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LEADING SOLUTIONS FOR A BETTER FUTURE

Water scarcity threatens agricultural sustainability in North India. The study surveyed 500 farmers in Nuh and Alwar, assessing micro-irrigation systems. About 67% of farmers adopted MIS, mainly educated, middle-aged males. Economic benefits included reduced costs, increased net returns, and higher yields. Key drivers included education, income, electricity access, and training.

A study examines welfare initiatives implemented by two political regimes in Telangana between 2014 and 2025. The study reveals significant achievements but persistent challenges in implementation, particularly among SCs, STs, and minority communities. The study calls for stronger local governance, gender-sensitive approaches, regular monitoring, and equitable outreach for more inclusive welfare delivery.

A study analyzed Mudra loan disbursements in southern India's Telangana, revealing weak convergence among southern states. The success is attributed to women-centric Self-Help Group lending and stronger institutional quality. The study suggests that financial inclusion strategies should reflect regional diversity, lagging states need tailored interventions, and integrating financial schemes with institutional and social frameworks can enhance reach and resilience. This experience can be valuable for other emerging economies seeking inclusive credit-based development.

PROJECTS

Completed Project – CSD Delhi

How to Increase Farmers' Adoption of Water-Saving Technologies in Semi-arid Northern India? An Exploration through Agent-Based Modelling", (sponsored by ICSSR)

Completed Projects – CSD Hyderabad

A Policy Brief: Peoples' Perceptions on Telangana Welfare Schemes (sponsored by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana)

Performance of Mudra Yojana – Convergence Dynamics and Policy Drivers in India's Southern States (RBI Corpus Fund)

EVENTS

CSD Delhi

- The Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture – 15th July, 2025 at Deshmukh Auditorium, IIC Main, Delhi.
- ICSSR-Sponsored National Seminar on "School Education in India: Towards Equitable Access to Quality Education for All" (July 15–16, 2025)

CSD Hyderabad

- Second Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)

<https://csdindia.org/>

Council for Social Development Newsletter

July-September, 2025

PROJECTS

Completed Project - CSD Delhi

- ***How to Increase Farmers' Adoption of Water-Saving Technologies in Semi-arid Northern India? An Exploration through Agent-Based Modelling***, (sponsored by ICSSR) by **Susmita Mitra, Sudipta Kumar Mishra (G D Goenka University), Pradeep K Mehta (Amity University), Dhiman Debsarma and Gitesh Sinha**

Water scarcity threatens agricultural sustainability in semi-arid North India, where irrigation dependence, poverty, and climate stress intersect. In this background, this study surveyed 500 farmers in Nuh (Haryana) and Alwar (Rajasthan) to assess the determinants and impacts of micro-irrigation systems (MIS) such as drip and mini-sprinkler irrigation. About 67% of farmers adopted MIS, mainly educated, middle-aged males with larger holdings, better institutional linkages, and digital access. Adoption was significantly lower among SC, ST, and OBC farmers. Economic benefits were



substantial —wheat and mustard farmers reduced costs by 7–15%, increased net returns by 14–20%, and achieved

9–11% higher yields. Women reported reduced physical strain and greater participation in self-help groups and household decisions.

Regression and Agent-Based Modelling (ABM) analyses revealed that education, income, electricity access, and training were key drivers, while combined subsidies and awareness campaigns could raise adoption by up to 35%. The findings underscore the need for integrated policies linking financial incentives, behavioural nudges, and institutional support to scale water-saving technologies, strengthen farmer resilience, and advance national goals under PMKSY and SDG 6.

Completed Projects - CSD Hyderabad

- ***Telangana Welfare Initiatives : An Analysis of People's Response (sponsored by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sunkari Satyam***

The recently completed study focuses on understanding welfare initiatives implemented by two different political regimes in Telangana between 2014 and 2025. The study examines welfare programmes under Bangaru Telangana and Praja Palana, highlighting significant achievements as well as persistent challenges in their implementation. While awareness of schemes such as Rythu Bandhu, Mission Bhagiratha, and Kanti Velugu is widespread, the actual receipt of benefits remains uneven, particularly among SCs, STs, and minority communities. Bureaucratic delays, inadequate monitoring, and procedural hurdles have limited the overall effectiveness of these schemes despite positive public perceptions. Under Praja Palana, programmes like Mahalakshmi, Rythu Bharosa, and Indiramma Housing are widely appreciated but continue to face issues of delayed fund transfers and inconsistent access. The study underscores the need for stronger local governance, gender-sensitive approaches, regular monitoring, and equitable outreach to ensure more inclusive and effective welfare delivery across the state.

