CARTOGRAPHIES OF IMPUNITY: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADIVASIS/TRIBES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Sponsoring Agency Council of Social Development Core-under Grant-in-Aid, Government of Telangana

Project Director Professor Kalpana Kannabiran

The right to liberty for Adivasi (tribal) communities is expressed in terms of territoriality—homelands that could be mobile or fixed, which confer a particular identity on its people, enabling distinct livelihood practices. Relations of land have been at the core of the Adivasi engagement with the law and the Constitution—both in the case of the peasant and non-peasant communities—engagements that have signalled major victories through taking struggles into courts of law.

Looking at human rights of Adivasis.

This project, based on a large corpus of available published sources gathered over three years as part of the creation of the database on Adivasi rights in CSD, explores the fields of Constitutionalism and Human Rights with specific reference to tribes/Adivasis in India. In doing this, the attempt has been to trace some connections that emerge from collective engagements with the Constitution and law with respect to Adivasi rights in India. Popular sovereignty has given voice to practices of sustainability, environmental protection, the nurturing of ecological systems, traditional knowledge systems and the indispensable right “to stay put”—refusal to move.

This research is the culmination of five years of work in the area of Adivasi Studies at CSD, Hyderabad, which included the creation of a comprehensive archive of published and unpublished work.

The project attempted to trace the theoretical linkages between ideas of sovereignty, territoriality, liberty, and constitutionalism, to propose the contours of an Adivasi human rights imaginary through the mapping of (a) geographies of Adivasi experience, (b) human rights engagements on the Adivasi question, (c) the Adivasi women's question, (d) land and dispossession, and (e) freedom of religion.

GENDER VIOLENCE

ADVOCACY-BASED RESEARCH ON FAMILY LAW REFORM TO CHALLENGE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: INDIA CASE STUDY

Sponsoring Agencies Council of Social Development in partnership with Women's Learning Partnership and Asmita Resource Centre for Women

Project Director Professor Kalpana Kannabiran

The research project involving interviews, archival research and study of Indian government's National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) data over 30 years around the question of domestic violence and its inter-linkages with gender-based discrimination in family laws from the early 1980s to 2016, analysed feminist debates, advocacy, legal reform and the growth of jurisprudence and public policy (national and international). The objective was to trace the trajectory of the cascading potential of feminist advocacy that ranges from street demonstrations to unmasking institutional habitations to legislative interventions drawing together the learning across the three decadal period. The aim was (a) to track women's rights in the family under different personal law regimes and the shifts therein, (b) to narrate the history of reform (and obstruction to reform) in independent India through all the religious personal law traditions, through an exploration of majority-minority debates and the construction of gender therein, (c) to provide a brief history of feminist organising around the family since the early 1980s, drawing its connections to law reform, through a snapshot of voices from the struggle for feminist legal reform drawing on feminist archives that document campaigns to end violence, interlinking advocacy lobbying for law reform, campaigns and consciousness raising and legislative change, (d) Given the significance of the minority question in India, to trace the developments in feminist advocacy among community organisers and leaders working with Muslim women, underscoring the ways in which the spirit of public laws and international standards begin to suffuse community adjudicatory forums as well, (e) study the intersections in family law jurisprudence in the three decades under review and, (f) to trace the ruptures in practices of endogamy – caste and religious – evident in the troubling occurrences of crimes against choice marriages ('honour' crimes).

Linked to gender-based discrimination in family laws. Gender hegemonies mark violence in lives of tribal women.

The core strengths of the feminist movement against violence in India have been the steady emergence of survivors as leaders of the movement to end violence, and the intersectional approach to women's rights. This mapping of the trajectories of rights advocacy, legislation and the rise of new sensibilities and consciousness, we hope, will serve a twin purpose: provide a template through which we may begin to understand other social movements; and offer a template to think through transversal politics for women's rights, in which engagements with legal regimes are critical.

MAPPING VIOLENCE IN THE LIVES OF ADIVASI WOMEN: A STUDY FROM JHARKHAND

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development-CORE

Project Director Ms. Kriti Sharma

This paper attempts to map habitations of violence in the lives of Adivasi (tribal) women of Jharkhand who live within the power structure of the family system and the society and are further entrapped in gender hegemonies that are part of larger shifts in the political economy. Active negation of the political, economic, social and cultural rights expounded under United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 has been most pronounced for the Scheduled Tribes situated in Jharkhand. Various scholars have engaged with their colonial and neo-colonial exploitation and this study is a limited attempt to capture the present burdens of the tribal women situated here. Through sharing life experiences of Adivasi women in the urban and rural landscape of Ranchi, a Schedule V district under the Indian Constitution; the author aims to present their socio-legal realities along with an analysis on the enforcement of legal machinery in removing or tightening the existing disparities.

Linked to gender-based discrimination in family laws. Gender hegemonies mark violence in lives of tribal women.

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES: EXCLUSION, EMPOWERMENT AND MODERNISATION

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Directors Professor S. Simhadri, Professor P. L. Vishweshwer Rao

The major objective of the study on Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was a historical examination of the philosophies propagated by early reformers and contemporary thinkers; assessment of movements of social inclusion that throw light on the process of modernisation and the development of inclusive policies in the context of the Mandal Commission Report (on socially backward classes) and the resultant socio-political situation and its consequences. The study also tries to map social and cultural assertions, identity social capital of OBCs through mapping of castes; and attempts an assessment of the political exclusion of OBCs and their interface with upper/other castes.

Methodologically, the study combined qualitative and quantitative methods, and made use of statistical, computer and cartographic tools to process data collected both, from primary and secondary, sources. The output of the present

‘Most Backward Classes’ excluded from affirmative action.

project deals with political and social thought over the past several centuries that opposed caste and sought its annihilation, social movements among the *Sudra* communities across different regions of India especially in the last century that germinated in response to ideas of modernity, equality, liberty and democratic values and Thirdly, development policies and various initiatives of the state governments in different sectors for the overall socio-economic development of the OBCs.

Research studies conducted in eight States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal revealed that the OBCs face all-round developmental, institutional and political exclusion. The situation of the more disempowered among the OBCs, namely the De-notified Nomadic Tribes, Semi-nomadic communities, Women, Muslims and the numerically smaller communities known as ‘Most Backward Class’ is worse.

FINANCIAL GLOBALISATION

FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION AND INDIA: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Professor Rohit, Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

The project aimed at assessing the extent of “financialisation” of the Indian economy and its implications, through an analysis of its macro-economic variables as well as the behaviour of banks, other financial institutions, non-financial corporate sector and households. The external dimension, in terms of the quantum and nature of capital flows and its impact on the exchange rate and the external sector balance, was analysed. The project examined whether the process of “financialisation” in India carries the risks of increasing financial fragility and crisis, as was witnessed in the advanced economies and many other developing countries under financial globalisation, and draw possible policy conclusions with regard to financial regulation. The research involved analysis of global financial and macroeconomic data as well as macro-economic and financial data for the Indian economy related to overall and sectoral growth, investment, consumption, credit, corporate finance, household savings, capital flows, balance of payments etc. In some cases, macro-economic and financial data of OECD and other Emerging Economies can be used. The period of analysis was mainly 1990 to the current period.

Analyses of fault lines in post-globalisation decades of economic growth.

Standard sources for global financial and economic data are the IMF, BIS, World Bank, UNCTAD and OECD; data from the McKinsey Global Institute and the RAVE database of Credit Suisse have been accessed; for India the data sources were RBI, Ministry of Finance, SEBI, CSO, NSSO, CMIE etc; statistical tables and charts were used extensively; mathematical modelling and econometric analyses were undertaken.

Findings suggest that while trade and financial opening may have triggered faster growth almost a decade after the initiation of 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 external debt finance. This has resulted in 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.

TRADE UNIONS

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

Project Director Dr. Meera Velayudhan, Post-Doctoral Fellow

The study analyses institutions (established trade unions of agricultural workers, coir workers, fish workers, middle and large farmers) which are now major political actors and have become institutions that have developed a life of their own, on the one hand, and on the other, are new forms of collectives since 1990s. This study has examined (a) how they mediate struggles and the agency of actors and (b) how differential interests, in particular caste and gender, are represented, negotiated and contended (c) experiential aspects at varied levels of the collectives and forms of exclusions.

The study has focused on the post-1980's period but located historically as well as within the ongoing public debate on land use and agrarian distress in Kuttanad and on the future of traditional industries such as coir in Alleppey and the diverse and contending narratives of development in contemporary Kerala. The study

makes use of ethnographic data, community level field research through focused group discussion, informal interviews and household survey in select villages.

Interviews with present younger generation of Pulaya labour, in particular women, suggests that while caste slavery is a thing of the past, some of the state employment generation programs, include work assignment on the land assets of upper castes and upper caste Christians. Concealed tenancy (tenancy is banned under land reforms law) prevails and involved *oral leasing* of land (through Kudumbashree, co-operatives, gram sabha/panchayat) every year for farming with advance payment of rent, irrespective of crop failure. At a wider level, it could be about the Kuttanad Package (directed at all sections of the local communities), including clean drinking water, lack of employment for longer periods. On the other hand, social life is linked with caste, community networks and identities and these are gaining increasing significance in the lives labour, agricultural or other. It is in the discussions on caste or community networks that sense of exclusion, inequities, in terms of resource bases, social life, political life are revealed.

**New political entities
with a life of their own.**

These conversations have to be seen in the context of the institutionalisation of major trade unions as political entities, emergence of other forms of labour organisations since 1980s. *There is a shift in labour politics and the language of class.* Since the People's Planning Campaign for democratic decentralisation from mid 1990s, led by the Left Parties, CPI-M in particular, with agency moving away from trade unions to a plurality of organisations and serving a range of objectives, but linked with local governance. There is a shift away from exclusive collective bargaining by workers to collective social activity. Caste and community forums have also 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.

DISPLACEMENT

STATUS OF DISPLACEMENT IN MALLANNA SAGAR RESERVOIR PROJECT IN TELANGANA STATE

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development-CORE

Project Director Dr. Sunkari Satyam

The Government of Telangana State has proposed construction of Mallanna Sagar Reservoir which is intended to distribute water through established system to irrigate agriculture lands of three districts, namely, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. Some critics of the project consider it irrelevant as it caters to irrigation needs for four months only while the displacement of project affected people will lead to serious social consequences in terms of area of submergence (agricultural land and housing), loss of diverse livelihoods and more importantly, a tradition of interactive social system within the submerged villages of proposed project area.

**Social consequences of
submergence of farm land
and livelihoods. Traditions
too submerged with lands.**

The main objectives of the study are to establish baseline conditions of the project affected area; assess the socio-economic impact of the project, find out the risk factors and impoverishment conditions of the affected people and highlight issues in terms of the most vulnerable section of society in politico-economic framework. The study adopted a three-pronged approach for collection of information: (a) field survey; (b) collection of data from secondary sources and discussion with officials in government, non-officials and local leaders in the study area; and (c) focus group discussion with various stakeholders. The interviews aim at capturing the effects of anticipatory displacement on the studied community, strategies employed by local people to deal with the situation.

The proposed dam displacement has already affected the economic situation of the natives in terms of lifestyle, educational environment of children and standard of living in terms of availability of livelihoods. The government has failed to follow prescribed guidelines in terms of measuring loss of people's assets and livelihoods.

SCHEDULED CASTES LIVELIHOODS

SCHEDULED CASTES AND LIVELIHOODS: A STUDY IN TELANGANA

Sponsoring Agency Centre for Social Development-Core

Project Director Professor Sujatha Surepally, Principal, Arts, Social Science Commerce College, Satavahana University

The study focused on lives and livelihoods of people belonging to Scheduled Caste. The data was collected from 400 families of similar background in four districts of the State, namely, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal.

No major change in income from traditional livelihoods. Power struggles within SC sub-caste communities continue.

The average monthly expenditure of households was found to be about Rs. 9709.09. It was highest in Karimnagar followed by Nizamabad, Warangal and Adilabad. The data on trends and income generation revealed that there has been no major change in income or any significant changes in traditional livelihood sources. The data also shows that 41 per cent of the respondents were not engaged in traditional livelihoods and they had shifted to other activities, whereas 29 per cent continue with traditional livelihoods not for reasons of choice, but because they did not have other options. The problems with traditional livelihoods had to do with economic viability and scope for expansion. The study also found that a small proportion of respondents (5.5 per cent) who were able to access education, were able to secure other livelihood opportunities including government jobs.

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

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Sivakumar Danyasi, Post-Doctoral Fellow

Scheduled Caste communities that have historically suffered from social stigma due to un-touchability in caste Hindu hierarchy, also have high degree of differences amongst them in terms of social, economic, political and cultural aspects of life. India has witnessed some movements that entered into struggle phase, demanding equal identity and equal share in affirmative action benefits (within the reservation quotas) in various regions of the country. The two Telugu language States i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are witnessing this situation, leading to the demand for classification of Scheduled Caste reservation to avail equal benefits of affirmative action. The Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) movement for the classification of Scheduled Caste reservation, emerged in the context of Malas dominating reservation benefits in education, employment and political fields.

No major change in income from traditional livelihoods. Power struggles within SC sub-caste communities continue.

The specific objectives of this study are to examine the (1) social, (2) economic and (3) political differences of inequalities among sub-caste groups of Scheduled Caste in the light of affirmative action that includes targeted reservation policies and various development schemes (state or centrally sponsored). This study was carried out in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to explore regional as well as administrative zonal variations by using secondary and primary data. For analysis, descriptive statistics were used. Although Madigas and Malas are scattered in the two states, the former are

dominant in Telangana State and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, while Malas are in a majority in the Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Based on field survey data, it was found that Malas prospered in educational and economic development in the Coastal Andhra Pradesh under the British rule (especially through the introduction of education in standard Telugu or in English language). The Madigas, especially those in Telangana region, suffered economically and educationally under the Nizam and hence remained backward. Improving lands of both Mala and Madiga and provision of advanced irrigation technology, is essential for their development. Given the limited scope of public sector to provide employment, reservations for Scheduled Caste should be implemented in private sectors. The educational qualifications and related skills should be enhanced among them by the state governments to reach the private sector expectations.

MICRO FINANCE

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

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council for Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. K. Jafar, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow

Based on micro-level studies conducted in different parts of Malappuram district of Kerala, this study makes an attempt to understand the role of regional diversity, remittances and culture on local financial arrangements. The diverse geography (across highlands, midlands and coastal regions), high incidence of international migration (with largest number of remittance receiving households in Kerala), and unique cultural composition (with nearly 70 per cent Muslims in district population) provide many insights about these factors locally affecting the pattern of savings and borrowings.

The study finds that the practice of Kurikkalyanam (interest-free form of community finance), micro-finance operated through Kudumbashree Self-Help Groups and money lenders emerge as key source for short-term contingency funds. The degree of their popularity and acceptance varies across regions and households of varying socio-economic status. Households living on the coast and engaged in fishing and allied activities actively participate in regular Kurikkalyanam practice which allows them to collect interest-free funds from community members. Currently, fishing activities are limited among the Muslims, but some of the Hindu households living on the coast also participate in Kurikkalyanam practice. Migration status and access to remittances were found to have positive impact on financial inclusion and dependency on formal financial services. We find that migration does not weaken their engagement with traditional Kurikkalyanam practice whereas it seems to have a negative impact on households' participation in SHG-based activities and micro-finance initiatives.

Key source for short-term contingency funds.

Thus, the evidence presented in the study confirms the role of regional diversity, remittances and culture in shaping different types of financial arrangements followed by the households.

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ONGOING PROJECTS

DRUM BEATERS IN ODISHA: CHANGES AND CONTINUITY SINCE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

The community of drum beaters has historically been earning their livelihood by performing at various social functions. Application of modern technology in music has brought about changes in the lifestyle of the drum beaters, thus putting their livelihood at stake.

The study covers western districts in the State of Odisha. In these districts, the Ganda community earns its livelihood by working as drum beaters and is, therefore, the focus of this study. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted in the research: (a) oral history from various stakeholders; (b) information from old and documentary films; (c) novels; (d) in-depth collection of data from secondary sources (from different scholarly articles, government reports, newspaper and policy documents); and (e) primary field survey with different stakeholders like present drum beaters.

CULTURAL DISPARITIES AMONG TRIBES IN INDIA: EXPLORING THROUGH ORAL LITERATURE

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Suresh Jagannadham

India has a rich traditional heritage of tribal oral literature and diversified art and cultural forms generated by tribal communities have a long history. Apart from keeping a tribal people's culture alive through generations, the oral narration of history, beliefs, values and practices spread knowledge about their way of life and binds people together. This practice flourished when written literature was sparse and large families were necessary to support agrarian way of life.

The collection and preservation of such literature forms major part of the research and will generate unique primary data. A critical aspect will be to sketch a portrait of tribal literature, focussing on the development of the language, literature and culture, through questions on: (a) relation of the songs with community identity and production; (b) understanding the society through songs; (c) interviews of artists who contributed significantly to the folk tradition; (d) exploring and analysis of the status of various forms of tribal oral tradition; (e) ascertaining the influence of tribal oral tradition on socio-economic conditions of the subjects; (f) the intensity of acceptance and popularity of tribal tradition within the area of operation as well as the adjoining areas; (g) the demographic features of the practitioners of tribal oral tradition; (h) the existing opportunities facilitating the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal oral tradition through field work, collection of songs, audio and video recording of the songs, transliterating the songs, and translating the songs in Hindi.

PERFORMANCE OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA IN TELANGANA

Sponsoring Agency Reserve Bank of India Chair-Core Project

Project Director Professor S. Indrakant

Financial inclusion implies facilitating access to adequate and timely financial products and services at an affordable price to those who are not in the main stream of development. It is a key to the empowerment

of the poor and underprivileged. At macro-level, financial inclusion broadens the resource base of financial system, removes rigidities in financial markets and promotes inclusive growth. Inclusion of un-organised production sector into formal financial network enhances their creative capacity augmenting domestic demand on sustainable basis.

This project makes an attempt to study the impact of Pradhan Manthri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Telangana State. The objectives of the study are to investigate the causes for financial exclusion of rural households; to assess the impact of PMJDY accounts on rural households and to study the problems encountered by households in operating the account.

The study is mostly based on primary data; however available secondary data will be used as background material. A pilot study will be made at initial stage to identify the issues involved and to develop the structured questionnaire. In the second stage, the structured questionnaire will be pre-tested in villages where Jan Dhan accounts are in operation. In the third stage, a brainstorming seminar will be organised to get the views of stakeholders including bankers, academicians, field staff/functionaries, research scholars and progressive PMJDY account holders. Finally in the fourth stage, primary data will be collected through the structured questionnaire.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF FISHING COMMUNITIES IN TELANGANA

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development-CORE

Project Director Dr. S. Surapa Raju

This study examines the present status and prospects of inland fisheries in Telangana State to ascertain the livelihoods of fishermen and women, based on caste and availability of water resources and to compare with livelihood of fishery households based on intensity of involvement in fishery activities such as fishing being their main livelihood, subsidiary or traditional. It also aims to explore the socio-cultural dynamics of small fishing communities, their relation to biodiversity, and their position in the political economy of fish production, particularly in Telangana. Multi-stage sampling method was used for selection of sample households.

The State was classified into three geographical zones based on climatic parameters such as rainfall and soils: (i) Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts in North Telangana zone; (ii) Medak, Warangal and Khammam districts in the Central Telangana zone; and (iii) Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy in the South Telangana zone.

LAND MARKETS, RISING AGRICULTURAL LAND PRICES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Ch. Shankar Rao

Agricultural land sale prices in India have exponentially increased during the post-liberalisation period. These high prices have implications for allocation, equity, efficiency and sustainability of the agriculture sector. This project is an effort to understand the nature of markets for agricultural land sales and to study the forces of higher land prices and their implications for the sector in two different land markets states in India, i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Both, secondary and primary data, was used for the analysis. Secondary data on agricultural land sales since 1991 in the villages was obtained from the Department of Stamps and Registration of respective state governments. Primary data was obtained from six villages in each state covering higher, middle and lower levels of agricultural development and urban proximity. The survey covers a total of 600 households,

100 from each village, consisting of both buyers and sellers of agricultural land in last two decades. Village-level macro information was collected from personal interviews with key informants in each village.