- ***Performance of Mudra Yojana – Convergence Dynamics and Policy Drivers in India's Southern States (RBI Corpus Fund) by Deba Prasad Rath, Rewanth Raichooti and Dyuti George Jacob***

This study investigates the convergence patterns and distributional dynamics of Mudra loan disbursements across India's southern states, with a focused analysis on Telangana. While southern states lead in Mudra scheme performance, existing literature remains largely descriptive, lacking rigorous econometric analysis. To fill this gap, we apply the Phillips and Sul (2007) club convergence methodology to state-level data from 2015–16 to 2023–24. Our results reveal divergence in per capita disbursements nationally, but weak convergence

among southern states, indicating gradual long-term alignment despite short-term disparities. Two main factors explain the South's relative success: the prominence of women-centric Self-Help Group (SHG) lending, which enhances access *via* social capital, and stronger institutional quality, which lowers risk and transaction costs. The study offers three policy insights. First, financial inclusion strategies must reflect regional diversity; a uniform approach may perpetuate inequalities. Second, lagging states require tailored interventions—such as improved digital infrastructure and risk-sharing mechanisms—to close the gap. Third, integrating financial schemes with institutional and social frameworks enhances both reach and resilience, aligning with India's Sustainable Development Goals. Broader implications suggest India's experience provides valuable lessons for other emerging economies seeking inclusive credit-based development through localized, adaptable models rooted in institutional strength and community engagement.

It is under process for being published as a CSD Working Paper.

Ongoing Projects - CSD Delhi

- ***Pilot study – Understanding the Practice of Contract Farming in India: Implications for Farms, Farmers and Policy (sponsored by NABARD) by Sourindra Mohan Ghosh and Nivedita Sharma(OPJGU)***

Global agricultural transformations have generated new challenges and opportunities for farmers in developing countries. The reduction of trade barriers and changing dietary patterns have fuelled the growth of quick-service restaurants and food retail chains that increasingly depend on contract production for procurement flexibility and quality assurance. Recognizing the growing role of private sector participation in agricultural markets, the Government of India amended the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act in 2003 to enable alternative marketing mechanisms such as contract farming (CF). CF has since become widespread across Indian states and agencies—public, private, and multinational—covering a range of crops and livestock products. However, limited multi-state research exists on the diverse CF models employed by companies, their

engagement with farmers across socio-economic groups, and the related risks, benefits, and capacity-building needs. The pilot study (Phase I) will lay the foundation for the main research project titled “Understanding the Practice of Contract Farming in India: Implications for Firms, Farmers, and Policy.” It will examine state-level agricultural marketing systems, identify CF clusters, map key crops and companies, and document farmer participation. Village-level field surveys across seven states will generate baseline data to inform the design of the main study.

- ***The Role of Caste and Gender in Defining Employment and Earning Outcomes in Gig Economy in India (sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research) by Akhil Alha***

Caste and gender-based identities have long shaped labour market outcomes in India, influencing access to work, occupational mobility, and earnings. The emergence of the platform or gig economy, where tasks are allocated through algorithms, is often perceived as reducing the role of such social hierarchies by limiting human discretion in hiring and evaluation. This study examines whether the expanding realm of platform capitalism has indeed weakened the influence of caste and gender, or whether these identities continue to reproduce inequality in new digital forms. It also explores how pre-labour market conditions—including education, digital access, and social networks—affect workers' ability to participate in and benefit from gig work. Beyond these core questions, the research investigates the extent of autonomy and “flexibility”

available to gig workers and asks whether the gig economy has

genuinely enhanced women's independence and labour market participation. Finally, the study analyses the evolving policy landscape by reviewing national and state-level initiatives, including new labour codes and legislative efforts that aim to extend social protection to platform workers. Together, these inquiries contribute to understanding how technological change interacts with enduring social inequalities in India's contemporary labour market.



- **Knowledge Management and Communication Activities in the Central Semi-Arid and Indian Coastal Region Landscapes**” (sponsored by TERI - UNDP) by **Susmita Mitra, Nitya Nanda (Advisor), Dhiman Debsarma, Jayanti Saha, Sourindra Mohan Ghosh, Jaya Lekshmi Nair and Gitesh Sinha**

The project anchors knowledge management and impact dissemination for 37 grassroots initiatives across India. The project seeks to document, synthesize, and communicate the environmental and livelihood impacts of these initiatives, promoting cross-learning and best practices through case studies, communication materials, and capacity-building activities. Adopting a mixed-methods approach, it combines field visits, interviews, focus group discussions, and structured surveys with secondary reviews of project reports and monitoring documents. Knowledge products such as case studies, policy briefs, photo stories, and videos ensure accessible and policy-relevant



dissemination. Key achievements include regular social media outreach, the weekly YouTube series “Pariyavarán ki Baat– SGP ke Saath,” quarterly newsletters, and capacity-building workshops for SGP grantees. Outputs include ten case studies, one



magazine publication, a journal article under review, and a conference paper that received a **Best Paper Award**. The team is now preparing for a South–South cooperation event.

- **Equitable Education for a Viksit Bharat: Exploring School Dropout and Exclusion of Vulnerable Sections for Policy** (sponsored by ICSSR) by **Ashok Pankaj, Poornima. M, Amrita Sastry (JMC, Delhi), Senthamizh Kanak (IGNOU), Ramandeep Kaur, Jaya Lekshmi Nair and Gitesh Sinha**

This study examines the causes of school dropout among children aged 6-18 years from marginalized



communities, focusing on poverty, discrimination, and systemic barriers that hinder educational continuity. It aims to generate evidence-based solutions to promote inclusive and equitable education in alignment with NEP 2020, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the vision of Viksit Bharat. Using a mixed-methods approach across five states Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Telangana the

study combines household surveys (960 households, 40-



60 schools) with qualitative tools such as interviews, FGDs, and case studies. Fieldwork in five states is complete. Data cleaning and analysis are finalized and report writing is on-going.

- **Towards Holistic Education and Empowerment of Adolescents: Evaluation of 25 Years of Doosra Dashak Journey and Endline Review of a Four-Year Project in Rajasthan,** (sponsored by **Foundation for Education**)

and Development) by Poornima. M, Ramandeep Kaur and Gitesh Sinha

This study evaluates the 25-year journey of the Doodra Dashak initiative, focusing on its impact on marginalized rural communities in Rajasthan. It assesses programme effectiveness in advancing education, social empowerment, and livelihood opportunities, while examining community engagement, strategies, and implementation processes. Using comparison groups, the study aims to identify lessons and provide recommendations for scaling and adaptation in diverse contexts. The inception meeting with the research team was held on October 3, 2025, via Zoom, and the literature review work has started.

Ongoing Projects - CSD Hyderabad

- ***Advancing a Gender-Just Future in Odisha: A Longitudinal Study of Inclusive Parity Frameworks within the Vision of Viksit Bharat (Sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi) by Sujit Kumar Mishra, Prajna Paramita Mishra, K.S. Sujit, and B. Sudhakar Reddy***

The Government of India has made significant investments - both material and intellectual - through a range of policy measures and programmes aimed at fostering gender equity and inclusive development. However, the continued marginalization of women in critical development indices raises questions about the efficacy and reach of these initiatives. This study seeks to critically examine why, despite sustained policy focus and substantial investment, SDG 5 is not securing a space in the good performance cohort in Odisha. It advocates for a more granular, intersectional, and context-sensitive approach to gender mainstreaming - one that not only enhances institutional accountability but also catalyzes grassroots-level socio-cultural transformation essential for realizing true gender equality.

- ***Political Geography and Structural Change: Status of Women in India Extractive Industry (sponsored by Institute of Eminence, University of Hyderabad) by Prajna Paramita Mishra and Sujit Kumar Mishra***

The ongoing study aims to assess the multifaceted impacts of natural resource extraction on local

women, analysing how mining activities transform their social, economic, and cultural realities. It seeks to understand the social construction of mining spaces and the rapid societal changes that accompany the establishment of mines, particularly concerning gender relations, community dynamics, and livelihood shifts. The study further explores how women experience, negotiate, and adapt to these transitions within evolving social and environmental contexts.

- ***Gender Inclusive Infrastructures in Schools and Educational Outcomes among Girls in Telangana (sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi under OH-31 grant and Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sujit Kumar Mishra, Soumya Vinayan, Sunder Raj, D. Sammaiah and B. Srinivasa Reddy***

The ongoing study aims to examine the status of infrastructural facilities—such as water, sanitation, and hygiene—in girls’ and co-educational schools across Telangana. It assesses the functionality of toilets, with a particular focus on girls’ toilets, and analyses the consequences of non-functional sanitation facilities on girls’ enrolment, attendance, dropout rates, and health outcomes. Furthermore, the study seeks to map and evaluate existing interventions aimed at strengthening infrastructural and learning facilities, with an emphasis on improving water, sanitation, hygiene, enrolment, and overall educational experiences for girl students.

- ***Impact and Effectiveness of One Stop Sakhi Centres in Telangana: A Study in Telangana (sponsored by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sujit Kumar Mishra, D. Sunder Raj, B. Srinivasa Reddy and D. Sammaiah***

The ongoing study seeks to assess the utilization and accessibility of One Stop Service Centres (OSSCs) in Telangana, examining how effectively these centres serve women across urban, semi-urban, and rural contexts. It aims to identify the barriers women face in accessing these services, including social stigma, limited awareness, and infrastructural constraints. The study further analyses the impact of OSSCs on survivors’ recovery and reintegration, focusing on their mental health, economic empowerment, and social

inclusion. Based on these insights, the research provides data-driven recommendations to strengthen policy frameworks and improve the operational effectiveness of OSSCs in addressing women's needs and promoting holistic rehabilitation.