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF MULTI- LINGUAL EDUCATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF STUDENTS FROM THE URDU SPEECH COMMUNITY IN THE CITY OF HYDERABAD

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director Dr. Rafia Kazim

Multi-lingual education (MLE) refers to the use of two or more languages as the medium of instruction in schools where these languages are used to teach content matter of subjects rather than the language as such. Mother tongue- based MLE is seen by many as an effective way to address the problem of relatively high dropout rates among linguistic minorities schooled in non-MT dominant language. Acknowledging the positive relationship between multi-lingualism, cognitive growth and educational achievement, the proposed study aims at exploring the perceived benefits of MLE among students of Urdu medium schools in Hyderabad. It also intends to explore to what extent MLE (with Urdu as L1) is effective in the academic performance of the students and the challenges faced by the students in their academic pursuits.

The study is an ethnographic study and it involves hours of unobtrusive observations both, inside the classroom and outside school. Besides observation, extensive interview sessions with students, teachers and parents will be conducted to get an understanding of MLE. Language proficiency tests at the end of field work and the correlation of performance score with socio-linguistic variables will be used for predicting the challenges and prospects of MLE.

STUDY AND DOCUMENTATION OF DEATHS IN SEWAGE AND SEPTIC TANKS

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development-CORE

Project Director Mr. Bhasha Singh, Safai Karamchari Andolan Researcher (Visiting)

The deaths of persons entering sewage and septic tanks have increased in recent years. In March 2017, 24 persons are reported to have died in India including in Faridabad, NOIDA, Kundli, Sonapat, Cuddalore, Vijayawada and Mumbai. The gross violation of laws of the country, particularly violation of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 and Rules 2013 are obvious in these cases. This study attempts to highlight the violations of law and the vulnerability of women and children who lost their immediate family members.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (GI) PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM SELECT STATES OF INDIA: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC, LIVELIHOOD AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research (in collaboration with Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmadabad)

Project Directors Dr. Soumya Vinayan, CSD, Hyderabad, Professor N. Lalitha, GIDR, Madhusudan Bandi, GIDR, Ahmedabad, Mr. P. K. Vishwanathan, School of Business, Amrita University, Kochi

Geographical Indication (GI) is defined as products that are associated with a region. These products have special quality or characteristics or reputation based upon the climatic, physical or production characteristics unique to the region. With respect to agricultural registered GIs in India, this study seeks to: (1) examine the strategies adopted by the registered proprietors of GI to realise economic returns from the registered product,

(2) examine the role and functioning of the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) (3) measure the attributable impact of GI protection on the producers and (4) understand the socio, cultural, economic, and institutional spill-over outcomes of GI protection on a variety of stakeholders. The study is proposed to be undertaken in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The reason for selecting these four states are that Maharashtra has a variety of GI products filed by the Farmer Producer Organisations. This gives an opportunity to understand the effective functioning of FPOs and the impact of use of GIs on the reference products. Kerala is chosen because different GIs are owned by FPOs and Kerala Agricultural Universities. When the GI products are co-owned by a knowledge partner like universities, it helps in addressing the institutional and governance issues. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have so far filed only three agricultural GIs, although there are a number of potential candidates. Hence, the learning from the case of Maharashtra and Kerala would be helpful for Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

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Seminars

CSD, Delhi

- Liberating Farmers from Debt Trap: Challenges of Policy Reforms in India
- Indian Perspectives on Social Sector Issues and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Policies, Prospects and Future Directions

CSD-SRC, Hyderabad

- International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China
- National Seminar on Disability, Labour and Society



NATIONAL SEMINAR ON LIBERATING FARMERS FROM DEBT TRAP: CHALLENGES OF POLICY REFORMS IN INDIA

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, Delhi

Date June 14, 2016

Place New Delhi

Coordinators Professor T. Haque and Ms. Jaya Lekshmi Nair

The CSD, in collaboration with the Centre for Agricultural Policy Dialogue, Delhi, and the Swamibhani Shetkari Sangathana, Maharashtra, convened a national seminar on the theme, 'Liberating Farmers From Debt Trap: Challenges of Policy Reforms in India' on June 14, 2016. It evoked the participation of Union Ministers, technical experts, senior government officials, representatives of farmers' organisations and journalists.

The seminar focused on the severe crisis afflicting Indian agriculture, of which the unbearable farm debt burden was emblematic. According to the 70th round of National Sample Survey Office data for the year 2012-13, bulk of the farmers in India did not even earn enough to meet their consumption needs. Almost three lakh farmers have committed suicide in the last two decades. Against this background, the issues deliberated upon ranged from whether the country had failed on the policy front to the kind of policy reforms needed to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of farmers to the key challenges in executing the requisite reforms.

Union Minister for Road transport and Highways and Water Resources, Nitin Gadkari, while addressing the seminar, emphasized the need to explore avenues other than farming, using new technologies in areas such as fisheries and honey collection. He called for weeding out bogus beneficiaries of rural credit by linking pension, gas subsidies, ration cards, scholarship and other such schemes to the Jan Dhan Yojna and Aadhar.

Noted journalist P. Sainath, who has written relentlessly on poverty-stricken Indian farmers, revealed how a lion's share of agricultural credit goes to urban and metro-based businesses. Further, he pointed out that direct finance to agriculture had declined while indirect finance had increased and high value loans had also gone up. According to him, reporting farm suicides was a fraud as the National Crime Records Bureau had started to record much lesser number of suicides in recent years by shuffling the suicide numbers across new or revised categories. Sainath was of the view that implementation of the Swaminathan Committee recommendations could go a long way in alleviating agricultural crisis.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Nitin Gadkari, Union Minister of Surface Transport and Water Resources, Govt. of India
- Prakash Javadekar, Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Gol
- Sanjeev Balyan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Gol
- Raju Shetty, Member of Parliament, India
- Shyam Khadka, Food and Agriculture Organisation Representative in India, FAO
- Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development, New Delhi
- Ashok M. R. Dalwai, Union Additional Agriculture Secretary, Gol
- Abhijit Sen, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
- P. K. Joshi, International Food and Policy Research Institute, New Delhi
- Ashwani Mahajan, Swadeshi Jagran Manch
- P. Sainath, Senior Journalist
- Devinder Sharma, Agriculture Policy Analyst
- Kavita Kuruganti, Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Raise incomes of farmers by reducing cost of production through improvement in technology and ensuring remunerative prices
- Accelerate the pace of cost-saving and productivity enhancing technological innovations
- Expand the scope of agricultural insurance to animal husbandry and fisheries
- Integration of national agricultural market
- Payment of interest-free short-term institutional credit up to Rs. 1 Lakh and long-term bank credit up to Rs. 5 Lakh with low interest rates to farmers for at least next 10 years.
- Free education up to 12th standard to wards of farmers and vocational training in high-tech agriculture and agro-processing.
- Social protection or a Monthly Income Guarantee of up to Rs. 20,000 for farm households.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON INDIAN PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL SECTOR ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs): POLICIES, PROSPECTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Sponsoring Agencies Council for Social Development & United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

Dates July 15-16, 2016

Place New Delhi

Coordinators Professor R. Govinda and Dr. Poornima M.

The two-day national seminar on 'Indian Perspectives on Social Sector Issues and Sustainable Development Goals: policies, Prospects and Future Directions' mainly examined social development policies and strategies in India in the context of Constitutional guarantees at the national level and the commitment to the recently enunciated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level. The central issue discussed was about India's progress on social development goals and its road map in achieving these goals.

The major themes were: Education and Skill Development, Health and Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture, and Social Marginalisation and Inequality.

The seminar brought together research organizations, policy makers and NGO representatives. Theoretical presentations as well as field-based observations highlighted the areas of concern.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Shigeru Aoyagi, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, New Delhi
- Kishore Singh, United Nations Rapporteur, New Delhi
- Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Krishna Kumar, Department of Education, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Santosh Mehrotra, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Gita Sen, Distinguished Professor, Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi
- Imrana Quadeer, Distinguished Professor, CSD, New Delhi
- Sundar Raman, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
- Vimala Ramachandran, National University of Educational Planning and Education, New Delhi
- Suneeta Dhar, Jagori, New Delhi
- Jayati Ghosh, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- R. S. Deshpande, ISEC, Bengaluru
- T. Haque, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Madhura Swaminathan, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
- K. B. Saxena, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Badri Narayan, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Manoranjan Mohanty, Vice President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Zoya Hasan, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- J B G Tilak, National University of Educational Planning and Education, New Delhi
- Saumya Swaminathan, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- To achieve SDGs, economic and fiscal policy should aim at creating more jobs, greater investment in social sector, and meaningful participation of civil society in development processes.
- Policy oriented towards achieving more equitable society and economy.
- Affirmative and definitive actions by the State to address issues of marginalisation.
- Strengthening existing programmes in education, health, food and nutrition security, and livelihood promotion.
- Sustained intervention by the State to achieve SDGs.

CSD-SRC, Hyderabad

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AGRARIAN SITUATION AND RECENT RURAL POLICIES IN INDIA AND CHINA

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Dates 16-17, 2016

Venue ICSSR Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

Coordinator Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

India and China are widely known by their respective agricultural production. Despite rapid growth in output, the agricultural sector in both the countries faces several challenges. Farmers have a hard time selling their produce to customers due to asymmetry of information about prevailing market conditions. Efficiency is further impaired in the transportation of agricultural products from the farms to the actual markets/end consumers. Poor roads, poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services add to the misery of farmers. Hence in recent years both countries have thrown up several problems in the sector ranging from distress migration, unemployment, weakening of social sector facilities, fluctuating production trends, price rise, rural unrest and farmers' suicides. Some major policy initiatives were taken in the recent years by governments in India and China.

The Chinese delegates at the Conference were: Professor Zhou Li, Agriculture and Rural Development, Renmin University, Beijing; Prof. Huang Yuqin, Institute of Rural-Urban Studies, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai; Prof. Zhang Lanying, Rural Studies Institute, Chongqing; Xu Liqing, Director, Food Security Research Base, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Cao Bingru, Dean, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Prof. Wu Yuanyuan, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Dr. Chen Wei, Centre for Comparative China-India Studies East China, University of Science and Technology, Shanghai.

While recognising the differences and similarities between India and China, the seminar recommended that there was scope of studies on rural transition in both countries.

It said that India and China faced common challenges in agriculture and rural development and the areas that required interventions were identified as low per-capita net incomes, growing inequalities, un-remunerative farming, un-scientific use of fertilizers and pesticides, deterioration of soil and water quality, large scale emission of carbon dioxide, slow growth in non-farm employment, high costs of education and low quality and poor infrastructure in health sector.

Supporting small and marginal farmers through appropriate price policy for inputs and produce, basic infrastructure such as rural roads, market yards, cold storages etc. and appropriate budgetary provision towards such interventions has to be strengthened in India.

In order to accelerate the progress and reform process in China, issues like income distribution system, effective organising and mobilising of government and tradition of diligence and thrift have to be strengthened.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISABILITY, LABOUR AND SOCIETY

Sponsoring Agency Indian Council of Social Science Research

Date November 25, 2016

Venue 58th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, IIT, Guwahati

Coordinators Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director and Padmini Swaminathan, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad

The seminar presented findings of new research on disability in the following areas: higher education; urban employment; girls with disabilities; psycho-social disabilities and their relationship with custodial facilities and armed/social conflict; socio-economic status of persons with disabilities (through macro data analysis); disability and rural environments; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; developments in international law and the interventions from India (especially in the context of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women); intellectual disabilities; and the Right to Education and children with disabilities.

PANELISTS

- Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
- Asha Hans, Former Professor of Political Science, Utkal University
- Padmini Swaminathan, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad
- Ashwini Deshpande, Professor of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi
- Supurna Banerjee, Assistant Professor, Political Science, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata
- Jo Chopra-McGowan, Founder and Executive Director, Latika Roy Foundation, Dehradun
- Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
- Satish B Agnihotri, former Secretary, Government of India, now teaches at Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA), IIT Bombay
- Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

The discussion focused on India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives and the findings in the various chapters therein.

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CAPACITY BUILDING
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GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
ADVISASIS
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER



Workshops/Training

CSD, Delhi

- Consultation on: India's New Education Policy, 2016
- A Consultation workshop on: Towards A New Strategy for Research and Advocacy in the Field of Education
- Workshop on: Democracy and Minorities Rights
- Workshop on: New Approaches to Resettlement
- Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences



CONSULTATION ON INDIA'S NEW EDUCATION POLICY, 2016

Sponsoring Agencies TATA Trust and Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Date July 27, 2016

Venue New Delhi

Objectives

The main objective of the consultation workshop was to discuss (a) Draft New Education Policy of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and (b) Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016 including the recommendations made by the Committee for the Evolution for the New Education Policy, chaired by T.S.R. Subramaniam (TSR Committee).

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Tara Sabavala, Tata Trust, Mumbai
- R. Govinda, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Shantha Sinha, Former Chair Person, National Commission for Child Rights, New Delhi
- Dipta Bhog, Nirautar Trust, New Delhi
- A.K. Sharma, Former Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- Dhir Jhingran, Executive Director, Language and Learning Foundation, New Delhi
- Praveen Jha, Professor, JNU, New Delhi
- Venita Kaul, Ambedkar University, New Delhi
- Shireen Vakil Miller, Tata Trust, Mumbai

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Need to look at the larger agenda of quality education as learning cannot be seen in isolation. The larger role of learning such as life skills are vital and often do not form part of assessment. What comes within the ambit of education needs to be defined.
- Better management of teacher's cadre starting from recruitment. This should be state specific to guarantee proper and effective management.
- Language acquisition happens early and global evidence shows that children learn best in their mother tongue or the language they are most familiar with when they join pre-school or primary school.
- Disadvantages in terms of equal opportunity sets in long before school education. The TSR committee has underlined the importance of pre-school education.
- The RTE Act should look at education as a right and not as a welfare programme. Children must be the centrality of education and education must be defined in terms of justice for children, equity and constitutional values. This can be achieved if the policy adopts a justice framework and protects vulnerable groups such as girls, SCs, STs, and children with disabilities.

A CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON "TOWARDS A NEW STRATEGY FOR RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION"

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development

Date October 25, 2016

Venue New Delhi

Objectives

The main objectives of this day long consultation workshop was to discuss: the role of the RTE Forum in the changed context and role of CSD in terms of research and advocacy; chalking out strategies for mass

mobilisation towards implementation of the RTE Act; seeking legal intervention and building strong case against the violation of the RTE Act; special measures for school education of children coming from the marginalised sections of society, particularly of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Muslim minority; bridging the gender gap in school education; and skill development and higher education.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- P M Bhargava, Chairman, Managing Committee, SRC, Hyderabad
- K R Venugopal, Member, General Body, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Shantha Sinha, Member, General Body, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Vasanthi Devi, Member, General Body, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- R Govinda, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Vinay Kantha, Educationist, Patna
- K.B. Saxena, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Ajit Singh, All India Primary Teachers Association, New Delhi
- Ashok Agarwal, Advocate, Supreme Court, New Delhi
- Chandana Chakrabarti, Hyderabad
- Alex George, Ekalavya
- Ashok Pankaj, Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Ambarish Rai, Convener, RTE Forum, New Delhi
- Anil Pradhan, RTE Forum, Orissa
- Anant Giri, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- Apoorvanand, Professor, Delhi University, Delhi
- John Kurien, Centre for Learning Resources, Pune
- Anjela Taneja, Head – Policy Global Campaign for Education
- Mitra Ranjan, Documentation Coordinator, RTE Forum, CSD, New Delhi
- Aparajita Sharma, Research Coordinator, RTE Forum, CSD, New Delhi
- Poornima M., Assistant Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Susmita Mitra, Assistant Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- RTE is the best framework available for universal school education in India.
- A strategy should be chalked out for the RTE forum to work with the civil society organisations at the state level for generating mass awareness.
- A study of the legal remedies sought at the grass-root level should be done.
- A strong fact-based case for moving the Supreme Court against failure of the government to implement the RTE Act should be prepared.
- Cases at the high courts for holding the government accountable for the implementation of the RTE Act should be examined.
- Efforts should be made towards imparting secular education in schools. A Group headed by Prof. Apoorvanand to examine how secular and constitutional values could form part of textbooks should be constituted.
- RTE forum should prepare a statement on the Amendment to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act that impinges on the RTE Act.
- The RTE Forum should take up higher order priority like 6 per cent of GDP to be spent on education.
- A language policy to be framed, as it is a source of discrimination. Mother tongue should be the medium of instruction till the standard eighth.
- Prof. K. R. Venugopal will revisit the Integrated Child Development Study of CSD.
- Research studies should be conducted on: out of school children, its dimension, causes and remedies; reasons for dropouts in different states; and Muslim children joining Madrasa in the absence of government schools in some places.

If the norms applied by different state governments are found to be lower, then there should be protest/ agitation by the RTE forum involving civil society organisations:

- A separate core group should be formed to examine the issue of quality education;
- Private schools should comply with the RTE norms;
- Collaborate with other like-minded research institutions;
- Teacher training content needs to be examined;
- Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education needs to be evaluated;
- National Curriculum Framework needs to be revisited.

WORKSHOP ON DEMOCRACY AND MINORITIES RIGHTS

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development

Dates August 29, 2016 to September 2, 2016

Venue CSD, Delhi

Coordinators Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Dr. Zoya Hasan and Dr. Anamika Priyadarshini,

Objectives

The main objective of the workshop was to explore the inter-section of human rights and minority rights and to look at the contours within which the principles of secularism and pluralism should operate with a view to strengthening minority rights and democratic institutions that can uphold and protect these rights.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Justice Rajinder Sachar, Former Judge of Delhi High Court, Delhi
- Prof. Rajeev Bhargava, Professor, CSDS, New Delhi
- Prof. B. S. Chimni, Professor, J.N.U., New Delhi
- Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Professor, J.N.U, New Delhi
- Mr Irfan Engineer, Director, CSSS, Mumbai
- Dr. Rita Manchanda, Director, SAFAR
- Prof. Faizan Mustafa, VC, NALSAR, Hyderabad
- Prof Farida Abdulla Khan, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Ms Farah Naqvi, Activist, Minority Rights, New Delhi
- Dr Adnan Farooqui, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Prof. K B Saxena, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Prof. Zoya Hasan, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi

RECOMMENDATIONS/CONCLUSIONS

- The changing discourse on Indian society and polity is an attack on the secular foundation of the country.
- Comparatively lower disparity between literacy rate and nutritional level among Muslim men and women questions mainstream notion of perceiving/establishing Muslim women as a victim of comparatively more aggressive Muslim machismo.
- Public initiatives taken for safeguarding minority rights and interest cannot be effective in the absence of substantial funding and autonomy.

PARTICIPANTS

- The 28 participants were mainly activists, research scholars and academics from Jamia Milia Islamia University, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Delhi University, Ambedkar University and Amity University.

WORKSHOP ON NEW APPROACHES TO RESETTLEMENT

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, Delhi

Dates Nov 29–Dec 1, 2016

Venue IIC, New Delhi

Coordinators Prof. Harimohan Mathur and Dr. Ankita Goyal

Objectives

The objective of this workshop was to familiarise participants with newer, more effective ways of managing the emerging resettlement challenges, designed keeping in view the changing training needs of resettlement practitioners including senior/middle level government officials, industry managers, NGO's representative, academics, and also those working on internationally funded projects.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Afroz Ahmad, Col. (Retd.), Member, Environment and Rehabilitation, Narmada Control Authority
- Subhash Baxi, Consultant, Resettlement
- Asmita Kabra, Professor, AUD, New Delhi
- Hari Mohan Mathur, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Manoranjan Mohanty, President, Vice President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Nitya Nand, Senior Fellow, TERI, New Delhi
- Ashok Pankaj, Director, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- K.B. Saxena, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Rita Sinha, Former Secretary, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- Shankar Vanketeshwaran, Individual Consultant in Resettlement

PARTICIPANTS

The participants comprised government and public sectors undertaking officials including two officers from the Government of Bhutan. They also include researchers and officials of private companies.