- ***Telangana Social Development Report 2026: Status of Health in Telangana (sponsored by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sujit Kumar Mishra, Rahul Mishra, Pullanna Vidyapogu and Langa Dolma Samuel***

The ongoing study aims to analyse the overall health status of Telangana, focusing on the availability, quality, and accessibility of healthcare facilities. It examines the per capita availability of healthcare professionals—such as doctors, nurses, and technicians—and highlights disparities between urban and rural areas. The study also evaluates the effectiveness of health information dissemination and its influence on public health outcomes, covering key themes like health infrastructure, workforce distribution, service accessibility, public health programmes, and quality of care.

- ***Establishing Inclusive and Integrated Systems for Promoting Geographical Indications (GI) Tagged Rice Varieties in India: A Longitudinal Study of Innovations and Technological Advancements in Building Resilience and Sustainability of Farming Communities (sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi) by Soumya Vinayan, N Lalitha, P K Viswanathan, M Padmavati, and Vishnu C Rajan.***



The study focuses on the cultivation of rice varieties that are GI tagged and examine the impact of registration on livelihoods, income and the challenges in achieving the potential thereof. Field visits to the sites of Ambemohar (Pune district,

Maharashtra) and Ajara Ghansal (Kolhapur district) were undertaken. Cultivation of Ambemohar is restricted to few taluks such as Mulashi, Mawal, Velha and Junnar with limited production for self-consumption and regular customers including family and friends based locally or in the city of Pune. No explicit use of GI tag was found for marketing purposes. Ajara Ghansal production is limited to 40 villages in Ajara Taluk of Kolhapur district with 8 villages leading the production. Direct sales through retail and wholesale outlets, FPOs and to regular customers apart from self-consumption was reported. FPO which is the registered GI applicant uses GI tag in packaging. Long gestation period of cultivation, tall variety leading to lodging, low productivity, loss of traditional knowledge in post-harvesting techniques due to lack of enthusiasm among younger generation to continue cultivation and competition from high yielding varieties (aromatic which included Indrayani which is a hybrid variety of Ambemohar and non-aromatic) were flagged by the farmers in both sites



Dainik Sakal, Kolhapur, 12/09/2025 covered the field visit

- ***A Study on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund in Telangana (sponsored by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sunkari Satyam.***

The study focuses on the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)—the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in Telangana. While Adivasis (STs) remain geographically isolated, the SCs, though part of the mainstream social system, continue to face segregation, discrimination, and exclusion, limiting their access to resources, education, healthcare, and governance. The research critically examines the development paradigms and implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund in Telangana, assessing whether the programmes align with the real needs and aspirations of these communities. The study's main

objectives are to evaluate the relevance of the programmes, identify institutional and implementation challenges, understand community expectations, and analyze the gaps between people's needs and government interventions. Adopting a process evaluation approach, it employs standard social science methods, including case studies, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions with both community members and officials from sectoral departments. Progress so far includes the collection and analysis of secondary data on fund allocations and expenditures, along with revisions to the questionnaire and research framework based on pilot findings. The current stage involves detailed analysis of the latest datasets to gain deeper insights into the socio-economic impact and policy effectiveness of the development funds.

- ***Navigating Precarity: Social Security and the Lives of Construction Workers at Tolichowki Labour Adda, Hyderabad by Pullanna Vidyapogu and Langa Dolma Samuel (Working Paper).***

In India, the unorganised sector employs a significant majority of the working population, exceeding 90%, encompassing diverse roles from construction to domestic and farm work (Naveenkumar, 2022). This vast workforce, despite its critical contribution to the nation's economic and physical infrastructure, frequently operates under conditions marked by vulnerability and limited protection. Construction workers, in particular, face insecurities, including inconsistent employment, hazardous work environments, and a marked absence of comprehensive social security provisions such as health insurance, pensions, or accident compensation (Srivastava & Sutradhar, 2016). The central government and Telangana state government have introduced various schemes to assist unorganised workers, however, most of the implementation and outreach have only been delivered to actual workers, and the benefits do not flow through to workers in places such as Tolichowki. This research will consider how workers at Tolichowki Labour Adda grapple with the everyday realities of insecure working and job precarity and their access to social security or social protection. Our research will examine their conditions of work, safety and health measures, registration with welfare boards, and barriers to accessing benefits.