- Anil Kumar, Social Expert, J.M. EnviroNet Private Ltd.,
- Purna Chamling, Land Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt of Sikkim
- N.R. Dubey, Assistant Commissioner, Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency, Gujarat
- Dibyahas Ray, Head, Corporate Social Responsibility, Tata Steel Rural Development Society
- Shyamsundar Patil, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R), Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP), Government of Maharashtra
- Rahul Kulkarni, Resettlement and Rehab, SSP, Revenue & Forest Department
- Jayprakash Bhogle, R&R, SSP, Government of Maharashtra
- Prasanna Thakur, R&R, Revenue & Forest Department
- Kinzang Deki, Sr. Urban Planner, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Bhutan
- Tshering Denka, Urban Planner, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Bhutan
- Preeti Jain Das, Senior Fellow, Earth Science and Climate Change Division, The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI)

TRAINING COURSE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, Delhi

Dates 12-23 December 2016

Venue CSD, New Delhi

Coordinator Dr. Susmita Mitra

Objectives

To help and train the academic researchers/teachers in research institutions/universities/colleges, as well as professionals in government organisations and NGOs in research methodology. It is designed to train how to select and formulate the research problem, review the relevant literature, build the conceptual framework, select the research design, formulate the targeted research questions/testable hypothesis, select the sampling methods, prepare the interview schedule/questionnaires for data collection, choose suitable techniques for data analysis, analyse data through software package, interpret the results to complete the scientific report writing.

RESOURCE PERSONS

- Vinay Srivastava, Delhi University, New Delhi
- Upendra Choudhury, Director, ICSSR, New Delhi
- Prem S. Vashishtha, NCAER, New Delhi
- Avinash Kumar Singh, NUEPA, New Delhi
- Abhay Kumar, Executive Director of Lokashraya Foundation, New Delhi
- Neha Mehra, O.P. Jindal Global University, Haryana
- Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Manoranjan Mohanty, Vice President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- K. B. Saxena, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- R. Govinda, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Imrana Qadeer, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Ashok Pankaj, Director, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Surajit Deb, Consultant, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Poornima M, Assistant Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Gitesh Sinha, Research Associate, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi
- Susmita Mitra, Assistant Professor, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi

PARTICIPANTS

There were 14 participants. They included Assistant Professors from different universities and Research Scholars pursuing Ph.D.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
VILLAGES
SOCIAL GROUPS
ECOLOGY
WOMEN
OPPORTUNITY
ACCESS
IMPACT
SCHOOLS
ADVOCACY
RIGHTS
CONTINUITY
CHANGE
FARMERS
SCHEDULE CASTE
SCHEDULE TRIBES
CLIMATE CHANGE
AGRICULTURE
CRISIS
GLOBALISATION
TRADE
UNIONS
MICRO-FINANCE
DISPLACEMENT
AND
SETTLEMENT
ADVOCACY
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
RESEARCH
TRADE FACILITATION
DEMOCRACY
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CSD-SRC, Hyderabad

WORKSHOP ON QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES AND BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

Dates May 16-30, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

Coordinator Professor S. Indrakant

Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics, as a part of capacity building process, was organised for faculty members and research scholars in social sciences. In all, 34 faculty members and PhD scholars from different universities and colleges within the State such as Osmania University, Kakatiya University, University of Hyderabad, Telangana University, Giriraj College, Nizamabad, Government Degree College, Gajwel, and outside the State like Utkal University; Gautham Buddha University, Greater Noida; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Nannaya University Rajahmundry and Government Degree College, Sedam; participated in the workshop.

Eminent professors from different universities and research institutes were invited to deliver lectures on schedule preparation and interview methods, probability and normal distribution, theory of sampling, testing of hypothesis, correlation and regression analysis, problems of multi-collinearity and auto correlation, ANOVA and Chi-Square Test.

The workshop was opened by Prof. S.V. Rangacharyulu. In his inaugural address, he explained the steps in (1) Preparation of Schedule, (2) Various instruments of data collection and (3) Standard tests for reliability and validity of collected data.

In the valedictory address Professor Chaya Degaonkar underscored the difficulties in attaining complete accuracy in social science research while emphasising that it must be the goal. She also highlighted the need for inter-disciplinary research. She called for social auditing for all the welfare programmes.

WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS AND BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Sponsoring Agency Reserve Bank of India

Dates 12-17 December 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

Coordinator Professor S. Indrakant

Workshop on Statistics and Basic Econometrics, as a part of capacity building process, was organised for faculty members and research scholars in social sciences. In all, twenty eight faculty members and Ph.D. Scholars from different universities and colleges within the state like Osmania University, Hyderabad; Kakatiya University, Warangal; University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad; Telangana University, Nizamabad; and outside the State like Punjab University, Chandigarh; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur; Cochin University, Cochin; and Madras Christian College, Tambaram and from Research Institutes like Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram and Indian Institute of Population Studies, Mumbai participated. The participants were from different disciplines like Economics, Sociology, Population Studies, Public Administration, Rural Development and Management.

Eminent professors from different universities and research institutes were invited to deliver lectures. They included Prof. M.H. Suryanarayana, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai; Prof. S. Subramanyam, Consultant, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad; Prof. K.N. Murty, Retired Professor of Economics, University of Hyderabad.

One of the objectives of the workshop was to build the confidence and capacity among the research scholars in the areas of Quantitative Techniques and to interpret the results in more meaningful manner.

In the valedictory Function Prof. K.N. Murty spoke on 'Impact of Demonetisation on Indian Economy'. He presented the results obtained from CGE Model.

In conclusion he said that the impact is likely to vary overtime and across the variables. They all seem to peak after three years and vanish after 10 years of demonetisation shock. The interest rate is likely to increase and thereby bring down the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The Public Sector Savings Gross Domestic Savings to GDP and Indirect Taxes are likely to decline. As these effects are likely to be nullified in the long run other policy measures will be needed to sustain further growth.

INTERDISCIPLINARY PH.D. LABORATORY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sponsoring Agency Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

Dates November 14-19, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

Coordinator Professor Kalpana Kannabiran

Council for Social Development, Hyderabad organised the first Inter-disciplinary PhD Laboratory in Social Sciences and Humanities from November 14 to 19, 2016. Modelled on the International PhD Laboratory for Doctoral Scholars in Sociology conducted by the International Sociological Association, now in its 15th edition, the 'Inter-disciplinary PhD Laboratory in the Social Sciences and Humanities' provided a space to doctoral scholars from different disciplines registered in public universities in India working on common/cross cutting concerns to come together to discuss their work, develop conversations around it and work towards advanced writing and publication.

The theme of the inaugural CSD Ph.D. Laboratory was 'The Violence of Normal Times'. An understanding of violence and its place in contemporary society has never been more urgent. Across disciplines, there is a need to understand and theorise violence and its co-habitations, moving it out of the domain of the exception, into an understanding of the everyday. Creative writing, ethnographies, philosophies, histories and analyses of the practice of politics have spoken centrally to the question of violence in specific locales. While there is not too much direct engagement with the question of violence in much academic work, it does figure in a multitude of different ways in our accounts of societies, social processes, transformations, memory and imagination. The laboratory consisted primarily of participants presenting and discussing their doctoral work around the thematic focus. Two Ph.D. scholars participated in the Laboratory:

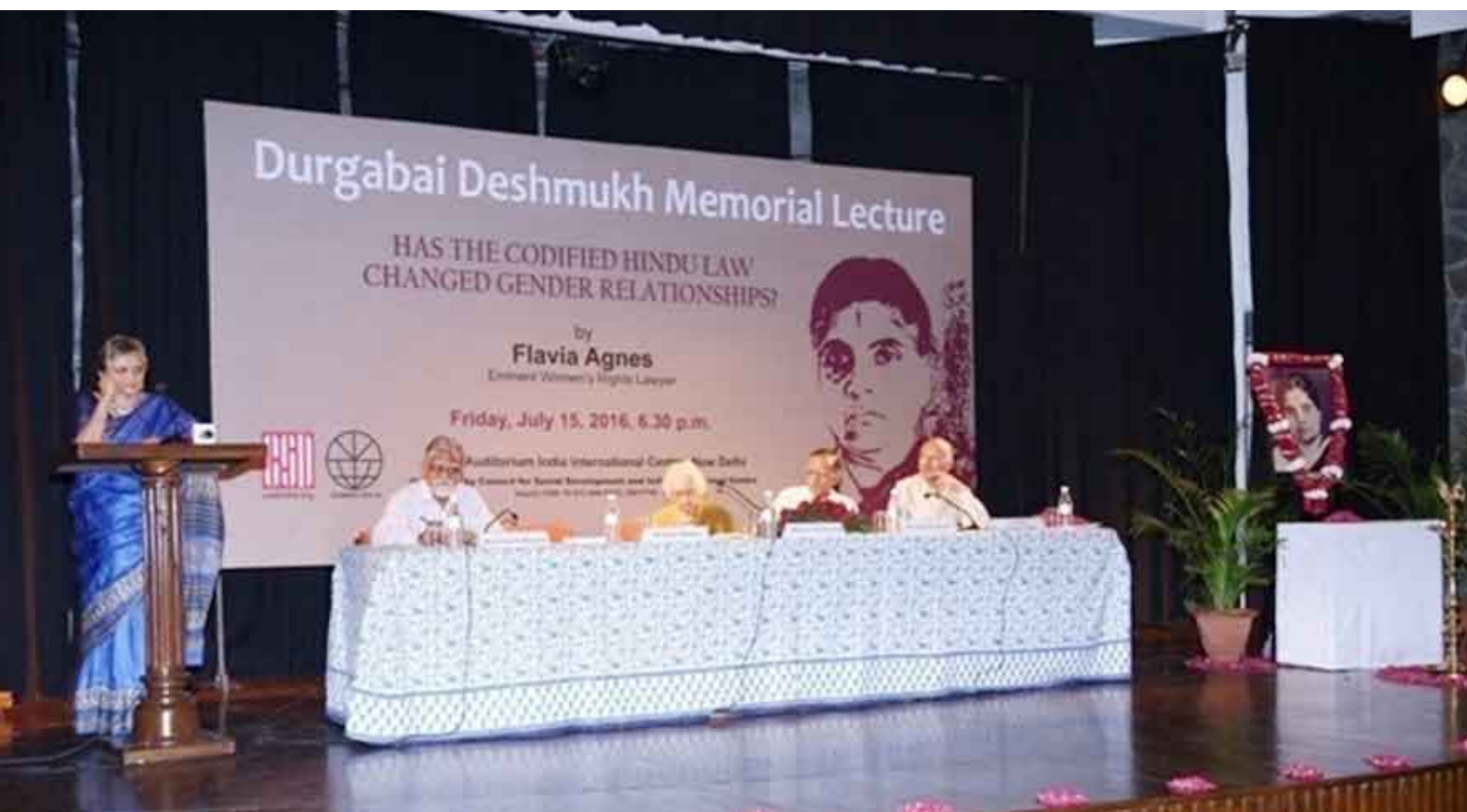
- Ms. Esita Sur, Assistant Professor in Political Science at Scottish Church College, Kolkata and Ph.D. scholar in the Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta.
Title of dissertation: 'Gender Activism in Islam: Muslim women's groups in Mumbai'
- Mr. Aniket Nandan, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT-Madras.
Title of dissertation: 'Caste and Democratic Politics: A study of Bhumihar caste associations in Bihar'

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Memorial Lectures

- Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture CSD Delhi
- C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture CSD-SRC, Hyderabad



DURGABAI DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

CSD, Delhi

The 2016 Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture was delivered by the celebrated women's rights lawyer, Flavia Agnes, who played a stellar role in reforming the Christian Personal Laws, and whose organization, Majlis, has worked towards countering Hindu fundamentalism in the country. In her lecture, the core issue she addressed is whether the codified Hindu laws were instrumental in bringing about a social transformation by posing a challenge to the Brahminical patriarchy which was dominant at that point of time.

Elaborate discussion on unfolding of the Hindu law within our courts, and contextualisation of vital indicators of gender justice, led her to surmise that the reformed Hindu law has not been able to bring about a change in the deeply ingrained notion of parents that the fear of sexual purity and sexual defilement should override concerns for the girl's health and security while marrying off an underage daughter. Apart from encouraging child marriage, this concept also gives boost to the dowry system despite our laws criminalising dowry and dowry-related violence.

The concept of permanency of marriage and husband as the Master, Agnes underlined, still dominates not only our public life, but also litigation in family courts where women are constantly advised to return to save their marriage even at great risk to themselves. The Brahminical hold reaches high pitch in the light of the phenomenon often referred to as 'honour killings' where a girl is done away with by her own parents or at their instance, for transgressing caste/sub caste boundaries.

Given the comprehensive reality-check about how the Hindu Code Bill has played out since its inception, Agnes was of the view that the major challenge confronting us today is whether it could be major reference point when the nation enters a debate on enacting a Uniform Civil code.

C.D. DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

CSD-SRC, Hyderabad

Well known journalist and author, Paranjay Guha Thakurta, who specialises in economic issues of national and global concern, delivered the 15th C. D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture at CSD's Regional Centre at Hyderabad. He focused on the changing trends in the political economy of the Indian media. He pointed out that traditional forms and practices of journalism and mass communication, in India and across the globe, were undergoing tectonic changes, and being reshaped by internet and myriad forms of digital technology. However, amidst this information technology upheaval, what has not changed is the need for factually correct and credible information and thus, the crusade against the rising tide of 'fake news' should be viewed in this context.

Hinting at the "growing trend of intolerance to dissent" under the present political dispensation, Thakurta remarked, "Crucial to the sustenance of democracy is the free expression of speech, including views that are contrary to those espoused by ruling elite – the space for which has been shrinking in India."



Social Development Forum

- Bandung Legacy and Global Future
- Negotiating Public Space via Art
- Gita Press and The Making of Hindu India
- Discussion on “Biomedical Practice of Egg Donation and the Potentiality of an International Regulatory Framework: Exploring India and Germany”
- Quality and Quantity of Food and Population Well-being: What the Data Speaks
- Assessing the effectiveness of inter-faith initiatives
- India’s Black Economy: Implications, Causes and Remedies
- Annual Discussion on Union Budget 2017-18



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM

As part of its advocacy mandate, the Council for Social Development, Delhi, runs a Social Development Forum which is a platform that seeks to bring together leading academicians, activists, policy makers, planners and renowned figures from the social sector to discuss and debate contemporary social, political and economic issues. Symposia were organised on the Bandung Legacy to bring Asian and African nations together for a new international order; negotiating public space via art and the role of Gita Press in the making of Hindu India. There was a discussion on how technological interventions in bio-medical practices had made the boundaries of reproductive bodies and nations-states porous. Another debate was held on what the data indicated on the quality and quantity of food and the well-being of population. Addressing the effectiveness of inter-faith initiatives and on India's Black Economy and the Union Budget for 2017-18 were other subjects on which discussions were organized.

BANDUNG LEGACY AND GLOBAL FUTURE

Date April 23, 2016

Venue India International Centre, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty

Main Speakers Muchkund Dubey, Kapila Vatsayan, Deepak Nayyar and Manoranjan Mohanty

Abstract

It was in April, 1955 that the first ever large-scale Asian-African Conference, the Bandung Conference, sought to draw Asian and African nations together to forge a new international order. This Conference was organised by Indonesia, Myanmar (then Burma) Pakistan, Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) and India. Twenty-nine countries, representing one quarter of the global population, came together in Bandung, Indonesia. The new order envisaged to be created by this conference was neither communist nor capitalist, but reflected a new kind of political thinking, based on mutual goodwill and economic and social well-being. Six years later, those early deliberations led to the formation of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). Few will dispute that the historic Bandung Conference was a watershed in the history of international relations.

The Council for Social Development, together with the India International Centre, organised a Symposium to examine some of the substantive legacies of that monumental conference, its relevance today and in the future.

NEGOTIATING PUBLIC SPACE VIA ART

Date April 28, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Ashok Pankaj

Resource Person Sreejata Roy, Artist (Specialising in Art and Public Space)

Abstract

Public space in all Indian cities continues to be threatening for women in multiple ways, with the truth of potential and actual danger inculcating abstaining behaviour on their part. While Delhi continues to engulf the peri-urban with large influx of migrant population from all over the country, the young girls from orthodox families of those areas often appear to be more restricted in their use of urban public spaces and subject to family-imposed prohibitions with regard to being in public. Unlike other working class colonies/urban villages, the young women in Khirkee and Hauz Rani in Delhi, for instance, are the most 'invisible' or less visible communities. They are largely missing in alleys, lanes, streets of the urban village. A series of wall painting is being taken as primary initiative to engage with the "other" and the

space. The idea was to paint a series of ordinary women doing daily activities and engaging in work that is customarily done by men in the locality, evolved through discussion sessions with local young women participants from the urban village. The intent was to experiment how the idea 'gaze' builds up complex context to draw men on the street into a dialogue about the gender equality in terms of the acceptance of women in male-associated professions, as well as dialogue about the presence of women in public spaces.

GITA PRESS AND THE MAKING OF HINDU INDIA

Date May 26, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Ashok Pankaj

Resource Person Mr. Akshay Mukul, Senior Journalist, The Times of India

Abstract

In the early 1920's, Jaydayal Goyandka and Hanuman Prasad Poddar, two Marwari businessmen-turned-spiritualists, set up the Gita Press and Kalyan magazine. As of early 2014, Gita Press had sold close to 72 million copies of the Gita, 70 million copies of Tulsidas's works and 19 million copies of scriptures like the Puranas and Upanishads. And while most other journals of the period, whether religious, literary or political, survive only in press archives, Kalyan now has a circulation of over 200,000 and its English counterpart, Kaylana-Kalpataru, of over 100,000. Gita Press created an empire that spoke in a militant Hindu nationalist voice and imagined a quantifiable, reward-based piety. Almost every notable leader and prominent voice, including Mahatma Gandhi, was roped in to speak for the cause. Cow slaughter, Hindi as national language and the rejection of Hindustani, the Hindu Code Bill, the creation of Pakistan, India's secular Constitution: Kalyan and Kalyana-Kalpataru were the spokespersons of the Hindu position on these and other matters. The ideas articulated by Gita Press and its publications played a critical role in the formation of a Hindu political consciousness, indeed a Hindu public sphere. This history provides new insights into the complicated and contested rise to political pre-eminence of the Hindu Right. The book features an extraordinary cast of characters - buccaneering entrepreneurs and hustling editors, nationalist ideologues and religious fanatics.

DISCUSSION ON "BIOMEDICAL PRACTICE OF EGG DONATION AND THE POTENTIALITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: EXPLORING INDIA AND GERMANY"

Date July 8, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Ashok Pankaj

Resource Person Dr. Arathi P. M., Assistant Professor, CSD

Abstract

Technological interventions in the biomedical practices have made the boundaries of both reproductive bodies and nation-states porous in a globalised world. Active lobbying for regulation, deregulation and re-regulation of the practice of egg-donation and research on bio-cells (Human Embryonic Stem Cell-HESC), happen at the national level mostly for the interests of regenerative pharma industry. My post-doctoral work explores the need and possibilities of an international regulatory framework to understand, negotiate and protect the exploitation of the less privileged women in the structure of regulatory practices in egg donation and research on bio-cells. For this I undertake a comparative historical analysis of these practices in Germany and India. In the case of Germany, there is an extremely regulated regime emerging as part of the historic corrective measures in the aftermath of the Holocaust experience of experiments

on human beings as well as a strong discourse based on individualised human rights. On the other hand, in India these practices that emerged with the economic liberalisation policies of the 1990s, are unregulated. As distinct from the German case, the policy interventions are characterised by an absence of prohibitions facilitating unregulated research practices and enabling the financial market to commodify women's bodies.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF FOOD AND POPULATION WELL-BEING: WHAT THE DATA SPEAKS

Date July 28, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Ashok Pankaj

Resource Persons Dr. Sourendra Ghosh, Prof. Imrana Qadeer

Abstract

It was argued that significant decline of calorie intake in India post-1990 has deteriorated peoples' well-being. Evidence suggests that calorie decline is closely associated with deteriorating quality of diet as people shifted from high value to cheaper foods. Some evidences also show that trend of calorie intakes over time has positive correspondence with incomes. It was suggested that the intake of calories serves as an efficient thumb-rule to measure well-being, rather than price-indexed method which fails to hold calories as well quality of diet fixed over time. At the same time, quality of food consumption is also another issue that needs attention. There are evidences which suggest that in certain cases increasing cheap calorie intake does not mean improving well-being, as it may have been necessitated solely by escalation of hard labour, particularly for the poor. It was suggested that while de-linking welfare policies from doubtful poverty estimates, universal provision of basic food at affordable prices to meet minimum calorie needs and thus enabling the people to spare little extra money for high value food is the least a government should do.