- ***Saving Potentials of Agricultural Households – A Study (Based on Survey Data from Telangana) – by Deba Prasad Rath and D. Sunder Raj.***

This study aims to examine the *potential to save* among rural agricultural households in Telangana, based on primary survey data collected across diverse zones. Despite steady improvements in financial inclusion, rural saving behaviour remains poorly understood—particularly the gap between income levels and actual saving capacity. The study will identify key factors influencing saving potential, including landholding size, cropping patterns, income diversification, access to formal credit, and financial literacy. Using both descriptive statistics and regression analysis, the findings are expected to reveal significant heterogeneity in saving potential, often shaped by institutional access and household decision-making patterns. While many households may report low or no savings, the data may suggest considerable *latent capacity to save* when appropriate financial instruments, risk mitigation tools, and advisory services are available, particularly for households with non-farm income sources and better integration into value chains. The study seeks to throw light on developing region-specific savings mobilization strategies, integrating digital tools, and strengthening cooperative and self-help structures to convert saving *potential* into actual financial resilience.

- ***An Empirical Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy Coordination in India - by Deba Prasad Rath and Rewanth Raichooti***

The coordination between fiscal and monetary policies is essential for macroeconomic stability in developing economies like India. While both aim to promote sustainable growth, price stability, and financial stability, their tools and short-term goals can sometimes conflict. In India's context—where fiscal deficits are structurally high and monetary policy targets inflation—understanding how these two policy areas interact is vital. Episodes of fiscal dominance, inconsistent signalling, or uncoordinated crisis responses (such as during COVID-19) can weaken policy effectiveness. By using vector auto regression (VAR) models and policy reaction functions, the study seeks to investigate how fiscal and monetary authorities in India have acted, whether in harmony or tension, in

response to macroeconomic shocks. The findings are expected to show periods of both coordination and divergence, often influenced by external factors (e.g., global commodity prices) and domestic concerns (e.g., balancing growth and inflation). Additionally, changes in institutions—such as the FRBM Act and the Monetary Policy Committee framework—call for a reassessment of policy coordination's scope and nature. This research aims to fill a gap in empirical literature by examining past interactions, identifying patterns, and providing insights to develop more effective coordination strategies.

- ***Financial Inclusion and Women Entrepreneurs: An Impact Study of Mudra Yojana in Telangana (A Comprehensive Primary Data), by Deba Prasad Rath and D. Sunder Raj.***

Despite various initiatives, women in India continue to face significant barriers in accessing formal credit and entrepreneurial opportunities. Mudra Yojana was launched to address this gap by providing collateral-free loans to micro and small entrepreneurs, with a special focus on women. Telangana, with its active self-help group movement, offers a unique context to assess the grassroots impact of the scheme. This research is motivated by the need to empirically evaluate whether financial inclusion initiatives like Mudra truly translate into economic empowerment for women. This study seeks to examine the impact of the Yojana on financial inclusion and the entrepreneurial growth of women in Telangana. By leveraging data collected from diverse districts across the state, the research seeks to investigate how access to microcredit under Mudra Yojana has influenced the socio-economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs. The study will assess key indicators such as income generation, business sustainability, access to formal financial institutions, and overall improvement in quality of life. Findings may suggest that while the scheme has enabled many women to initiate and expand micro-enterprises, challenges such as limited financial literacy, collateral constraints, and inadequate follow-up support remain, highlighting the role of institutional mechanisms and financial education in enhancing the effectiveness of such schemes, offering recommendations for more inclusive and impactful policy interventions.

- ***Status of Employment and Unemployment in Telangana 2024 (sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi under OH-31 grant and Department of Planning, Government of Telangana) by Sivakumar Danyasi***

The report discusses employment and unemployment trends in Telangana from 2004 to 2024, with a focus on young people aged 15-29. While economic growth has dominated regional policy, employment and inequality have become critical developmental priorities, and employment played a major role in the statehood movement. Using national sample survey and PLFS data, the analysis examines labour force and work participation, sectoral distribution, and educational status by gender, social group, and region. One key finding is that youth labour force participation has declined, especially among rural female youth, and unemployment is rising due to a mismatch between skills and job opportunities. Marginalized groups, including Scheduled Tribes and Castes, face severe exclusion, and although educational achievements have improved, many rural women remain in insecure, unpaid self-employment. Urban youth have better access to stable, formal jobs, highlighting deep inequalities along gender, social, and regional lines. With the demographic dividend expected to shrink by 2036, the report urges gender and caste-sensitive policies, targeted skilling, rural job creation, urban job formalization, and improved education alignment with market needs to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Telangana.

- ***Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Extraction: The Impact of Mining Activity in Odisha (sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi under Post-Doctoral Fellowship) by Amiya Kumar Sahoo***

The mineral-rich districts of Odisha have emerged as focal points for intensive extraction activities, significantly altering landscapes and impacting indigenous livelihoods. This project builds on global scholarship regarding dispossession, environmental harm, cultural disruption, and public health risks associated with mining. It investigates the local manifestations of these pressures and explores emerging pathways to justice and sustainability. This study examines the effects on livelihoods, land tenure, social relations, cultural heritage, health, public services, and economies from an anthropological perspective. A mixed-

methods design directs the research: household surveys to track socio-economic change; in-depth interviews and focus-group discussions to capture lived experiences and priorities; participant observation to comprehend negotiations regarding resource access; and environmental assessments to record exposure and risk. This research examines counter-discourses and resilience movements, emphasizing community-led initiatives that challenge extractive governance and shape forest policy.

Expected results comprise evidence-based recommendations aimed at protecting indigenous rights, enhancing local institutions, and ensuring that extraction practices align with sustainable development objectives. The project prioritizes community voices and field data to guide policy, corporate practices, and civil-society initiatives, ensuring that development in Odisha promotes dignity, equity, and ecological stewardship, while facilitating sustainable livelihoods for current and future generations.

Events - CSD Delhi

- ***The Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture***

2025 Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture on Cast(e)ing the State Policy Aspiration, Identities and Democratic Politics was delivered by Prof. Surinder S Jodhka, Professor of Sociology, JNU, on 15th July, 2025 at Deshmukh Auditorium, IIC Main, Delhi.

- ***ICSSR-Sponsored National Seminar on “School Education in India: Towards Equitable Access to Quality Education for All” (July 15-16, 2025) by R Govinda, Poornima.M and Ramandeep Kaur***



The seminar aimed to critically examine the persistent challenges in achieving equitable access to quality school education in India. It focused on understanding how structural, socio-economic, and policy-driven inequalities affect educational opportunities for marginalized groups. The discussions explored the multiple factors influencing access to education, the implications of a layered schooling system, and the gaps between policy intent and implementation. Through research presentations, case studies, and dialogue among scholars, practitioners, teachers, and policymakers, the seminar sought to identify policy measures and



systemic interventions to bridge disparities.

The deliberations helped participants (more than 120) understand why many children in India continue to face barriers to quality education. The seminar generated actionable recommendations to strengthen public education, ensure inclusivity, and promote social justice in schools. It emphasized the need for collaborative efforts to address inequities, improve learning outcomes, and make the education system more responsive to the needs of disadvantaged communities. Importantly, it inspired fresh perspectives on education reforms and policy frameworks for building an inclusive and equitable future.

On Media

Inaugural session of the National seminar on School Education in India- Equitable Access to Quality Education for All, under the aegis of @CSD_IND and organised by Muchkund Dubey Centre for Right to Education.

<https://x.com/HardeepSPuri/status/1944998985393168556>

https://x.com/HardeepSPuri/status/1945048578860441674?t=Zv_lgqDQvsokZmu0YOllYg&s=08

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DMKF-ElxMEEn?igsh=d3Vxb2phYjBrZGY2>



Hardeep Singh Puri's Vision for Quality Education <https://www.newsip.in/hardeep-singh-puris-vision-for-quality-education/>

Education Must Remain at the Heart of India's Development Journey: Shri Hardeep Singh Puri <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2144832>

<https://impressivetimes.com/education/india-education-reform-hardeep-puri-2047-vision/>

<https://viewstoday.in/hardeep-singh-puri-education-is-the-cornerstone-of-indias-35-trillion-vision/>

Events - CSD Hyderabad

• *Second Workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)*

As a sequel to the first workshop on Open Economy Macroeconomics in Emerging Market Economies (EMEs), the Chair will organize the concluding phase of the workshop, focusing on critical and contemporary themes that shape macroeconomic policymaking in an open economy context. The final phase will delve into four core areas: (1) the Operating Procedure of Monetary Policy and the Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy, (2) Co-ordination between Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy, (3) the Challenges of Conducting Monetary Policy in an Open Economy, and (4) Public Policy Formulation in an Open Economy Framework. These sessions will offer in-depth discussions on central banking operations, the design and effectiveness of monetary transmission channels, and the role of coordinated policy responses in achieving macroeconomic stability. Emphasis will be placed on the complexities of policymaking in a highly interconnected world, where domestic economic conditions are significantly influenced by international financial markets and volatile capital

flows. The workshop will explore how global shocks, exchange rate fluctuations, and trade linkages impact monetary and fiscal policy effectiveness in EMEs. By bringing together policymakers, researchers, and practitioners, this final phase aims to foster dialogue on the evolving nature of macroeconomic management in open economies and generate insights for more resilient and responsive policy frameworks.

Publications - CSD Delhi

Book

Satyagraha: A Global Force for the 21st Century/
Edited by Manoranjan Mohanty and Mannika Chopra. Aakar Books.2025.

Social Change Journal

Volume 55 Issue 3, September 2025 (Online
Published, Hard copy not yet received)

DDML

Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture 2025:
Cast(e)ing the State Policy Aspiration, Identities
and Democratic Politics / by Prof. Surinder S
Jodhka, 15th July, 2025.