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTER-FAITH INITIATIVES

Date November 24, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Prof. Ashok Pankaj

Resource Persons Dr. Edward Kessler, Founder Director, Woolf Institute and Dr. John Fahy, Junior Research Institute, Woolf Institute

Abstract

'Assessing the Effectiveness of Inter-faith Initiatives' is the first of its kind study to analyse the effectiveness of inter-faith initiatives. Taking a primarily inductive approach to the research design, this study investigates if and how inter-faith initiatives generate changes in the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of participants and the faith communities to which they belong in three cities: Doha, Delhi, and London. The choice of these cities is specifically designed to enable us to analyse the impact of interfaith initiatives across three very distinctive political, demographic, and historical contexts with regard to inter-faith relations. The distinctiveness will facilitate distinguishing generalisation versus context-specific impact generated by initiatives.

The aim of this study is to provide data on effectiveness through comparing the impact of two organisational models of inter-faith initiatives ('leader-led' and 'grassroots') across and within the three locations. This comparison will allow for distinguishing between generalisation processes of change. The study as a whole will in turn allow us to propose a novel, transferable, evidence-based framework for designing and evaluating inter-faith activities and will inform recommendations for policy strategies.

INDIA'S BLACK ECONOMY: IMPLICATIONS, CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Date December 22, 2016

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Dr. Anamika Priyadarshini

Resource Person Prof. Arun Kumar, JNU, Delhi

Abstract

India's black economy is roughly estimated to be 62 per cent of the GDP - generating at current prices in 2016-17, about Rs. 93 lakh crore or \$1.4 trillion. It is so extensive because it is generated in every sector and economic activity and all the elite sections of society are involved in it. It is in both, the public and the private sectors, and involves the entire elite class of India such as politicians, industrialists, army men, judges, bureaucrats, lawyers and teachers. Taxes not collected at current rates of taxes would amount to about 24 per cent of GDP in 2014-15. If this amount could be collected, there would be a surplus in the budget rather than a deficit and enough money for employment generation, education and infrastructure, like roads.

It aggravates the major problems facing society like, inflation, unemployment, fiscal crisis, balance of payments problems, flight of capital, inequality, criminalisation in society, vitiation of elections and politics and poor work ethics. It results in the failure of policy and waste of national resources thus slowing down development. It is the underlying cause of the uncivilised conditions in which the vast majority of Indians live today. It needs to be remedied but to do that we need to understand the causes underlying its existence and growth since independence. There have been dozens of committees and commissions that have looked at its different aspects and made thousands of suggestions. Hundreds of these suggestions have been implemented but the black economy has continued to grow. Recently various steps have been taken but without making a dent on the problem.

ANNUAL DISCUSSION ON UNION BUDGET 2017-18

Date February 23, 2017

Venue Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Coordinator Dr. Anamika Priyadarshini

Resource Persons Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Prof. C. P. Chandrashekhar, Dr. Surajit Deb, Prof. Muchkund Dubey, Mr. Ambarish Rai, Dr. Indranil Mukhopadhyay, Prof. Imrana Qadeer, Prof. K. B. Saxena, Prof. T. Haque, Prof. Praveen Jha, Dr. Ashwani Mahajan

Abstract

Annual discussion on Union Budget for 2017-18 revealed that allocations to major social welfare schemes were significantly curtailed in spite of severe disruptions caused due to demonetisation. The allocations to the social sector as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from 13.4 per cent in 2016-17 (Revised Estimates) to 12.7 per cent in 2017-18. Important social sector schemes witnessed a significant decrease in funds allocation. Children development programs received barely 3.3 per cent of the total budget for the last three years, as against the minimum of 5 per cent allocation recommended by the National Action Plan for Children. Similarly, the focus on poverty alleviation, slum development and access of the poor to basic services virtually disappeared in the Budget and its orientation was almost entirely infrastructure centric.

The Jan Aushadhi Scheme for ensuring the availability of free generic medicine, announced in 2008, received an increase of only Rs. 25 crore despite the fact less than 25 per cent of the centres announced had opened so far. The Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Schemes received an increase of Rs. 157 crores from Rs. 43 crore last year.

There were some welcome interventions made in the budget such as earmarking of some funds for the Maternity Benefit Scheme for improving maternal health during pregnancy and after childbirth, and a substantial rise in the allocation towards agricultural insurance, Irrigation development and enhancements of farm credit limit to Rs. 10 lakh crore.



Right to Education Forum

- Round Table Meeting with Parliamentarians
- National Council Meeting of the Forum
- National Stock-taking Convention 2016-2017
- State School Management Committee Convention
- State Teachers Convention
- National Convention on Sustainable Development Goals and inclusion of pre-primary and secondary education under legal entitlement
- State convention on education in Bihar, Delhi and other states



RIGHT TO EDUCATION FORUM

The Right to Education Forum (RTE Forum) is a platform of national education networks, teachers' unions and peoples' movements with a combined strength of 10,000 NGOs in 20 states across India. It organises conventions and consultation and meetings towards building a people's movement to achieve the goal of equitable and quality education for children through the Right to Education Act, 2009. In 2016-2017, the RTE Forum organised a National Stock-taking Convention, released National Status Report 2016-2017, organised meetings with Teacher's Associations, SMCs (School Management Committees), Panchayati Raj Institutions, local leaders, legislators, parliamentarians along with government officials and key decision makers. In addition, the forum participated in international Forums against Commercialisation of Education in Nairobi and on Safe and Secure Education in Dubai. It was also part of Citizen Report prepared on Universal Periodic Review III and Sustainable Development Goals-4 in India. The Forum organised its 7th Stock-taking Convention and released a National Status Report on Education, 2016-2017.

The Forum submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Finance for pre-budget consultation and the submitted a memorandum to the President of India for a new timeline for implementation of the RTE Act with adequate resources. It has also submitted its suggestion on the Draft New Education Policy to the Ministry of Human Resource Education, Government of India. Among other major activities, a South Asian Forum on Safe and Secure Education was launched in India where delegates from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal came together to discuss the concerns on Education as a Human Right in a Safe and Secure Environment at a regional level.

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

Sponsoring Agencies Oxfam India, UNICEF and Terre Des Hommes, Germany - India Programme

Project Director Mr. Ambarish Rai, National Convenor, RTE Forum

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Aparajita Sharma, Research Coordinator, Mr. Mitra Ranjan Kumar, Media and Communication

This project aims at ensuring universal equitable quality elementary education and effective implementation of the RTE Act, 2009, for moving towards a Common School System.

It is expected to bring all networks, agencies, and organisations working for the marginalised sections, teachers' unions, and leaders of mass movements, together for advocating effective implementation of the RTE Act, and making it a political agenda. It raises the issue of inadequate financing of education and mobilisation for enhanced allocation to ensure equitable and quality education for all. It also supports the process of capacity building of School Management Committees (SMCs) across the country and channelising them towards effective implementation of the RTE Act across the country.

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN BIHAR FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RTE ACT, 2009

Sponsoring Agency Terre des homes Germany - India Programme

Project Director Mr. Ambarish Rai, National Convenor, RTE Forum

Associated Academic Staff Dr. Aparajita Sharma, Research Coordinator, Mr. Mitra Ranjan Kumar, Media and Communication

This project aims to support the process of synergy and empowerment of School Management Committees (SMCs) in four districts of Bihar, viz Gaya, Samastipur, Patna, Jahanabad, to facilitate their emergence as

agencies for mobilising support for implementation of the RTE Act, 2009. This is being done by strengthening SMCs through an integrated process of organising training for grievance redress and tracking their implementation.

Through several meetings at the block and district level synergies have been developed between the SMCs and the local communities, especially members of different social groups, vulnerable sections and extremely marginalized communities. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been sensitised and issues regarding school improvement have been jointly taken up in the project villages.

ROUND TABLE MEETING WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

A round table meeting with Indian Parliamentarians was organised at the Constitution Club of India on August 11, 2016, to share the concerns raised in the Forum on the Input Draft of the New Education Policy. Participants included MPs Ravi Prakash Verma, Zaved Ali Khan, Ali Anwar and A.V. Swami besides members of the civil society, media and NGOs working on education. Mr Sitaram Yechury, MP, and Mr Verma shared the Forum's submission in Parliament debates.

Main Points Discussed

- Government should prioritise implementation of the RTE Act.
- New time frame should be set for the implementation of the RTE Act.
- Public financing on education should be increased.
- Pre-school and secondary schools be brought within the RTE Act.
- Commission on School Education for monitoring and supervision of elementary education.
- A language policy to encourage teaching and learning in mother tongue.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE FORUM

Two National Council meetings are held every year to discuss the Forum's activities and emerging educational issues at state and national level. The first meeting was held in June 2016 in Delhi and the second one in December 2017 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. About 70 members from 16 states participated. The key issues discussed included closure/merger of government schools, increasing privatisation of schools, New Education Policy and Challenges outlined over the implementation of democratic, universal, equal and participatory education. It was decided to strengthen implementation of the RTE Act through mobilisation of associations, networks and alliances.

The major recommendations were revision of time frame for the effective implementation of the RTE Act, grassroots work and public advocacy in states for larger mass mobilisation, advocacy in states and with political parties and Parliamentarians at the national level. Let there be a national call for implementation and extension of the RTE Act, with adequate financing on education.

NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING CONVENTION 2016-2017

The National Stock-taking Convention 2016-2017 was organised on March 30, 2017 to take stock of the status of implementation of the RTE Act 2009 for 2016-2017 following which a Draft National Status Report was released. More than 700 people participated at the convention including eminent educationists, activists, and researchers from across the country. On the basis of discussions a memorandum was submitted to the President of India. Key themes identified for the convention were; Extension of RTE, Inclusion and Community, Emerging Challenges in School Education and Teacher and Quality. Extension of RTE and universalisation of school education till the secondary level cut across all thematic sessions at the convention.

The Memorandum of demands

- New timelines for the implementation of all provisions of the Act;
- Extension of the right to education to children below six and in 15 to 18 years old;
- Pre-primary schooling is the foundation for education at higher levels. The norm prescribed by UNESCO and practiced by most of the developing countries in the world is to provide compulsory education during at least one year of pre-primary stage and a minimum of 12 years thereafter.
- Estimate the resources required for implementation and making them available in a phased manner during the revised time period;
- Act on all the aspects simultaneously;
- Take urgent action for filling up teachers' vacancies;
- Private schools to be made RTE compliant;
- Comprehensive and continuous assessment programme for schools to be outlined and implemented;
- Set up a Statutory Commission to monitor the implementation of the Act, to keep the norms under constant review with a view to expanding and improving them and to serve as a court of last appeal for grievance redress.

STATE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CONVENTION

A State Convention on strengthening School Management Committees (SMCs) was organised in Himachal Pradesh on November 19-20, 2016, by the State RTE Forum, in collaboration with the National RTE Forum and other NGOs (Peoples Action for People in Need, EK Nari, Nishtha, Rural Technology and Development Centre, Childlike Peoples Association for Himayala Area Research), activists, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Teacher's Union, Youth groups and SMCs. About 200 people participated from seven districts of HP. State Education Secretary Rakesh Kumar Sharma, SCPCR member Rajinder Mohan, Chairperson *Zilla Parishad* Champa Thakur, eminent environmentalists Kulbhushan Uprendu, Himachal Pradesh Teacher's Union leaders and other teachers along with SMC members and *Gram Pradhans* participated. SMC Federations have been formed in Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Orissa and UP. These committees are building a strong cadre at the grassroots demanding a strong public education system from pre-school till secondary level in the country.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION

A State Convention of Teachers' Unions was organised on March 5, 2017, at Almora in Uttarakhand to assess the status of implementation of RTE Act in the State and also to plan the role of Teachers Associations (TAs). About 130 people participated in the meeting. In Gujarat (Ahmedabad), a meeting was organised to assess the state's position on education focussing on low budget on education on 5 March 2017. About 350 people participated from across the state.

Another meeting was organised by the Karnataka State Primary Schools Teachers' Association in collaboration with the Centre for Child and Law, the National Law School of India University supported by the National RTE Forum and PAFRE-Karnataka on February 28, 2017, at Dharwad. Concerns were raised on increasing private schools and enrolment in them, teacher vacancy and training (16.67 percent teacher's posts are vacant and 9.72 percent are untrained), privatisation of Diploma in Elementary Education or Diploma in Pre School Education. Other issues flagged were about discrimination against children belonging to Minority communities, private schools not following the norm on admission of 25 per cent Economically Weaker Section children and linking Aadhar cards to Mid-Day Meals.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INCLUSION OF PRE-PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION UNDER LEGAL ENTITLEMENT

A National Consultation on 'National Convention on Right to Education: Sustainable Development Goals and Implementation of RTE Act, 2009' was held in Lucknow, in collaboration with State Collective for Right to Education (SCoRE) on 20 December 2016.

About 500 people participated including leading economists, teacher union leaders, activists and educationists addressed the Convention. In Uttar Pradesh, only 44.3 per cent schools received textbooks, 13.2 per cent schools have computers, 25 per cent schools don't have a playground and acute shortage of functional toilets especially for girls were the concerns that were discussed. Increasing number of single teacher schools with 21638 schools in UP alone is affecting the quality of school education.

OTHER CONVENTIONS ON EDUCATION (BIHAR & DELHI)

The 10th State Convention on Education in Bihar was organised in January 23, 2017 at Patna. About 1500 people from across the state participated. It brought together educationists, education activists, researchers and grass-root workers to discuss the status of education in Bihar which is the only state with 82 per cent children studying in government schools and yet, mere one per cent schools are RTE Compliant. A Charter of Demands was released at the Convention which will be used for advocacy across the state. National Demand Day across the country was followed by a press meet on February 20, at the Press Club of India, New Delhi. A poster was also released in 20 states on the same day. Key demands included increase in Budget allocation for education, extension of RTE, teachers training and recruitment, extension of timeline and a roadmap for implementation of RTE. In Delhi a Textbooks Campaign for making textbooks available in all schools for all children on or before the session made a lot of difference.

Publications

- Reports
- Journal
- Books
- Working Paper

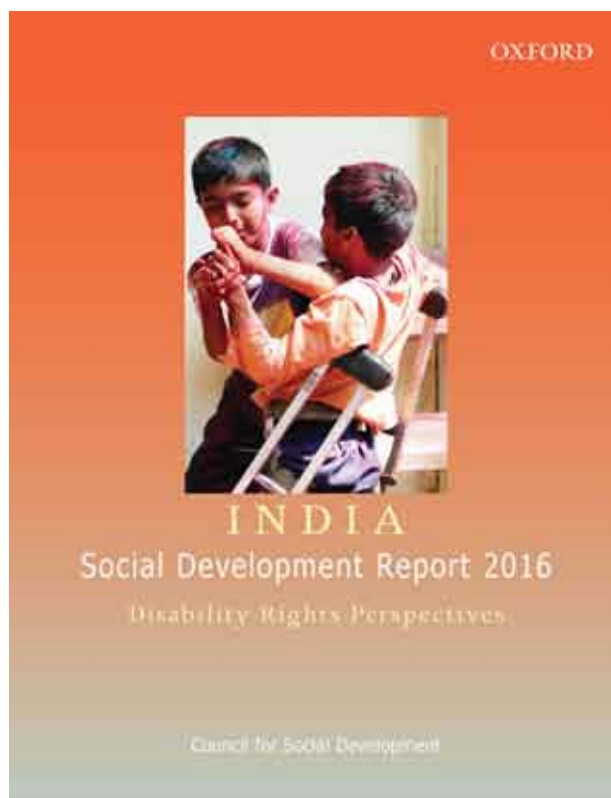


INDIA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2016

India Social Development Report is one of the flagship publications of the CSD, brought out bi-annually by the Oxford University Press. The Report gives a picture of the social conditions prevailing in the country at the time of its publication and contains a number of well-researched, particularly empirical, papers on the specialised themes constitute the focus of the report. In addition, it has a chapter ranking states on the basis of the Social Development Index (SDI) developed by the Council. The special themes covered by the Report so far have been Child Development in India, Development and Displacement, the Land Question and Marginalised, Minorities at the Margins, Challenges of Public Health and Disability Rights Perspectives.

The India Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives presents new research in disability studies, a little understood subject in the social sciences and humanities in India, as also in the development discourse. The disproportionate disadvantage, exclusion, and stigmatisation of persons with disabilities is caused by cultural, social, and physical barriers that obstruct their effective participation in social and political life. Encompassing the diversity of life-worlds of persons with disabilities, the first part of the report presents research findings in the areas of health, socio-economic status, custodial facilities, and psychiatric care for persons with psycho-social disabilities, employment and labour, status of women with disabilities. The second part of the report deals with critical aspects of social development such as ageing, housing, displacement, degrading labour, migration, and financial inclusion. The third part presents the Social Development Index.

The India Social Development Report 2016 addresses the fundamental elements of rights of all citizens, illuminating the pathways to their realisation for persons with disabilities. By addressing the need for setting the Constitutional standard of non-discrimination and dignity, the report suggests how entrenched social practices can be dislodged with necessary governance structure.



FOUR-CITY LAUNCH OF CSD INDIA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2016

5 December 2016

Dr. Syeda Hameed (Former Member, Planning Commission)

At INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, DELHI

7 December 2016

Sri B.P. Acharya I.A.S., (Principal Secretary, Dept. of Planning, Government of Telangana)

At ASCI, HYDERABAD

7 February 2017

Prof. Prakash C. Sarangi (Vice Chancellor at Ravenshaw University)

At RAVENSHAW UNIVERSITY, CUTTACK

22 February 2017

Prof. Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury (Vice Chancellor, Rabindra Bharathi University)

At KRISHNA TRUST AND CALCUTTA RESEARCH GROUP, KOLKATA

TELANGANA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

The Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, prepared the *Telangana Social Development Report, 2017*, (TSDR) for the Department of Planning, Government of Telangana. It is one of its kind report not only for the newest state of the Union, but for the country as a whole.

The Report presents a statistical profile of the social sector in the State, drawing on data from various rounds of National Sample Survey Office supplemented by the Census data, for the ten districts comprising the state prior to district re-organisation in 2016. The data was analysed along the grids of social and religious groups, gender, and rural/urban location.

The demographic overview reveals that, on several indicators, the performance of the state is better than the national average. However, what is of concern is the decline in the child sex ratio from 957 in 2001 to 933 in 2011 and within this, the child sex ratio among STs in the state is very low at 906 in 2011. Similarly, the faster-than-national-level increase of the elderly has implications for the provision of services to them, including health care and social security.

Land-based livelihoods are the lifeline of Telangana, which has a predominantly rural population. The percentage of rural landless households-43 per cent-has remained unchanged between 2001 and 2011. Further, data reveals increasing fragmentation of operational land holdings. While the state has put in place several measures to address the farm sector, the same cannot be availed of by those tenants whose leases are non-recorded.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is higher in Telangana than the national average; however, similar to the national pattern, the LFPR in Telangana too declined in 2011-12, with decline being sharper among rural labour force and among females than males. Interestingly, unlike at the national level, the Scheduled Tribe work participation rate is increasing in the state.

On the education front, data establish the significant role played by publicly-funded educational institutions in the lives of the vulnerable social groups. The state needs to concentrate on improving enrolment in certain districts of the state, such as Mahbubnagar, where almost 37 percent of sample respondents have never enrolled.

Health status in Telangana, overall, is better than the national averages. The state however needs to address concerns such as the low levels of institutional births in public facilities; higher morbidity in rural areas; higher medical expenditure in rural Telangana when compared to rural India indicating the higher prevalence of acute morbidity and dependence of people on private hospitals for treatment.

The Report calls for further action by the State in order for it to attain its stated objective of development with justice and social inclusion and provides basis for further investigation through micro-level empirical research.