Faculty Activities - CSD Delhi

Lectures

- Delivered a lecture on “Social Security Code 2020 with reference to Gig and Platform workers”, organised by VV Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, on 19 August, 2025 (2 lectures) by Dr. Akhil Alha.
- Delivered a lecture on “Inclusive Education for Social Equity”, organised by Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, University of Kashmir, on 8 July, 2025 by Prof. Ashok Pankaj.
- Delivered a lecture on “Constitutional Provisions on Education”, organised by Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, University of Kashmir, on 7 July, 2025 by Prof. Ashok Pankaj.
- Delivered a lecture on “Social Security for Gig and Platform workers”, organised by VV Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, on 4 July, 2025 by Dr. Akhil Alha.
- Prof Nitya Nanda – participated as a Special Invitee in the 9th Meeting of the Academic Council of Nalanda University, Rajgir on Friday, July 25, 2025.

Paper Presented

Presented a paper on “Are Indigenous Community at the Margins of Mainstream Educational Development? Exploring the Pathways to Equitable Education through a Case Study of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha” at the National Seminar ‘School Education in India: Towards Equitable Access to Quality Education for All (Thematic Session on Pursuing Equity in Quality)’ on 16 July 2025 at India International Centre, Delhi by Dr. Poornima. M.

Publications

Poornima M. (2025). ‘Review of the Book Differentiation and Disjunction: Interrogating India’s Education System, by A.R. Vasavi’. Social Change, 55(3), 516-519.

Faculty Activities - CSD Hyderabad

Publications

- Mishra, Rahul and Sujit Kumar Mishra (2025): “Why Is Family Planning Women-centric in South Indian States?” Economic and Political Weekly, 60 (35), 26-29.
- Mohanty, Sourav and Sujit Kumar Mishra (2025): “Malaria in Malkangiri,” Frontier Weekly, 58 (8), 14-15.
- Sujit Kumar Mishra , Prajna Paramita, Ch Sravan and Sujit Kumar Mishra (2025): "Doubling: How it is impoverishing a mining community in India," World Development Perspectives, Vol. 39, pp. 1-3.
- Deba Prasad Rath (2025), Open-Economy Macroeconomics - An Evolutionary Perspective by CSD, Hyderabad, January 21, 2025, Invited Lecture Series: 6/2025 (Published in August 2025)

Lectures

- Delivered a lecture (online) in the Refresher Course on in Economics on “Livelihoods and Equity in Development: Perspectives on Marginalised Groups”, organised by the UGC–Malviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, Central University of Allahabad, on September 23, 2025 by Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra.
- Delivered a lecture (online) in the Refresher Programme on “Gender Equity and Economic Development: Shaping India’s Inclusive Future”, organised by the UGC–Malviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, Central

University of Allahabad, on July 29, 2025, by Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra.

- Delivered a Lecture on ‘Geographical Indications as a Marketing Tool for Agricultural Products’ Agricultural Marketing’ at the School of Agribusiness Management, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (10 July 2025) by Dr Soumya Vinayan.

Others - Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra

- Evaluated Ph.D Thesis from IIT Bhubaneswar, BITS Hyderabad, University of Hyderabad, TISS, Mumbai and Ravenshaw University, Odisha.
- Referee to Economic and Political Weekly and Energy Research & Social Science.
- Evaluated 3 Research Reports and 1 Post-Doctoral Report of ICSSR, New Delhi.