SOCIAL CHANGE JOURNAL

Social Change is a quarterly social science journal brought out by the Council for Social Development and published by SAGE Publications. *Social Change* publishes problem-oriented, empirically-grounded analytical papers, theoretical essays and policy discussions in the area of social change and development, in as a non-technical language as possible. A multi-disciplinary journal with a wide ranging readership including people in academia, social movements, NGOs and policy-making sectors, *Social Change* seeks eminent thinkers and researchers as well as innovative young writers as its contributors.

During April 2016-March 2017, the range of issues covered in the journals, Vol. 46 (2) June 2016; Vol. 46 (3) September 2016; Vol. 46 (4) December 2016; Vol. 47 (1) March 2017 covered included, anthropology, economics, education, geography, political science, gender and health. Scholarly theoretical and research works such as the Relationship between Religion and Development, Southern Nicobar as Imaginative Geographies, Human Rights, Wild Life and Environment Protection brought out linkages between social thought and political philosophy. Over the past year, the journals carried a vast variety of empirical research provided by interviews, ethnography, surveys of analysis of existing data and field studies done in east Uttar Pradesh, Nepal, Kerala, Gujarat, Odisha, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia which looked at growing inequalities, issues of gender and caste, financial inclusion, children's nutrition, migrant labour, tribals and the law, and healthcare utilisation. The journal engaged in vital normative questions too such as the sociology of exclusion. A symposium on the continuing debate on the research culture in Indian universities brought comments from various experts making *Social Change* a forum for theoretical and policy debates and empirical analysis, reflecting a diversity of opinion through insightful comments on contemporary social change. Each issue has also carried 7-10 book reviews that focused on, among other issues, contemporary ideas in social thought, development, policy, environment, micro-economics, minorities and child-centric education.



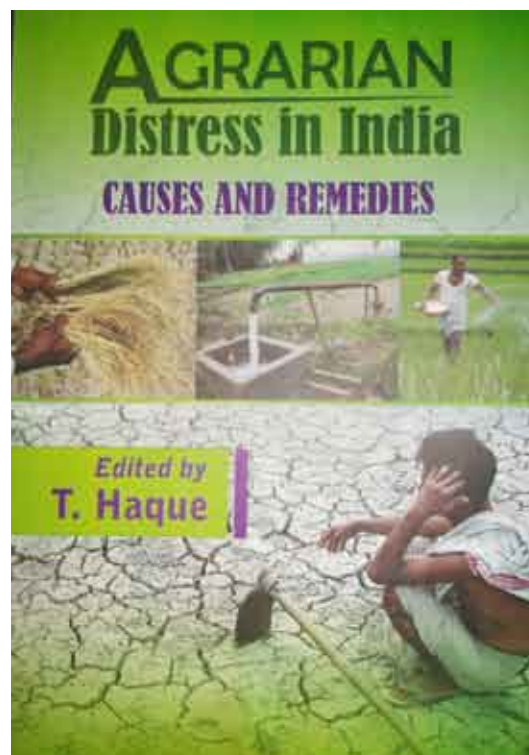
ADVISASIS
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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
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SCHEDULE TRIBES
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DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
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GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
ADVISASIS
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SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER

BOOKS

Agrarian Distress in India

This book contains papers presented in a national seminar organised by the Council for Social development, New Delhi in honour of Prof. Gilbert Etienne on November 11-12, 2014, with the support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The contributors are well known experts who have clear understanding of the problems facing Indian agriculture and done extensive research in the field of agrarian distress in India.

The book presents both macro and micro pictures of economic distress and challenges faced by Indian farmers and also suggest remedial measures. Various technological, institutional and policy measures discussed and suggested by experts enrich the book.

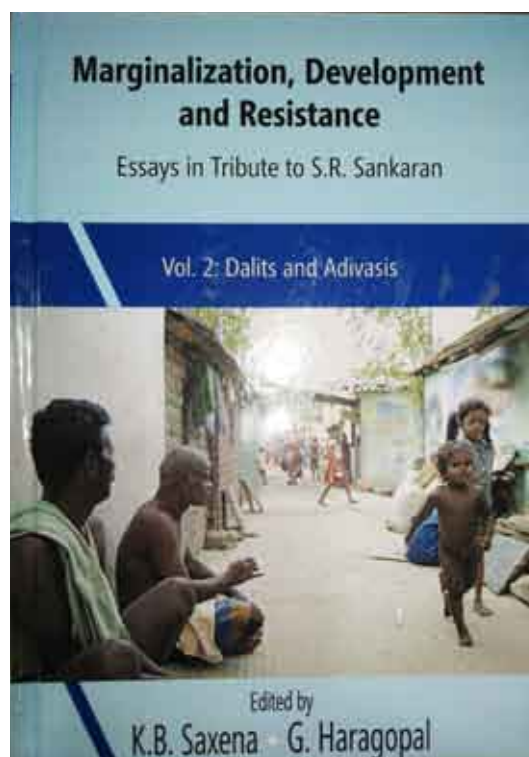


Agrarian Crisis in India, Edited by Dr. T. Haque, August, 2016, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi

Marginalization, Development and Resistance

This book brings out different dimensions of discrimination, exclusion and oppression suffered by Dalits (SCs) and Adivasis (STs) and the failure of the State to deliver rights and entitlements to them. The Section on Dalits comprises issues relating to distribution of land untouchability practices, manual scavenging, atrocities including economic violence. It also covers emergence of Dalit-literature as a relatively lesser visible form of resistance against humiliation, indignities and violence of caste based social order and its ideological superstructure.

The Section on Adivasis consists of different facets of their marginalisation such as disparities in human development between them and the rest of the population which remain unabridged, alienation of their land and mismatch between policy and implementation, alternative development model for them, their resistance against corporate plunder of natural resources, and the least known dimension their exploitation, the adverse impact of excise policy on them. It also seeks to answer the question whether development intervention to support tribal substance economy can regulate its disruptive ethos and produce a consensual mode of accumulation? Also incorporated in it is the conceptualization of Adivasis' version of Swaraj which goes beyond the ideological contours of Maoism.



Marginalisation, Development and Resistance Vol. 2. Dalits and Adivasis, Edited by K.B. Saxena & G. Hara Gopal, 2016, Aakar, New Delhi

WORKING PAPER

Title: **“‘Carceral Feminism’ as Judicial Bias: The Discontents around State v. Mahmood Farooqui”,**
INTERDISCIPLINARY LAW, Issue 3, October 2016, Hyderabad.

Author/Authors: **Pratiksha Baxi**

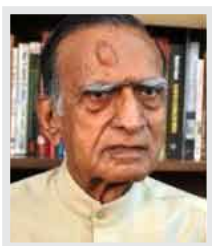
State v. Mahmood Farooqui has generated prolific conversations with many expressing reservation about the reception of the judgment, while others have commented on the very need for public discussion on this case as it now moves to the High Court. Does State v. Mahmood Farooqui present new jurisprudential possibilities and horizons in the way we think about consent and violence? How does State v. Mahmood Farooqui present to us the challenges of older ways of diagnosing and interpreting sexual violence? The claims of what has been dubbed as “carceral” feminism are seen as suspending scepticism about the inherent limits of legal language to deal with desire or violence. In other words, there seems to be anxiety about how does legal language translate sexual agency or sexual desire into juridical categories of consent or rape. Is this anxiety new, now directed towards the amendment of the rape law of 2013? Is this anxiety only generated because judges do not have the discretion to mitigate sentences for adequate and special reasons; or that the harm of forced oral sex is equated with the harm of peno-vaginal rape? This commentary examines the theoretical debate on carceral feminism, and the implications of reproducing this debate to frame the discontents around the 2013 amendment of the rape law.

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Faculty and Staff

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ACCESS
IMPACT
SCHOOLS
ADVOCACY
RIGHTS
CONTINUITY
CHANGE
FARMERS
SCHEDULE
CASTE
CLIMATE
CHANGE
AGRICULTURE
RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
MICRO-FINANCE
DISPLACEMENT
SOCIETY
IN
RESEARCH
TECHNOLOGY
DEMOCRACY
AND
DEVELOPMENT
CAPACITY
BUILDING
DISABILITY
DEMOCRACY
GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
ADVISING
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT

2016
2017



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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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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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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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Susmita Mitra has been the recipient of Junior Visiting Fellowship at HTW, Berlin, Germany; Junior and Senior Research Fellowship in NET; and the Ford Foundation Scholarship. She is the coordinator of the short-term course on Research Methodology in CSD; and has 14 peer-reviewed publications to her credit.

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HYDERABAD



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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.

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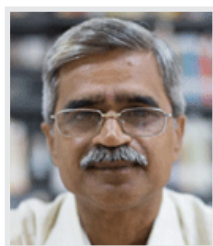
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Mr Y.S.S. PRASAD
Secretary to Director



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Mr P. MARIYADAS
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FACULTY CONTRIBUTIONS

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Lectures Delivered

- 29 August 2016 - *Minority Rights under the Indian Constitution*, Training Workshop, Council for social Development, New Delhi
- 27 October 2016 - *India- China Relations under Modi*, Global Asia Programme, Duke University, Durham
- 31 October 2016 - *Human Rights Discourse in India*, University of California, Global Studies, Seminar, Santa Barbara
- 13 December 2016 - *Party, State and Politics in Contemporary China*, Somaya College, Mumbai
- 2 January 2017 - *Educational Visions in Indian Freedom Struggle*, Shovaniya Sikshashram, Udayagiri, Odisha
- 5 January 2017 - *Civil Liberty and Democratic Rights- Some Conceptual Issues*, National Law University, Cuttack
- 6 January 2017 - *Rights of Construction Workers*, Workers Convention, Jharsuguda
- 8 January 2017 - *Political Economy of Demonetisation*, Lohia Academy, Bhubaneswar
- 21 January 2017 - *Ravenshaw College - Past, Present and Future*, International Conference on 150th anniversary of Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

Papers presented

- 23 April 2016 - *Bandung Legacy and Global Future*, Presentation at the CSD-IIC Seminar, IIC Kamladevi Block
- 7 August 2016 - *All Cultures are Inter-cultural*, Paper at the World Cultural Olympics at Beijing
- 16 September 2016 - *Rural-Urban Inequality in India and China- Some Dangerous Trends* Paper presented at the CSD-ICS international seminar at the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
- 28 October 2016 - *Impact of the Cultural Revolution in South Asia*, International Seminar on the Cultural Revolution after 50 Years, Duke University, Durham
- 2 December 2016 - *Categorical Turns in Philosophy: Landmark discourses in India and China in 20th Century*, International seminar at University of Gottingen, Germany
- 10 December 2016 - *Trends in Indian Development Discourse: Insights from Contemporary Movements against Mega Mining Projects*, National Seminar at Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar

- 14 December 2016 - *China's 13th Five Year Plan- An Analysis*, All India Conference on China Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai organised in association with the Institute of Chinese Studies
- 20 January 2017 - *Reconceptualising Panchayat Raj as an Institution of Self determination*, International Seminar on Transition Systems, Xavier University Bhubaneswar
- 24 January 2017 - *RIC Perspective on Multilateralism*, 15th Russia-India-China Trilateral Academic Forum, New Delhi
- 29 January 2017 - *Smart Wave- a wave against equality and pluralism*, Annual Conference of Gabeshana Chakra, Baji Raut Chhatravas, Angul, Odisha (India)

Publications

Books

In English:

Exploring Emergent Global Thresholds: Towards 2030, edited by Richard Falk, Manoranjan Mohanty and Victor Faessel (New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2017)

In Odia:

Odishara Shramik Andolan (Workers Movement of Odisha) Edited by Bijaya Upadhyay and Manoranjan Mohanty (Balasore: Suvarnashree Prakashani, 2017) Besides essays by scholars and activists, the volume also carries 20 interviews with Trade Union leaders partly supported by CSD, and translation of the labour section of the *Weapon of the Oppressed*.

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- *Development as Civilisational Movement: Counter-hegemonic Prospects in Asia, Africa and Latin America* in Falk, Mohanty and Faessel (Eds)
- Review of Alexander C Cook (Ed), *Mao's Red Book: A Global History in China Report* Vol. 52 No. 4
- *What the Latest Session of China's Parliament Tells Us About the Challenges XI Confronts* THE WIRE, 24/03/2017

PROF. ASHOK PANKAJ

Lectures Delivered

- 4 July 2016- *Right to Work: India's Experiences*, Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- 1-2 September 2016- *Sampling Technique and Designing of Questionnaire*, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana
- 8 February 2017-*Conflict and Livelihoods* at Indian Institute of Public Administration

Papers Presented

- 15-16 July 2016- Discussion in a session on *Poverty, Employment and Growth* at a national seminar on Sustainable Development in India: Issues, Policies and Practices, organized by CSD in New Delhi.
- 16-17 September 2016- Presented a paper on *Employment Generation Cum Social Protection Programme in Rural India- MGNREGS and NRLM* in an international seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China, at Hyderabad.
- 30 December 2016- Chaired session on *Neoliberal Urbanisation and its Contradictions in India* at Lokashray Foundation
- 28 January 2017- Presented paper on *Ten Years of MGNREGS* at a policy workshop on organised by Gandhigram Rural Institute, IRMA and PEP in Chennai.

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews:

- Governor in Indian Federal Constitution—II: Indian Journal of Public Administration, January - March 2017, Vol. 63, No. 1,
- Basic Income and Its Fallacies, South Asia Research, Vol 36, No. 3, pp. 337-405
- Nehru: A troubled Legacy by RNP Singh, South Asia Research, Vol 36, No. 1, pp. 129-131.
- Autumn of The Matriarch: Indira Gandhi's Final Term in Office by Diego Maiorano Social Scientist, Vol. 44, No. 7 & 5, July – August 2016, PP 99-103

Other Academic Activities

Official Mission

- Invited to Join as a Member of the First Common Review Mission of the Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.
- Invited to Join as a Member of the Second Common Review Mission of the Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

PROF. T. HAQUE

Lectures Delivered

- 12 April 2016 - Chaired a session at the seminar on *Climate Stress, Structural Change and Farm and Non-Farm Enterprise* at IEG, New Delhi
- 20 May 2016- Chaired the inaugural session at workshop on *National Resource Management* in North Eastern region, organized by RNBA, at Imphal
- 31 May 2016 - Chaired a session on *Pulses Consumption Behaviours* at a Seminar on Pulses, Sustainable Agriculture and Human Health organised by International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi
- 27 July 2016 - Delivered Keynote Address on *Development Perspective of Land Reforms in Bihar* A.N. Sinha Institute, Patna
- 24 August 2016 Chaired the Valedictory session of the Workshop on *Socio-Economic Assessment of LMOs*, organised by RIS, New Delhi.
- 16 September 2016 - Delivered keynote address at the conference on *Agriculture and Rural Development in India and China*, organised by CSD Hyderabad and ICSSR – Southern Centre, Hyderabad at Osmania University, Hyderabad
- 28 September 2016 - Delivered keynote address at the National Consultation on *Land and Housing Rights: Empowerment of Women* organised by UN Women, Girls Count and Landesa
- 14-15 October 2016- Delivered Keynote address and also chaired a session at the National Seminar on *Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation* at NIRD, Hyderabad
- 16 November 2016 - Chaired a session on Land Conflicts and Development Projects at the National Workshop on *Land Conflicts and Stalled Projects* organised by FAO, RRI, ISB and TISS at IIC, New Delhi
- 19 November 2016 - Delivered *Foundation Day Lecture* at KIIT University, Bhubaneswar
- 29-30 November 2016 - Delivered key note address on *Towards a Hunger Free and Food Secure India*, at Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), New Delhi
- 27 December 2016 - Delivered a keynote address on *Challenges of Accelerated and Inclusive Agricultural Growth*, at the Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association, Mathura
- 17-18 February 2017 - Keynote address on *Agricultural Development Perspective* at the 1st National Economic Conclave, India Policy Foundation, New Delhi
- 3 March 2017 - Keynote address on *Challenges of Land Leasing Reforms in Karnataka* at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
- 8 March 2017 - Keynote address at the seminar on *Doubling Farmers' Income*, Centre for Agriculture Policy Dialogue, New Delhi

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Title: *Agrarian Crisis in India*

Author/Authors: Edited by Dr. T. Haque

Date of Publication: August, 2016

Publishers: Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- Title of Chapter: *Challenges of Accelerated, Diversified and Inclusive Agricultural Growth in India*
Title of the Book: *Vicissitudes of Agriculture in the Indian Economy*
Date of Publication: 2016
Publisher: Academic Foundation and Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, New Delhi
- Title of Chapter: *Sustainability of Small Family farms in Asia – Pacific Countries” Challenges and Opportunities*
Title of the Book: *Family Farming: Meeting the Zero Hunger Challenges for FAO, Rome and MSSRF, Chennai*
Date of Publication: 2016
Publisher: Academic Foundation – FAO-MSSRF
- Title of Chapter: *Agrarian Distress in India: Causes and Remedies*
Title of the Book: *Agrarian Distress in India* edited by Dr. T. Haque
Date of Publication: August, 2016
Publisher: Concept Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi
- Title of Chapter: *Will Economic Diversification Help Reduce Farm Distress?*
Title of the Book: *Agrarian Distress in India* edited by Dr. T. Haque
Date of Publication: August, 2016
Publisher: Concept Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi
- Title of Article: *Does 2017-18 Union Budget Meet Farmers’ Expectation?*
Date of Publication: February 2, 2017.
Publisher: Indian Express

Chairman/Member of Professional Bodies

- Chairman, Special Cell on Land Policies, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India
- Chairman, Expert Appraisal Committee on Infrastructure Projects, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India
- Member, Research Advisory Committee, NABARD, Mumbai
- Member, AMU Court (Governing Body), Aligarh.
- Member, Committee for Farm Distress and Loan Waiver, Govt. of Punjab

PROF. HARIMOHAN MATHUR

Other Academic Activities

Was invited by Ambedkar University as an expert to select a Professor in the Department of Ecology in July 2016.

PROF. K.B. SAXENA

Lectures Delivered:

- 22 April 2016 - Keynote Address on *Problem and Programme of Action for Brick Kiln Workers* in a First State Level Convention of Women Brick Kiln Workers in Punjab organised by Volunteers for Social Justice at Bhatinda, Punjab

- 22 July 2016 - Chaired a Session on *Land Acquisition* in a Workshop on the Land Question Today', jointly organized by CSD and Action Aid on the occasion of release of a book 'Land to the Tiller: Revisiting the Unfinished Land Reforms Agenda' by Prashant K. Trivedi (Editor)
- 19 July 2016 - Chaired the Brainstorming Consultation on *Envisioning Rural Development 2030* at NIRD with concluding remarks
- 15-16 July 2016 - Chaired the Technical Session on *Social Marginalization and Inequality* at the National Seminar on Indian Perspectives on Social Sector Issues and Sustainable Development Goals: Policies, Prospects and Future Directions', at IIC
- 29 Aug-2 September 2016 - *Minorities: Social Exclusion and Development Deficit* in Workshop on Minority Rights at CSD, New Delhi August 29- September 2
- 16 September 2016 - *Market Oriented Land Reforms in India* at an International Seminar on Agrarian Situation in India and China, at CSD Hyderabad.
- 4 February 2017 - National Seminar on *Tribal Rights and Demand for Development with Dignity*, Indian Social Institute, Delhi
- 26 April 2017- Panellist at *The Scenario and Call for Change* seminar organised by India Alliances and Child Rights on 'Following on National Plan of Action for Children', WCA, New Delhi
- 17 September 2016 - Chaired the session on *Rural-Urban Inequalities in India and China* at International Seminar on Agrarian Situation in India and China, at CSD, Hyderabad
- 22 September 2016 - Keynote address on *Development Dialogue on Land Reforms Water Conservation and Agricultural Transformation in Rural Bihar* at Patna
- 14 November, 2016 - Keynote address at the National Seminar on *Development Displacement and Resistance* in National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha
- 18 November 2016 - Keynote address at the National Seminar on *Governance, Resources and Livelihoods of Adivasis in India: Implementation of PESA and FRA*, at NIRD, Hyderabad
- 19 November 2016 - Chaired the session on experiences of states, in a national seminar on *Grievances, Resources and Livelihood of Adivasis in India: Implementation of PESA and FRA*, NIRD, Hyderabad
- 8 December 2016 - Keynote address at Consultation on *Ten Years of Forest Rights Act* organised by Oxfam, Chhattisgarh
- 20 January 2017 - Chaired the session on *Broader Issues of Health* at National Workshop on *Evidence Building on Public-Private Partnerships in Health Care*, IIC, New Delhi
- 28 January 2017 - Panellist at a session on *Why Pro-Poor Laws Are Implemented So Poorly*, at a Consultation organised by the National Law School and Ekta Parishad at National Law School, Hyderabad
- 2 March 2017 - Discussion at the session on *Legal and Policy Issues* in Heinrich Boll Foundation Research Sharing Workshop on 'Political Economy of Witch Prosecution', IIC, New Delhi

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Title: Marginalisation, Development and Resistance Vol. 2. Dalits and Adivasis

Author/Authors: Edited by K.B. Saxena and G. Hara Gopal

Date of Publication: 2016

Publishers: Aakar, New Delhi

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- 'Introduction' in Trivedi Prashant (ed) *Land to the Tiller: Revisiting the unfinished Land Reforms Agenda*, Action AID, New Delhi
- 'Two Budgets, Differing Contexts, but a Single Thrust: Fiscal Consolidation and Reduction in Social Development Part – I', *Revolutionary Democracy*, Vol. XXII, No. 2 April, 2017
- 'Land Reforms in Bihar', in Vidyarthi Vikas, *Development and Dialogue on Land Reforms, Water Conservation and Agricultural Transformation in Bihar*, Proceedings, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, 2017

PROF. R. GOVINDA

Lectures Delivered

- 20 June 2016 - Gave a lecture on *State of Elementary Education in India: Issues of Equity and Exclusion* at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
- 21 November 2016 - Delivered a lecture on *Education as Human Right: Examining the case of Right to Education in India* at the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, M.S. University of Baroda, Gujarat

Papers Presented

- 6-8 October 2016 - Gave a presentation on Schools and Texts in the National Seminar on *Language and Learning* held at Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla
- 20th-21st October 2016 - Chaired a session on *Investing and scaling up in early education: Need for scaling up with equity and quality* at the National Conference on School Readiness titled "Ensuring Foundation, Enhancing Learning" at Jacaranda Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

PROF. IMRANA QADEER

Lectures Delivered

- 4 March 2017 - *Health Systems Policies and Challenges*, organised by Madhya Pradesh Jan Swasthya Abhyan at Ravindra Bhavan, Bhopal
- 17-18 January 2017 - *Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in India*, organised jointly by Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) and People's Budget Initiative (PBI), at YMCA, New Delhi
- 22 March 2017- Inaugural lecture on An Inter-disciplinary Enquiry into Health at International Conference on: Health and Well-being- an Interdisciplinary Enquiry, organised by Department of Psychology, University of Jamia Millia Islamia, in New Delhi

Papers Presented

- 15 July 2016 - Presented a paper on *Public Health Policies: Generating Revenue or Relief?* at CSD's national seminar on Indian Perspective on Social sector issues and SGD Venue: at Kamala Devi Auditorium, IIC New Delhi
- March 5, 2017 - Chaired the session on *Health and Nutrition* at a seminar on Management of Water Resources: Policies and Challenges, organized by Jan Swasthya Manch, Bhopal
- October 20, 2016 - Chaired the session on *Inclusion of New Vaccines in the UIP: Risk Assessment and Safety of Vaccines* at a seminar on 'New Vaccines for all: Why, which, when?' organised by JSS, SAMA, NMJI, FMES at NHFW, New Delhi
- 4 November 2016 - Chaired discussion at Niel Brimne's book release: *Languished Hopes- the critique of NTP* with closing comments at IIC, New Delhi

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- Title: Public health in the infirmity
Author/Authors: Imrana Qadeer and Sourindra Ghosh
Published in: Business Line, April 17, 2016
- Title: Shrinking Spaces for Public health
Author/Authors: Imrana Qadeer and Rama Baru,
Published in: Journal of Development and Change, Forum Editor, Bridget O'laughling. Vol. 47. No 4., July, 2016
- Title: Public Policy Private care,
Author/Authors: Imrana Qadeer and Arathi PM
Published in: Frontline 14 April, 2017, pp 9-12
- Title: An Inadequate and Misdirected Health Budget
Author/Authors: S. Ghosh and Imrana Qadeer
Published in: The Wire, 8 February, 2017

- Title: Undermining welfare UBI Can't be a substitute for PDS.
Author/Authors: Ghosh S.M, and I Qadeer
Published in: The Indian Express, February 8, 2017

Membership of bodies

- Scientific Advisory Board of Indian Council of Medical Research
- Editorial Board of Social Change
- Centre for Women's Development Studies
- Advisory Board of Centre for the Study of Health and Justice (CSHJ)
- National Advisory Board of Agha Khan Foundation(AKF)

PROF. ZOYA HASAN

Lectures Delivered

- 20 September 2016 - Razmi Memorial lecture, *Democratic Challenges in Contemporary India*, India International Centre, New Delhi
- 14 March, 2017 - Special Lecture, *Secularising Electoral Politics*, O.P. Jindal University, Sonapat
- 7 March 2017- Keynote Address, *Democracy and Dissent*, Hamdard University
- 21 March 2017 - Keynote address, *What Lies Ahead for Indian Democracy*, Bhagat Singh College, Delhi University
- 28 March 2017- Special Lecture, *Post-Assembly Elections: What Lies Ahead for Indian Democracy*, Zakir Husain College, Delhi University

Papers Presented

- 16-18 December 2016 - *Majoritarianism and Minority (Muslims) Discrimination in India*, International Conference on Prejudice, Stigma, Discrimination: Combating Exclusions through Policy and Law, organised by the University of Chicago Centre in Delhi
- 16 January 2017- *The Exclusion Within: Muslims and Institutional Discrimination*, Conference organised by the Centre for the Study of Discrimination and Exclusion, School of Social Sciences, JNU
- 10 March 2017 - Festschrift Seminar *The Hindu Right and Liberal Democracy*, India International Centre, New Delhi

Panel Discussion

- 1 September 2016 - Panel discussion on *Patriots, Poets and Prisoners: Selections from Ramananda Chatterjee's The Modern Review 1907-1947*, India Habitat Centre, Delhi
- 17 January 2017 - Panel discussion on Amrita Basu's book, *Violent Conjunctions in Democratic India*, India International Centre, Delhi
- 23 February 2017 - Panel discussion on *Writings of Rajni Kothari*, India International Centre

DR. ANKITA GOYAL

Papers Presented

- 16-17 September 2016 - Presented a paper on Rural Female Workforce Participation in India jointly with Dr. Mondira Bhattacharya in an international seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China, organised by CSD-SRC, Hyderabad and ICS, Delhi at Hyderabad
- 20-21 October 2016 - Presented a paper on *Role of Pulses in Food Security* in the 5th International Conference on 'WTO, Trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing and Least Developed Countries' organised by the International Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi in Delhi

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

Title of Chapter: Trends of Profitability in Indian Agriculture

Title of the Book: Agrarian Distress in India edited by Dr. T. Haque

Date of Publication: August, 2016

Publisher: Concept Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi

DR. ANAMIKA PRIYADARSHINI

Papers Presented

- 17-19 June 2016 - Presented a paper on *Informalisation, Defeminisation and Invisibilisation: Contours of Women Labour's Existential Reality*, at the Eleventh Forum of the World Association for Political Economy on the theme "Globalization, Employment and Agriculture" at Patiala.
- 4-6 November 2016 - Presented a paper on *Development and Rehabilitation: Living in Disaster Prone Village of Uttarakhand*, at the Annual Conference of Indian Political Economy Association at Amritsar.

DR. ARATHI P.M.

Lectures Delivered

- 19 August 2016 - Special Lecture on *Legal Issues of Human Tissue Donation and Research: Limits of National Regulatory Framework* at National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Cochin, Kerala
- 27 September 2016 - Lecture on *Renting Wombs and Question of Labour: Thinking through the New Surrogacy Bill*, at the Centre for Women's Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Papers Presented

- 2-3 June, 2016 - *State Interventions and Aborted Gender Justice: Experiences of Legislating Abortions in India* at Abortion an Unfinished Revolution-II at University of Ulrich, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- *Aborting Reproductive Justice: An Analysis of the legislative process concerning abortions in India, Indian History*, Vol.3, 2016. pp. 129-159 (ISSN 3348-2850)
- *National Health Policy: Public Policy Private Care* with Imrana Qadeer, Frontline
Date of Publication: April 14, 2017
- Neoliberal Discourse on Land Reforms and Women's Land Rights, (with Prashant K Trivedi) (ISBN 97850023730) in *State and Capitalist Development in India: A Political Economy Perspective*, Edited by Surender Kumar, CS Verma and Prashant K Trivedi, Aakar Books, New Delhi
Date of Publication: January 2017

DR. MONDIRA BHATTACHARYA

Papers Presented

- 14 June 2016 - *Challenges of Climate Change: Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies* at the national seminar on Liberating the Farmers from Debt Trap: Challenges of Policy Reforms in India organised by the Council for Social Development, New Delhi
- 15-16 July 2016 - *Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in India* at a national seminar on 'Indian Perspectives on Social Sector Issues and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Policies, Prospects and Future Directions' organised by the Council for Social Development and UNESCO at the India International Centre, New Delhi
- 16-17 September 2016 - *Rural Female Workforce Participation in India* at an international seminar on 'Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China', organised by the Council for Social Development, New Delhi and Hyderabad and Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi at Osmania University, Hyderabad (with Dr. Ankita Goyal).

Publications

- 'Nature and Extent of Yield Gaps in Principal Crops in India', edited by Pramod Kumar and S. Mohana Kumar in 'Changing Face of Indian Agriculture', Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, New Delhi, 2016.
- 'Status of the Irrigation Sector in India' in Agricultural Situation in India Vol. LXXII, No. 17 August, 2016, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi

DR. POORNIMA M

Lectures Delivered

21 December 2016 - *Calculating Composite Index*, Research Methodology Workshop, Council for Social Development, Delhi

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

Title of Chapter: Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in Public Administration

Full Title of Book: Public Administration: Approaches and Applications

Edited by: Alka Dhameja and Sweta Mishra

Date of Publication: April 2016

Publishers: Pearson

DR. SUSMITA MITRA

Publications

- 2016 - Effects of Climate Change on Small Farms: Can Climate Smart Agriculture Help? in T. Haque (Ed.) *Agrarian Distress in India: Causes and Remedies*, Concept Publication
- 2016 - *Farmers' Perceptions to Manage Climatic-Socio-Economic Constraints of Rice Cultivation in West Bengal, India*, Working Paper No. 74684. University Library of Munich, Germany

Workshops attended

- 6-10 February 2017- Participated in Research Methodology workshop on *Impact Evaluation of Issues Related to Climate Change and Agriculture* jointly organised by the Institute of Economic Growth and INSEE
- 3-5 October 2016 - Participated in short-term training programme on *Applied Economic Tools and Techniques for Managing Environmental Resources* organised by TERI University, New Delhi

DR. SURAJIT DEB

Papers Presented

- 1-3 June 2016 - *Disability Indicators for the SDGs and its Relevance for India*, at the Global Conference on Prosperity, Inequality & Sustainability, Institute of Human Development and World Bank, New Delhi
- 21-27 August 2016 - *The Nexus between Disability and Poverty: Analysis Based on States Data in India*, at the 34th General Conference of International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), Dresden, Germany
- 12-14 December 2016 - *The Role of Secondary Cities in China's Urbanisation and Economic Growth* at the 9th All India Conference of China Studies (AICCS), held in University of Mumbai

PUBLICATIONS

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- Title of Chapter: “Government Regulation and Private Sector Development in the Grain Market Operations of India”,
Title of the Book: Pursuing Competition and Regulatory Reforms for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals
Date of Publication: July 2016
Publisher: CUTS International
- Title of Chapter: “Social Development Index 2016”
Title of the Book: India: Social Development Report 2016
Date of Publication: 2016
Publisher: Oxford University Press
- Title of Chapter: Ageing and Health Care Expenditures: Some Preliminary Findings from India and China
Title of the Book: Working Paper No. 163, of Asia Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT)
Date of Publication: November 2016
Publisher: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP): Bangkok

ADVISASIS
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER
EMPOWERMENT
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MINORITIES
DALITS
HUMAN RIGHTS
LABOUR
LAND RIGHTS
EDUCATION
CHILDREN
HEALTH
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
GRASSROOTS
INCLUSION
POVERTY
EMPLOYMENT
FOOD SECURITY
NUTRITION
LAND GOVERNANCE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
VILLAGES
SOCIAL GROUPS
INEQUALITY
ECOLOGY
WOMEN
OPPORTUNITY ACCESS
IMPACT
SCHOOLS
ADVOCACY
RIGHTS
CONTINUITY
CHANGE
FARMERS
SCHEDULE CASTE
SCHEDULE TRIBES
CLIMATE CHANGE
AGRIAN CRISIS
GLOBALISATION
TRADE UNIONS
MICRO-FINANCE
DISPLACEMENT AND SETTLEMENT
ADVOCACY
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
RESEARCH
TRADE FACILITATION
DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
DISABILITY
CAPACITY BUILDING
DEMOCRACY
GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
ADVISASIS
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER

CSD-SRC, Hyderabad

Prof. KALPANA KANNABIRAN

Lectures Delivered

- 8 April 2016 - Special Lecture in a session on *Dalit Women and the Politics of Representation* at Annual Conference on *Women Speak Nation: Identities and Inter-sectionality*, School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- 30 August 2016 - *Law and Development*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad
- 23 September 2016 - *Women and Religion*, Montfort Social Institute, Hyderabad
- 20 October 2016 - *Violence and Gender Violence and Personal Law and Uniform Civil Code*, Urban Action School, Hyderabad
- 3 November 2016 - *Exploring Genderscapes in Higher Education*, IIT, Hyderabad
- 22-25 January 2017 - *Some Recollections of my Involvement in IAWS*, XV National Conference on Women's Studies, Chennai
- 7 March 2017 - *Understanding and Situating Disability Rights*, Persons with Disability (PWD) Cell, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
- 22 March 2017 - *State Division, New Governments and Policy Regimes*, Centre for Advanced Studies (CAS) Phase II, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Seminar Hall, OUCIP, Hyderabad

Papers Presented

22-25 January 2017 - *To bounce like a ball that has been hit: Family in Fact and in Law*, session on 'Revisiting the Women's Question(s) in the Contemporary Moment', XV National Conference on Women's Studies, University of Madras

Publications/Books

- *India Social Development Report – 2016: Disability Rights Perspective*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, January 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans)
- *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan)
- *Re-Presenting Feminist Methodologies: Inter-disciplinary Explorations*, New Delhi: Routledge, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan)

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

Journals (Special Issue)

- Economic and Political Weekly (Review of Women's Studies - Special Issue on Feminist Methodology) Guest Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan, 30 April 2016.

Book Chapters

- "Disablement in Higher Education: Mapping Barriers and Access in Indian Universities," *India Social Development Report – 2016: Disability Rights Perspective*, Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (Eds.), Oxford University Press, 2017 (Co-author).
- "'To bounce like a ball that has been hit': Feminist Reflections on the Family," in *Re-Presenting Feminist Methodologies: Interdisciplinary Explorations*, New Delhi: Routledge, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan).

Journal Articles

- "Are We Conscious of the Rights of Prisoners with Disabilities?" *Café Dissensus* (Online Journal), 14 August 2016.

- “Constitutional Geographies and Cartographies of Impunity: Human Rights and Adivasis/Tribes in Contemporary India,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LI, Nos. 44 & 45, 5 November 2016, pp. 92-100.
- “Of law, resurrection and a future,” *Seminar*, Vol. 689, January 2017.

National Press

- “Let the University of Hyderabad Not Become a Feudal Village,” *The Wire*, 15 June 2016.
- “Kashmir and Una Define a New Practice of Politics,” *The Wire*, 2 August 2016.
- “The Cure for Moral Panic,” *Outlook*, 12 September 2016.
- “Sunkanna’s Refusal to Accept His PhD from Appa Rao is a Historic Act of Resistance,” *The Wire*, 4 October 2016.
- “One Year After Rohit Vemula’s Suicide, a Deepening Crisis in Hyderabad University,” *The Wire*, 16 January 2017.

Book Review

- *Regimes of Legality: Ethnography of Criminal Cases in South Asia*, (Ed.), Daniela Berti and Devika Bordia, Contributions to Indian Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Vol. 50, No. 2, June 2016.

Other Academic Activities

- International Sociological Association
 - 2016 - ISA Executive Committee Meeting, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, April 14-18, 2016.
 - 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Vienna, Austria, organised in collaboration with University of Vienna, 10-14 July 2016. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran is on the Programme Committee of the Conference and has been part of the conceptualization and planning of the Conference over the past two years.
- 14 August 2016 - Chairperson at seminar on “The Impact of Last 25 Years on our Material Lives, Minds and Moral Universe,” organised by Hyderabad Collective
- 19 August 2016 - Chairperson, Inter School ICSE Debate Competition, Princess Esin Girls’ High School, Hyderabad
- 29 August 2016 - Speaker in Opening Plenary, National Seminar on *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India*, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad
- 31 August 2016 - Resource Person, Workshop on Feminist Methodologies, Centre for Women’s Studies, University of Hyderabad
- 2 September 2016 - Lead Speaker in the session titled *Sexual Violence and New-Indian Macho-ism in the National Conference on Revisiting the discourse on Women’s Rights: New Forms of Violations and Contestations*, K.C. College, Churchgate, Mumbai
- 3-4 October, 2016- Invited Speaker in Interdisciplinary and Comparative Workshop on Nature, Object, Subject: Semantics and Politics of Human-Nature-Relationships (with focus on natural resources), ICAS & Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi
- 17-22 October 2016 - Resource Person for short course on Aspects of Feminist Theory and Practice organised by Urban Action School
- 5 November 2016- Panel Speaker on *Conversing Conflict: The Chhattisgarh Experience*, 6th Edition of Indian Language Festival (ILF) Samanvay, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- 26 January 2017-Resource Person for the Writing Workshop for Ph.D. students, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad
- 27 January 2017-*In Conversation with Nandita Haksar*, Hyderabad Literary Festival, Hyderabad Public School
- 23 March 2017-Session Chair, “Gender Issues and Women Empowerment”, First Southern Social Science Congress on Social Science: New Paradigms Towards Sustainable and Prospective Future, organised by Institute of Public Enterprise and ICSSR Southern Regional Centre
- 29-31 March 2017-Panel Speaker at a session on *Do we need a new Constitution for India?* LSE India Summit 2017, Commemorating 70 Years of India’s Independence, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

Prof. INDRAKANT

Lectures Delivered

- 4 April 2016 - Guest Lecture on “*Telangana State Industrial Policy – Its Implications*” to the Research Scholars and Post Graduate Students of Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad during on.
- 20-21 April 2016-Keynote address on “*Cluster Development Approach*” in two-day national seminar on Strategies for the Development of Most Backward Taluks of Hyderabad Karnataka Region, organised by Department of Economics, Government First Grade College, Chincholi, Kalaburagi.
- 16-30 May 2016-Lectures on *Estimation of Parameters and Related Concepts-I and Estimation of Parameters and Related Concepts-II* on May 23, *Simple Regression Model and Multiple Regression Model* on May 25, on *Chi-Square Technique and ANOVA* on May 27 and on *Dummy Variable Technique and Decomposition Technique* on May 28, 2016 to the participants of 15-day Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics organised by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad sponsored by Reserve Bank of India.
- 13-16 June 2016- *Sample Methods-Techniques of Analysis-drawing of Inferences-Interpretation* to the participants of Orientation Program on Research Process organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad
- 29 August 2016 – 9 December 2016 - *Economic Theory and Food Security Policy and Economic Theory and Employment Policy* to the participants of Foundation Course for AIS, CCS, IES, ISS, & RBPS Officers 2016 organised by MCR HRD Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad
- 14-16, October 2016- *Problems of Heteroscedasticity and Solutions and Measurement Errors in Variables and their Effects on Logit Model-Estimation and Interpretation* to the participants of three-day Workshop on Basic Econometrics, sponsored by ICSSR and Organised by Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- 30-31 January 2017 - Keynote address at the Second International Conference of Commerce and Management (ICCM) on *Development Through Transformation: Prospects for Inclusive Growth* organised by Department of Commerce and Management, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
- 31 January-1 February 2017- Valedictory address on *Is There a Desired Change in the Marginalised Groups*, organised jointly by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) and Department of Economics, Karnataka University, Dharwad and Rani Chennamma University, Belgavi
- 1-2 March 2017-Keynote Address on *Inclusive Growth in India: Achievements and Way Ahead* at ICSSR sponsored national seminar on *Inclusive Growth: Where Is India?* organised by the Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
- 21–25, March 2017 - *Measures of Central Tendency and Chi-square Tests* at five-day workshop on Research Methodology, sponsored by ICSSR and organised by Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad

Papers Presented

- 22 July 2016 -*Dynamics of Food grains Production in Telangana*, at 5th International Conference on Applied Econometrics (ICAVE-V), ICFAI Business School Hyderabad in collaboration with The Indian Econometrics Society (TIES) New Delhi
- 30 August 2016 - *State Intervention in the Form of Welfare Schemes: A Note*, at a national seminar on “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India”, at School of Economics, University of Hyderabad
- 16 September 2016. “*Emerging Agricultural Issues in Andhra Pradesh: Post-Reorganisation*,” International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China, Council for Social Development, New Delhi & Hyderabad, and Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi, ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad
- 18 November 2016 - *Working of PMJDY in Telangana: Some Preliminary Findings*, at national seminar on Financial Inclusion: Achievement and Challenges Ahead, State Bank of India Chair, CRRID, Chandigarh
- 18-19, November, 2016 (co-author)- *Special Economic Zone - A Boon or A Bane?*, at national seminar on ‘Indian Economy in the Era of 25 years of Reforms: Performance and Issues’, at Badruka College, Kachiguda, Hyderabad

- 21-22 April 2016 - Chaired two sessions at the Ninth Doctoral Thesis Conference organised by Indian Business School, Hyderabad
- 25 June 2016 - Chair, Technical Session at National Seminar on *Higher Education in India: Development and Disparities* jointly organised by Gulbarga University and Economic Association of Hyderabad, Karnataka Region
- 22-23 July 2016 - Chair, technical session at 5th International Conference on *Applied Econometrics (ICAVE-V)* held at ICFAI Business School Hyderabad, in collaboration with 'The Indian Econometrics Society (TIES)', New Delhi
- 21 October 2016 - Discussion on *Inclusive Growth and Marginalised Groups in India* organised by S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRD and PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
- 31 January - 1 February 2017- Chaired two technical sessions on *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Other Rural Development Scheme: Is there a desired change to the marginalised groups?* at a seminar organised jointly by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka, Department of Economics, Karnataka University, Dharwad and Rani Chennamma University, Belgavi
- 27-28 February 2017 - Chair of technical session on *Service Sector in India: Emerging Challenge* at ICSSR sponsored two-day national seminar organised by Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad
- 18 March 2017 - Chair of technical session on *Skill Development in Tourism and Hospitality Sector* at national seminar on Skill Development, Employability Tourism and Hospitality Sector organised by Department of Vocational Studies, Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad

Publications

Books

- *Performance of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana* (Revised Version), Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad, 2016.
- *Random Thoughts of A Confused Professor*, Hyderabad, Paramount Publishing House, 2016.

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

Book Chapters

- "Provision of Food Security through MGNREGS," in Dhaba, Rasure, K.A. and Baswaraj T. Kumnoor (ed) *Readings in Development and Empowerment: Essays in honour of Prof. Chaya K. Degaonkar*, S S Bhavikatti Prakashana, Kalaburgi, 2016, pp. 3-18.
- "State Intervention in Form of Welfare Schemes: A Note," in G. Sridevi (ed), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India, Excel India Publishers, New Delhi, 2016, pp. 59-61.
- "Benefit Cost Analysis of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh," in K.P. Kumaran et.al (Eds) *Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2016, pp. 67-86.

Journal Articles

- "Amma, We Want Some More," *Down To Earth*, 1-15 November, 2016, pp. 56-57 (co-author).

Other Academic Activities

- Panel Member in a Technical Session of workshop on 'Learning to do Community Based Research Perspectives, Opportunities and ways Forward' jointly organised by UNESCO Chair in Community-based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education, University of Victoria, Participatory Research in Asia and Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, on 18 April 2016.
- Resource Person to make observations on draft Project Reports presented during the two-day Workshop organised by S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRDPR, Hyderabad during 23-24 June 2016.
- Rapporteur for the first Technical Session – Impact of Market Efficiency and Farmers Returns in Seminar on "National Dialogue on e-Market/National Market" held at Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad on 5-6 October 2016.

Dr. L. REDDEPPA

Papers Presented

- 16-17 September 2016 - *Assigned Land and Livelihood Security of Landless and Land Poor in Telangana, India*, International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad & New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies
- 14-15 October 2016 - *Market Based Land Distribution to Scheduled Castes: A Study in Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh*, National Seminar on Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad
- 18-19 November 2016 - *Convergence of Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas to enhance the Livelihood of Tribal: Evidence from ITDA, Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh*, National Seminar on Governance, Resources and Livelihoods of Adivasis in India; Implementation of PESA and FRA, S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)
- 24-25 February 2017- *Tribal Education Achievements and Challenges: A Study in Telangana*, National Seminar on Education and Politics in India: A Perspective from Below, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- "State Interventions for Livelihood Improvement: A Study on Chenchu Tribe," in Kailash Sarap (Ed.), *Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions*, Bloomsbury, 2016, Pp. 244-260.
- "Impact of Government-sponsored Health Insurance on the Poor: A Case Study in United Andhra Pradesh," in Gyanmudra and M. Sarumathy (Eds.), *The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance*, Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, January 2017.
- "Land and Agriculture in Telangana", in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.) *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (co-author).

Dr. SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA

Lectures Delivered

- "Issues in Governance," Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 1 May 2016.
- "Use of Basic Statistics in Social Science Research," Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 28 March 2017.

Papers Presented

- "Issues in Minorities Development," National Seminar on *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 29-30 August 2016.
- "Mining Closure and the Issue of Livelihood: A Comparative Picture of India and China," International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in China and India*, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad & New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, 16-17 September 2016.
- "Political Economy of Consultation and Mineral Development: A Study of NTPC, Korba, Chhattisgarh," National Seminar on *Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation*, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, 14-15 October 2016.

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- "Dispossessed by Development: Mining, Habitations, Lives and Livelihoods," in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds), *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017, pp. 239-251.

- “Telangana State: Geography, Economy and People”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).

Other Academic Activities

16-17 September 2016 - Convener, International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in China and India, sponsored by ICSSR organised by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi, Hyderabad

Dr. SURAPA RAJU

Papers Presented

11 November 2016 - *Swot Analysis on Inland Fisheries Sector in Telangana*, workshop on “Comprehensive policy for Transforming Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sectors”, Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

Journal Articles

- “El Nino and its Impact on Fishers: A Study in Andhra Pradesh,” *Journal of Fisheries Economics and Development*, Vol. XVII & XVIII, No. 1-2, Jan-June, 2016, pp. 1-10.
- “Buthapam Valalo Chepa!” *Andhra Prabha*, 25 November, 2016.

Other Academic Activities

Visit to Inland Fish Seed Farms in Chhattisgarh State in connection with Telangana Government Project on “Formulation of Comprehensive Policy for Transforming Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors”, Centre for Good Governance, 23-25 November 2016.

Dr. SOUMYA VINAYAN

Papers Presented

- 16-17 September 2016 (co-author) - *Agricultural Geographical Indications in India: Opportunities and Challenges for Rural Development*, international seminar on “Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China”, Council for Social Development (Hyderabad and New Delhi), in collaboration with Institute for Chinese Studies, New Delhi and Hyderabad
- 19-20 September 2016 - *Disablement in Higher Education: A Preliminary Investigation of Barriers to Access in Indian Universities*, national seminar on “Rethinking Women Empowerment: Gender and Development in India”, Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, (co-author)
- 18-19 November, 2016 - *Can Geographical Indications be a Tool for Marketing Agricultural Products?* at national seminar on Financing and Sustaining Rural Agribusiness Enterprises: A Bottom of the Pyramid Approach, School of Agribusiness Management, College of Agriculture (Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad co-author).
- 25 November 2016 - *Urban Employment for Persons with Disabilities in Telangana*, Seminar on “Disability, Labour and Society”, 58th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- 8-9 December 2016 - *Can Geographical Indications be a Tool to Protect Agro-diversity in India? Issues in Focus?* International Seminar on “Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific”, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (co-author).
- 22-25 January 2017 - *Barriers to Access for Women with Disabilities in Higher Education in India*, XV National Conference on Women’s Studies 2017, University of Madras

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- “Disablement in Higher Education: Mapping Barriers and Access in Indian Universities,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017 (Co-author).
- “Urban Employment for Persons with Disabilities: A Study of Telangana,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017.
- “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool for Marketing Agricultural Products?,” in Seema and P Radhika (Eds.) Financing and Sustaining Rural Agribusiness Enterprises - A Bottom of the Pyramid Approach, Hyderabad and Chennai: Vrinda Publishing House, pp. 18-28, 2016 (co-author).
- “Telangana State: Geography, Economy and People”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), Telangana Social Development Report 2017, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (co-author).

Working Paper

- “GIs for Protecting Agro-Biodiversity and Rural Livelihoods: Status, Strategies and Way Forward,” GIDR Working Paper, No. 240, January 2017 (co-author).

Journal Articles

- “GI Label as an Agricultural Marketing Tool in India”, Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing, 30 (2): 22-30, 2016 (co-author).

Training Programmes/Workshops

- 9-11 March 2017 - Participant, *First Asia-Pacific workshop on Empirical Methods in Innovation, IP and Competition*, Centre for Innovation, Intellectual Property and Competition (CIIPC), National Law University, New Delhi

Other Academic Activities

External Examiner, M.Phil (Social Sciences) dissertation titled “Negotiating New Works Space: Self Employed Urban Women’s Experiences of Conducting Business through Contemporary Social Media” by Shruti Kalyanaraman, submitted to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad.

Dr. SURESH JAGANNADHA

Papers Presented

20-21 October 2016 - *Tradition and Change - Life and Culture of Asura’s in Jharkhand*, two-day national workshop focus on “Transition of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups in India: An Ethno-Historical Relook” Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- “Asur: Jeevan se Maran Tak,” Forward Press, Monthly Journal from Delhi, April 2016.
- “Araku Ghati Ke Parva – Tyohaar,” Adivasi Sahitya (Adivasi Darshan Aur Samakaaleen Sahitya Srujan Trymasiki), ISSN – 2394 – 689X. April-June 2016, Volume 6, pp. 16-20.

Seminars/Workshops

Participated in International Seminar on “Agrarian Anthropology: Insights and Pathways”, Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, 16-17 February 2017.

Dr. SATYAM SUNKARI

Papers Presented

- 1. 29-30 August 2016 - *Social Equality and Swachh Bharat: Imagining from Ambedkarism*, National Seminar on “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India”, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad
- 2. 8-9 December 2016 - *Impact of Climate Variations on Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture in Tribal Habitations of Adilabad District, Telangana State*, International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia-Pacific, Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

Publications

Books

- *Poverty Elimination in Rural India: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2016.

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- “Social Equality and Swachh Bharat: Imagining from Ambedkarism,” Sridevi, G (ed.), 2016, “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India”, New Delhi: Excel India Publications, pp. 210-214.
- “Policy of Forest Development and Participation of Forest Dependent Tribal People: A Study in Andhra Pradesh,” Nupur Tiwari (Ed.), 2016, Tribal Development and Violent Manifestation, New Delhi: Mittal and Concept Publishers.
- “Grassroots Welfare Administration and Good Governance: A Study of Two Villages in Telangana,” Gyanmudra and M. Sarumathy (Eds.), 2017, The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance, Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

Journal Articles

- “Digesting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan from the Perspective of Ambedkarism,” Indian Journal of Dalit and Tribal Studies, April 2016
- “Political Economy of Policies of Rural Poverty in India,” Academic Discourses, 5(1): 15-26, 2016
- “Organised Social Exclusion: Pragmatic Practices”, The Asian Man, Vol. 10, No. 1, June 2016
- “Behan Ji – A Contemporary Icon of Dalit Politics”, The Hans India, July 31, 2016.

Dr. CH. SHANKAR RAO

Papers Presented

- 22-23 July 2016 - *Class and Caste Differentiation for Access to Agricultural Credit in India*, 5th intentional conference of Applied Econometrics, IBS, Hyderabad
- 29-30 August 2016 - *Caste Discrimination and Agricultural Performance in India*, national seminar on “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Economic Development of India”, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad
- 16-17 September 2016 - *Increasing Agricultural Tenancy and Issues in Legalisation of Land Leasing in India*, international seminar on “Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China”, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and New Delhi and Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi
- 14-15 October 2016 - *Increasing Agricultural Tenancy and Issues of Tenant Farmers in India*, national seminar on “Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation”, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad
- 20-21 October 2016 - *Agricultural Insurance in India Problems of Implementation and Challenges at WTO*, international conference on “WTO, Trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing and Least Developed Countries”, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- "Performance of Indian Agriculture under RKVY: A State Level Analysis," K.P. Kumaran, et. al. (Eds.), 2017, Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead, Academic Foundations, New Delhi, pp. 433-460.
- "Caste Discrimination and Agricultural Performance in India," G. Sridevi (Ed.), 2016, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development, New Delhi: Excel India Publishers, pp. 90-102.
- "Land and Agriculture in Telangana," in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), 2017, Telangana Social Development Report 2017, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).
- "Credit Flow and Indebtedness in Telangana", in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), 2017, Telangana Social Development Report 2017, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017.

Dr. K. JAFAR

Lectures Delivered

- 4-5 May 2016 - *Application of Digital Resources for Social Science Teaching and Research*," Vatanappally Orphanage Auditorium, Vatanappally
- 5 August 2016 - *Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Local Development*, frontier lecture on "Development Communication", Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, SAFI Institute of Advanced Study, Vazhanoor, Kerala

Papers Presented

- 15-16 December 2016 - *Financing Social Development in Telangana State: Prospects and Challenges*, national seminar on "Institutions and Millennial Concerns in Development", held at Department of Economics, Government College, Kasaragod

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

- "MGNREGS, SHGs and Women Empowerment - The Dynamic Role of Migration and Culture in Kerala," (Ed.) K.P. Kumaran, et. al. Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead, New Delhi: Academic Foundation and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad 2017, pp. 153-168.

Other Academic Activities

- Course on 'Public Economics': A 2 credit course for MA Public Policy and Governance", 4th Semester students, School of Public Policy and Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad

Dr. RAFIA KAZIM

Papers Presented

- 2-6 September 2016 - *English Hegemony and the Predicaments of Students of Urdu Medium Schools in Hyderabad*, national conference on "Factors of Poor Learning", India Habitat Centre, Delhi
- 9-11 February 2017 - *The Issue of Multi-linguality and Challenges faced by Working Class Students studying in an English Medium School in Hyderabad*, national seminar on "Education of Minorities in India: Issues and Concerns", Regional Institute of Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Bhopal

Ms. KRITI SHARMA

Lectures Delivered

- 22 April 2016 - *Rights of Indigenous People in International Law*, School of Law, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus
- 16 May 2016 - *Strengthening Local Self-Government: Lessons from the Indian Sub-Continent*, School of Law, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus
- 11 August 2016 - *Critique of the Transgender Persons Bill, 2016*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad
- 4 March 2017 - *Making Transgender State Policy*, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad
- 11 March 2017 - *Rights of Women Living with Disability*, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad
- 25 March 2017 - *Law and Law-making on Disability Rights*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Papers Presented

- 16 May 2016 - *Treatment of Psycho-Socially Disabled Persons in Prisons*, School of Governance, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus
- 25 November 2016 - *Prisons and Psycho-Social Abuse of the Marginalised*, seminar on “Disability, Labour and Society” as a part of 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- 12 December 2016 - *Problematizing Ability: Disability, Disablement and Discrimination in Contemporary India* at 4th LASSnet Conference on “Thinking with Evidence: Seeking Certainty Making Truth”, Law and Social Science Research Network, Delhi
- 14 January 2017 - *Court Room Battles on Right to Euthanasia*, 6th National Bioethics Conference, Forum of Medical Ethics Society, Pune
- 24 January 2017 - *Rights of Psycho-Socially Disabled Women in State Custody*, XV National Conference on Women’s Studies, University of Madras

Publications

Chapters/Articles/Book Reviews

“Custody, Conflict and Psycho-Socio Wellbeing: Bihar and Kashmir,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017.

Policy Briefs

- “The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016”, Report to the Standing Committee, Parliament of Fiji, July 2016
- “Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Paving the Way,” Opinion, The Fiji Times, 14 June 2016.

Workshop Attended

9 July 2016 and 11 March 2017 - *Rights of Women Living with Disability*, Deaf-Enabled Foundation, Hyderabad.

R. Balaji, Research Associate

29 November 2016 - Participated in national workshop on “Political Empowerment of Muslims in Telangana: Opportunities and Challenges,” by Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

ADVISASIE
EQUITY
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER
EMPOWERMENT
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MINORITIES
DALITS
TRIBALS
RIGHTS
LAND RIGHTS
HUMAN RIGHTS
LABOUR
EDUCATION
CHILDREN
HEALTH
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
GRASSROOTS
INCLUSION
POVERTY
EMPLOYMENT
FOOD SECURITY
NUTRITION
LAND-GRADE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
VILLAGES
SOCIAL GROUPS
INEQUALITY
ECOLOGY
WOMEN
OPPORTUNITY ACCESS
IMPACT
SCHOOLS
ADVOCACY
RIGHTS
CONTINUITY
CHANGE
FARMERS
SCHEDULE CASTE
SCHEDULE TRIBES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE
PEOPLE
DISPLACEMENT
SOCIETY
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL JUSTICE
EQUITY
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER
ADVISASIE
CAPACITY BUILDING
DEMOCRACY
GOVERNANCE
LEGISLATION
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SOCIAL JUSTICE
EMPLOYMENT
GENDER

2016

GENERAL BODY MEMBERS

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President

Ms. C. P. SUJAYA

Vice President (Up to June 13, 2016)

Professor MANORANJAN MOHANTY

Vice President (since June 14, 2016)

Dr. P. M. BHARGAVA

Founder of CCMB

Dr. (Ms.) SHANTHA SINHA

Former Chairperson, NCPCR

Shri K.R. VENUGOPAL

Retd. IAS, Former Secretary to the Govt. of India

Professor DEEPAK NAYYAR

Former Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University

Dr. (Smt.) KAPILA VATSYAYAN

Trustee, India International Centre

Air Marshal (Retd.) NARESH VERMA

Director, India International Centre

Smt. G. LATHA KRISHNA RAO

*Secretary to the Govt. of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment*

Professor VIRENDRA KUMAR MALHOTRA

*Member-Secretary
Indian Council of Social Science Research*

Professor LAKSHMI LINGAM

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

Dr. R. R. PRASAD

*Professor
National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)*

Professor JAYANTA K. DAS

*Director, National Institute of Health & Family
Welfare (NIHFW)*

Professor BISWAJIT DHAR

*Centre for Economic Studies and Planning
School of Social Sciences, JNU*

Dr. V. VASANTHI DEVI

*Former Vice Chancellor,
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli,
Tamil Nadu*

Dr. SHEEL KANT SHARMA

Indian Foreign Service (retired)

Professor ASHOK PANKAJ

(Member Secretary), Director, CSD

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Professor MUCHKUND DUBEY

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Ms. C.P. SUJAYA

Vice President (up to June 13, 2016)

Professor MANORANJAN MOHANTY

Vice President (from June 14, 2016)

Dr. P. M. BHARGAVA

Member

Dr. (Ms.) SHANTHA SINHA

Member

Professor VIRENDRA KUMAR MALHOTRA

Member

Professor ASHOK PANKAJ

(Member Secretary)

Director, CSD

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Ms. C.P. SUJAYA

Chairperson

Dr. P. M. BHARGAVA

Member

Professor VIRENDRA KUMAR MALHOTRA

Member, Member-Secretary (Rep. ICSSR)

Professor ASHOK PANKAJ (CONVENER)

Director, CSD

Professor KALPANA KANNABIRAN

Member, Regional Director

CSD-SRC

Ms. SHEELA SABU

Member, Administrative Officer

Mr. IZHAR ALI

Member, Finance Officer

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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Member, Editor, Social Change

Professor T. HAQUE

Member, Distinguished Professor, CSD

Professor ASHOK PANKAJ (Convener)

Director, CSD

Professor KALPANA KANNABIRAN

Member, Regional Director

CSD-SRC

Mr. IZHAR ALI

Member, Finance Officer, CSD

ADVISERS, AGING, SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPLOYMENT, GENDER, EMPOWERMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES, DAUGHTS, RIGHTS, TRIBALS, HUMAN RIGHTS, LABOUR, LAND RIGHTS, EDUCATION, CHILDREN, HEALTH, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, GRASSROOTS, INCLUSION, POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT, FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, LAND GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING, VILLAGES, SOCIAL GROUPS, INEQUALITY, ECOLOGY, WOMEN, OPPORTUNITY, ACCESS, IMPACT, ADVOCACY, RIGHTS, CONTINUITY, CHANGE, FARMERS, SCHEDULE CASTE, SCHEDULE TRIBES, KULDEVI, CHANGE, AGING, RURAL, VILLAGES, MICRO-FINANCE, ALISATION, MICRO-FINANCE, 2016, 2017, DISPLACEMENT, RURAL, SOUL, REFUGEE, TIGER, RURAL, DEMOCRACY, CAPACITY BUILDING, DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE, LEGISLATION, ADVISERS, EQUITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT, GENDER

SINGH KRISHNA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

8, Second Floor, Krishna Market, Kalkaji, New Delhi - 110 019

Tel./ Fax: 40590344, e-mail: skacarnail@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the General Body of

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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, 2017 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 financial control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal financial 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, 2017; 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 – G ‘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 have been audited by another Independent Auditor and we have relied upon the same while expressing our above opinion.