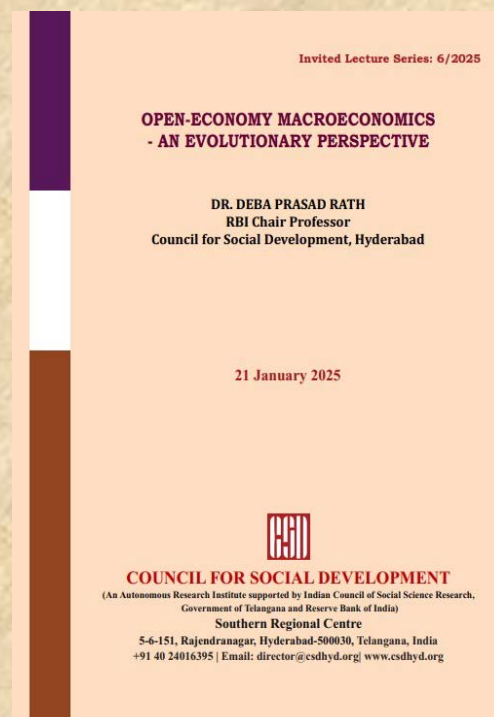
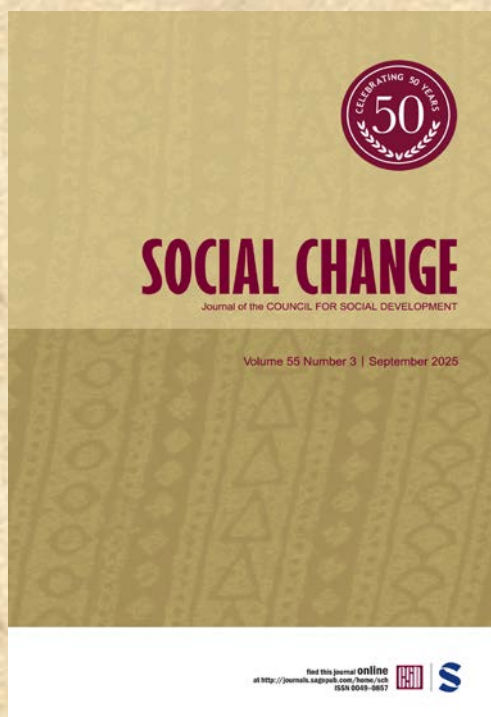
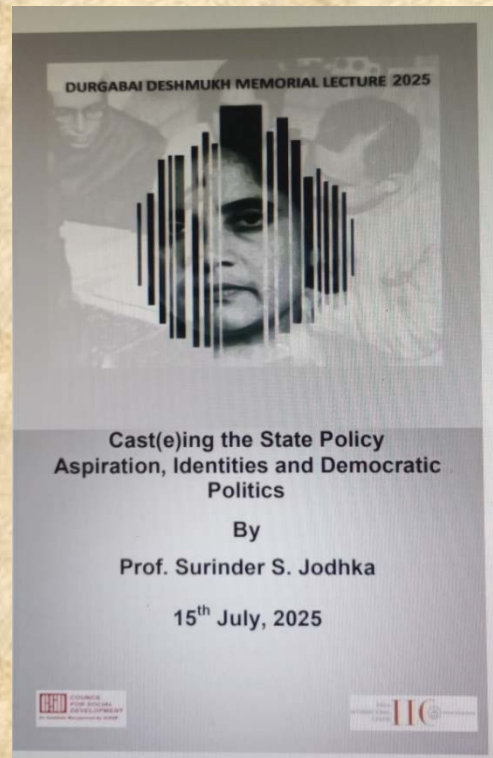
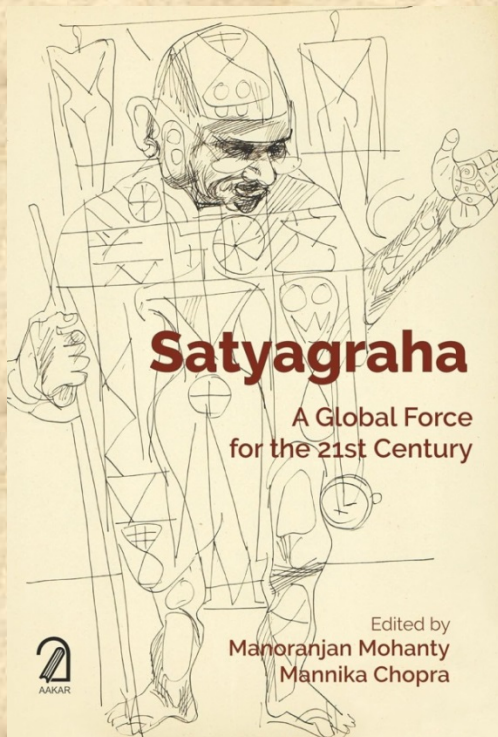
Paper Presented

Paper accepted and presented as poster at the International Conference on **International Conference on Sustainable & Resilient Future (ICSRF 2025), 29 August – 1 September 2025** at Amrita University, Amritapuri Campus, Kerala, India (Lead Author) by Dr Soumya Vinayan.

Popular Press

- Mishra, Rahul and Sujit Kumar Mishra (2025): “Gender Parity versus Skewed Child Sex Ratio”, OrissaPOST, 20 September, 2025.
- Vinayan, Soumya (2025) ‘GI-tagged Non-Basmati Rice Needs Branding Push’, The Hindu BusinessLine, August 21, 2025

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/gi-tagged-non-basmati-rice-needs-branding-push/article69957047.ece>





About CSD

Since its inception in 1962, the CSD has functioned as an informal group of social workers and social scientists. An intellectual and social sciences academic hub, this non-partisan study group, worked under the leadership of the legendary freedom fighter, social activist, academician and planner, Dr Durgabhai Deshmukh.

Through its research and publication activities, CSD contributes to the knowledge on social issues, suggests changes and interventions needed to ensure that government policies and programmes result in moving towards a just, equitable and welfare-oriented social order, particularly in the amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the poorest, deprived and marginalized sections of society.

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