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


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

Place : New Delhi
Date : *October 20, 2017*



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

As at 31-Mar-16		As at 31-Mar-17		As at 31-Mar-16		As at 31-Mar-17	
LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
CORPUS FUND (HYDERABAD) - RBI CHAIR				FIXED ASSETS (w.d.v. of assets procured utilising grants)			
Balance as per last Account		46,408,963.29		- Delhi (As per Schedule B1)		185,371.36	
Add : Compulsory apportionment of Interest on RBI Corpus Fund		1,699,853.75		- Hyderabad (As per Schedule B2)		12,256,396.89	
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (HYDERABAD) - ICSSR				FIXED ASSETS (at cost)			
Balance as per last Account		9,255,713.18		- Delhi (As per Schedule C1)		11,221,113.79	
Add : Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account		4,493,689.49		- Hyderabad (As per Schedule C2)		2,034,606.70	
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND				CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC.			
Balance as per last Account		1,879,392.49		(As per Schedule - F)			
Less : Transfer (net) to Other Grants Account		1,181.00		Cash and Bank Balances (including Fixed Deposits)		148,029,364.72	
Less : Expenditure incurred during the year		1,499,144.49		Grants Receivable		8,370,953.23	
BUILDING DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND				Security Deposits		496,520.18	
Balance as per last Account		1,206,914.00		Loans, Advances, etc.		1,027,271.97	
Less : Expenditure incurred during the year		464,164.00		Tax Deducted at Source		4,092,142.76	
GENERAL FUND							
(As per Schedule A)							
FIXED ASSETS FUND (assets procured utilising grants)							
- Delhi (As per Schedule B1)							
Balance as per last Account		204,412.00					
Add : Additions during the year		17,368.00					
Less : Adjustments during the year		221,780.00					
Less : Depreciation for the year		238.64					
- Hyderabad (As per Schedule B2)							
Balance as per last Account		14,662,658.89					
Add : Additions during the year		199,964.00					
Less : Adjustments during the year		14,862,622.89					
Less : Depreciation for the year		932.00					
DEPRECIATION FUND							
- Delhi (As per Schedule C1)							
Balance as per last Account		8,198,286.00					
Add : Depreciation for the year		689,811.00					
Less : Adjustment during the year		8,888,097.00					
- Hyderabad (As per Schedule C2)							
Balance as per last Account		279,816.00					
Add : Depreciation for the year		8,024.00					
Total Carried Forward		150,114,235.43		Total Carried Forward		187,713,741.60	



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
 Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

LIABILITIES		ASSETS		Amount in ₹
As at 31-Mar-16	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 31-Mar-17	
146,650,286.57	Total Brought Forward	178,613,844.13	Total Brought Forward	187,713,741.60
	UNUTILISED GRANTS			
986,890.45	- Delhi (As per Schedule D1)			
5,101,699.26	- Hyderabad (As per Schedule D2)			
	CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
12,043,552.00	- Delhi (As per Schedule E1)			
13,831,425.85	- Hyderabad (As per Schedule E2)			
178,613,844.13	TOTAL	178,613,844.13	TOTAL	187,713,741.60

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule G)

Schedules A to G 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

Singh Krishna & Associates
 (Krishna Kumar Singh)
 Partner
 M. No. 077494

Place : New Delhi

Date : *October 20, 2017*



[Signature]
 for Council for Social Development
 (Izhar Ali)
 Finance Officer

[Signature]
 (Ashok Kumar Panhraj)
 Director



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Singha Badli, SO, Lod Estate, New Delhi - 110003

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017	Amount in ₹
EXPENDITURE	General Account	Projects Grants Account	INCOME	Total
SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND RECURRING BENEFITS				
Salaries	23,814,153.00	13,102,612.00	Recurring Grants - 8,5588	36,916,765.00
Honouraries	2,662,287.00	2,031,979.00	Grant from the Government of Haryana	4,694,266.00
Gratuities	2,343,044.00	-		2,343,044.00
Leave Encashment	2,241,476.00	-		2,241,476.00
Medical	31,857.00	-	Interest Income	31,857.00
LTC	54,643.00	-	Donation	54,643.00
Provident Fund	1,029,072.00	-	Hybrid	1,029,072.00
CSD Programme & Research Activities			Lease Rent	23,112,253.00
Research/ Evaluated Impact Assessment	10,091,285.00	5,274,717.75	Others	23,112,253.00
Seminars/ Workshops	412,782.00	468,697.76	OTHER GRANTS	6,088,579.71
PG Diploma Course in Social Development	7,298.00	-	Unutilized Grants as at 01-April-2016	9,724,730.63
Training Programmes	84,262.00	-	Less: Grants Receivable as at 01-April-2016	(3,633,601.92)
Meetings	38,150.00	-	Add:	34,908,354.90
Social Development Forum	14,276.00	-	+ Grants/ Income Received during the year	1,181.00
CD Doshadhi, Member's Lecture	162,964.00	6,841,283.00	+ Amount transferred from Research and Development Fund to meet Project Expenditure	30,773,814.98
Travel	220,113.00	-	Less:	
Boarding & Lodging	26,700.00	-	- Consolidary appropriation of Interest on RBI Corpus Fund to the Corpus Fund	1,069,855.75
Others	229,750.00	-	- Amount transferred to Fixed Assets Fund	32,000.00
CSD Publications			- Unutilized Grants as at 31.03.2017	8,875,388.17
Social Development Report	1,118,895.00	-	Add:	20,278,224.98
Social Change Journal	1,870,501.00	-	- Grants Receivable as at 31.03.2017	3,634,647.02
Samgrah	23,600.00	-		
Hybrid Social Development Papers	206,425.00	-		
Annual Report	152,831.00	-		
Others (Occasional Papers, Journals, Research Reports, etc)	86,623.00	-		
Membership & Subscription				
IC Membership Fee	112,635.00	-		
Delhi Subscriptions	73,844.00	-		
Infrastructure				
Building Repair, Renovation & Maintenance	112,635.00	-		
Building Insurance & Other Insurance	73,844.00	-		
Equipment Maintenance & Services				
A.C. Maintenance	94,522.00	-		
Computer Maintenance	27,997.00	-		
Illustrative Machine Repair	2,475.00	-		
Genet Printing & Maintenance	87,304.60	-		
Other Repairs	56,385.00	-		
Fire Insurance Maintenance	54,706.00	-		
Water Filter	1,129.60	-		
Electric Maintenance	63,181.00	-		
EPAN Maintenance	16,863.00	-		
Library Software Maintenance	14,700.00	-		
Tally Maintenance	1,801.00	-		
For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	47,760,007.40	35,279,260.51	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017	90,704,413.48
71,995,814.24	47,760,007.40	35,279,260.51	Total Central Fund	90,704,413.48



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	EXPENDITURE	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017 General Account	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017 Projects Grants Account	Total	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	INCOME	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017 General Account	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017 Projects Grants Account	Total
71,595,634.24	Total Brought Forward	47,260,907.60	25,779,290.51	73,040,198.11	97,977,870.00	Total Brought Forward	64,791,540.40	25,912,871.08	90,704,411.48
125,126.00	Office Expenses and Hired Services								
	Stationery & Printing Charges	102,208.00	121,099.00	223,217.00					
	Cartridges/ Toner etc.	13,300.00	-	13,300.00					
20,233.90	Photostat Charges	62,174.00	-	62,174.00					
726,441.07	Electricity Charges	787,297.78	-	787,297.78					
91,274.00	Water Charges	78,823.00	-	78,823.00					
92,410.00	Hospitality Expenses	77,754.00	-	77,754.00					
50,193.00	Vehicle Running & Maintenance	144,678.00	-	144,678.00					
208,972.98	Lubricants and Oil Expenses	143,566.90	-	143,566.90					
84,794.00	Vehicle Hiring	108,933.00	-	108,933.00					
284,937.23	Local Conveyance	286,613.00	-	286,613.00					
8,837.40	Bank Charges	9,389.68	-	9,389.68					
-	Other Office Expenses	1,936.00	-	1,936.00					
48,647.00	House Keeping Material	54,876.00	-	54,876.00					
279,972.00	House Keeping Services	301,787.00	-	301,787.00					
-	Pest Control Services	15,970.00	-	15,970.00					
-	Gardening Material	9,800.00	-	9,800.00					
579,235.00	Gardening Services	607,490.00	-	607,490.00					
459,079.00	Security Services	497,635.00	-	497,635.00					
253,335.00	Library Development								
29,748.00	Library Books - Journals	198,758.00	-	198,758.00					
102,564.00	Newspaper	18,028.00	-	18,028.00					
	Journal subscriptions	64,068.00	-	64,068.00					
3,545,235.00	Taxes and Professional Fees								
2,517,485.00	Property Tax	3,565,254.00	-	3,565,254.00					
125,306.00	Land & Development Charges	2,731,874.00	-	2,731,874.00					
33,690.00	Audit Fees	146,049.00	-	146,049.00					
	Legal Fees	35,657.00	-	35,657.00					
15,346.00	Communication								
	Website Maintenance Charges	56,373.00	-	56,373.00					
	Internet Expenses	13,101.00	-	13,101.00					
10,000.00	Advertisement Expenses	18,000.00	-	18,000.00					
1,853.00	Postage & Courier Expenses	72,005.00	-	72,005.00					
242,214.00	Telephone Expenses	117,000.00	-	117,000.00					
81,531,062.82	Total Carried Forward	58,101,305.96	25,900,299.51	84,001,605.47	97,977,870.00	Total Carried Forward	64,791,540.40	25,912,871.08	90,704,411.48

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COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	EXPENDITURE	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017		For the Year Ended 31-Mar-16	INCOME	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2017		Amount in ₹
		General Account	Projects Grants			General Account	Projects Grants	
81,531,062.82	Total Brought Forward	58,101,305.96	25,900,299.31	97,977,870.00	Total Brought Forward	64,791,540.40	25,912,871.08	90,704,411.48
	Miscellaneous Expenses							
	CSD Selection Committee Meetings	21,519.00	-					
9,296.00	Depreciation	697,835.00	-					
8,930.00	Cash Insurance Premium	338.69	-					
4,550.00	TDS Withheld	20,800.71	-					
311,551.64	Other Expenses	1,552.77	7,507.26					
	Welfare Expenses							
29,274.00	Staff Welfare	32,531.00	-					
75,020.00	Staff Uniforms	43,965.00	-					
98,188.00	Festival Expenses	23,471.00	5,064.31					
	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to :							
	- Fixed Assets Fund (Hyderabad)	187,865.00	-					
4,722,463.70	- Research and Development Fund (Hyderabad) - ICSSR	4,493,689.49	-					
11,189,533.84	- General Fund	1,166,666.78	-					
97,977,870.00	TOTAL	64,791,540.40	25,912,871.08	97,977,870.00	TOTAL	64,791,540.40	25,912,871.08	90,704,411.48

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule G)

Schedules A to G 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

Singh Krishna & Associates
(Krishna Kumar Singh)
Partner

M. No. 077494

Place : New Delhi

Date : *October 20, 2017*

for Council for Social Development

(Ashok Kumar Prasad)

Director

(Jahar Ali)

Finance Officer



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2017

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

SCHEDULE G

- 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.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. S. S.', located to the right of the Council for Social Development stamp.

- 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 - Guarantee given by Bank of India in favour of Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Bangalore ₹ 4,17,000 (Previous Year 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 realisation 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 ₹ 1,84,265 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 ₹ 2,73,12,253 (previous year ₹ 2,51,68,354).
 - 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 G

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 : *October 20, 2017*



for Council for Social Development

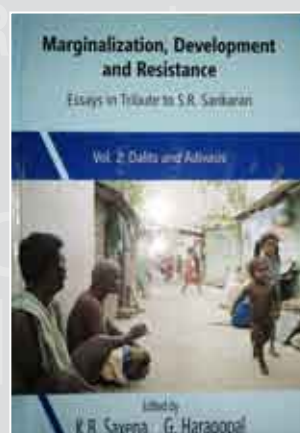
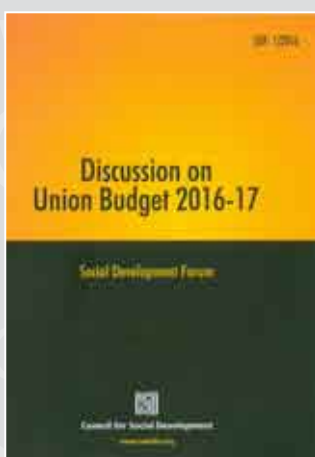
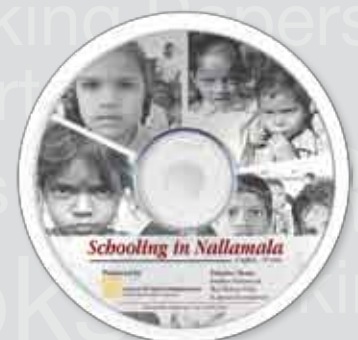
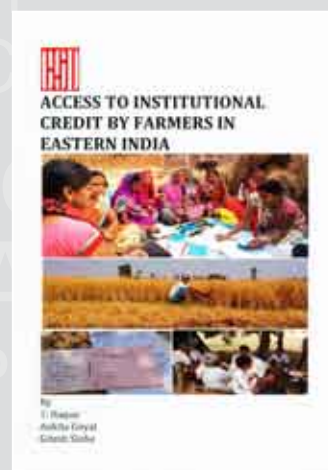
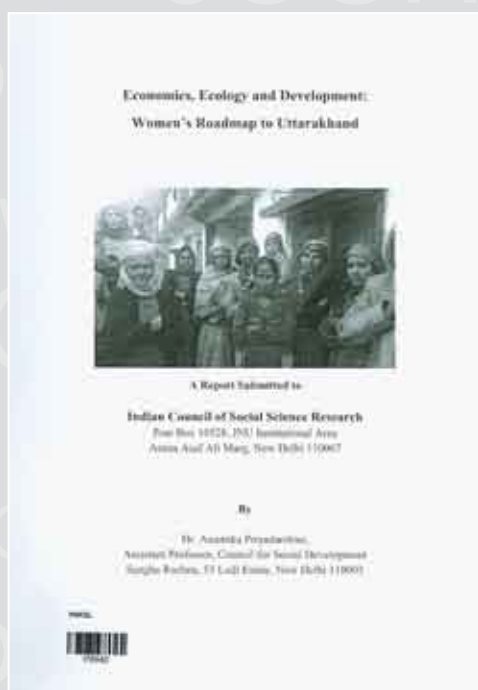
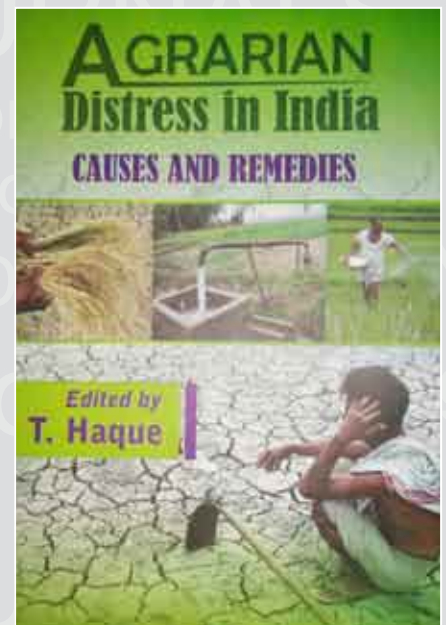
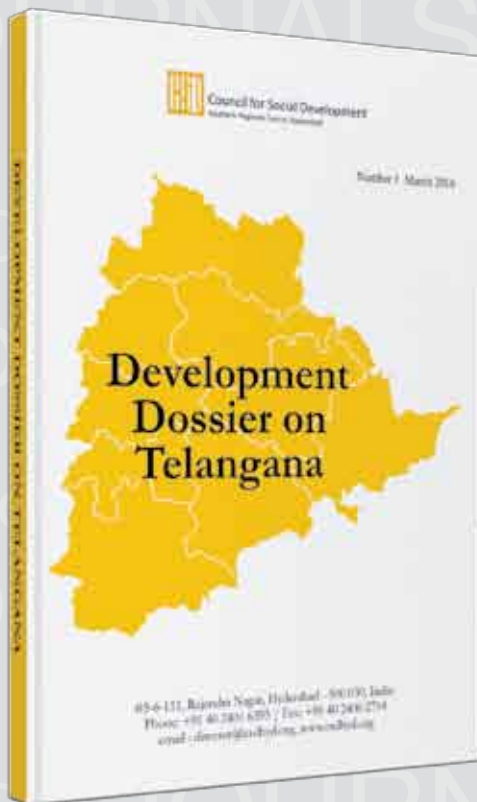


(Izhar Ali)
Finance Officer



(Ashok Kumar Pankaj)
Director





DISPLACEMENT AND SETTLEMENT
 ADVOCACY
 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
 RESEARCH
 TRADE FACILITATION
 DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
 DISABILITY
 CAPACITY BUILDING
 DEMOCRACY
 GOVERNANCE
 LEGISLATION
 ADIVASIS
 EQUITY
 SOCIAL JUSTICE
 EMPLOYMENT
 GENDER
 EMPOWERMENT
 RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 RIGHTS RESEARCH
 MINORITIES DALITS
 HUMAN RIGHTS
 LABOUR LAND RIGHTS
 EDUCATION
 CHILDREN HEALTH
 RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
 GRASSROOTS
 INCLUSION POVERTY
 EMPLOYMENT
 FOOD SECURITY
 NUTRITION
 LAND GOVERNANCE
 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
 PLANNING
 VILLAGES SOCIAL GROUPS
 INEQUALITY ECOLOGY WOMEN
 OPPORTUNITY ACCESS
 IMPACT SCHOOLS
 ADVOCACY RIGHTS
 CONTINUITY
 CHANGE FARMERS
 SCHEDULE CASTE
 SCHEDULE TRIBES CLIMATE CHANGE
 AGRARIAN CRISIS GLOBALISATION
 TRADE UNIONS MICRO-FINANCE
 DISPLACEMENT AND SETTLEMENT
 ADVOCACY
 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
 RESEARCH
 TRADE FACILITATION



COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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