



50<sup>th</sup> YEAR OF THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

# annual report



2012-13



**Council for Social Development**

Sangha Rachna, 53, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi – 110003, India  
Tel: 91-11-24615383, 24692655, 24611700, 24618660  
Fax: 91-11-24616061 <csdnd@del2.vsnl.net.in>  
[www.csdindia.org](http://www.csdindia.org)

# **COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013**



Sangha Rachna, 53, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi – 110003, India

Tel: 91-11-24615383, 24692655, 24611700, 24618660

Fax: 91-11-24616061 <csdnd@del2.vsnl.net.in>

[www.csdindia.org](http://www.csdindia.org)

### **Southern Regional Centre**

5-6-151, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500030

Tel: 40-24016395 Fax: 91-40-24001958

[director@csdhyd.org](mailto:director@csdhyd.org)

[www.csdhyd.org](http://www.csdhyd.org)

## **CONTENTS**

<b>DIRECTOR'S NOTE</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>ABOUT US</b>	<b>05</b>
Origin	06
Vision	07
Objectives	07
<b>RESEARCH</b>	<b>09</b>
Projects Completed	10
Projects Ongoing	20
<b>ADVOCACY</b>	<b>36</b>
Seminars/Workshops	37
<b>TRAINING</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>61</b>
Books	62
India: Social Development Report (SDR)	62
Journal	63
Papers	63
<b>DURGABAI DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>LIBRARY</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>FACULTY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>69</b>
Publications	
Lectures	
Seminars	
Training Programmes	
<b>ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE</b>	<b>96</b>
Organisational Structure	97
Faculty	99
Staff	110
<b>AUDITOR'S REPORT</b>	<b>112</b>

## **DIRECTOR'S NOTE**

The Council for Social Development successfully completed its 50<sup>th</sup> year in 2012. During the past 50 years, the Council continued to engage in research and advocacy to influence government policy, social action and public discourse for the advancement of the socially disadvantaged, marginalized and oppressed sections of the Indian society.

The important research studies completed during 2012-13 include (i) Role of the National Food Security Mission in Improving Agricultural Productivity in selected districts, (ii) Socio-economic conditions of Muslims in India, (iii) Socio-economic Benefit of TEGRA™ Technology in Rice cultivation in selected districts of Tamil Nadu, (iv) Centrally sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its Effect on Development of Fisheries (v) An Evaluation of Central Sector Scheme on Market Development of Tribal Products/produce, (vi) Impact of Land Distribution to the Landless in Andhra Pradesh, (vii) valuation of Health Cost of the People Affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Ltd. Odisha, (viii) Financial Inclusion of the Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, (ix) Crimes and Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes in India, (x) Adivasi Art: From

Traditional Subsistence to Means of Livelihood.

Besides, there were important on-going research projects, namely (i) The Crisis of the Indian Left and Social Development Issues, (ii) National Campaigns for an Inclusive Implementation of Right to Education, (iii) Institutional credit, Farm Productivity and Farm Distress, (iv) Mining closure and the Issues of Livelihoods, (v) Socio-economic Analysis of Geographical Indications in Indian Handloom Sector, (vi) Gender, Caste and Tribe in Forest Governance, (vii) Combating Child Marriage and Gender Based Discrimination, (viii) Urban Employment of Persons with Disabilities, (ix) Educational Attainment and Challenges Faced by De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India, (x) Economic and Social Empowerment of Adivasis and (xi) Mapping Positive and Negative Compliance to Civil and Political Rights: Documentation from villages within Bhadrachalam ITDA.

During 2012-13, the Council organized several important conferences, seminars and workshops, including (i) National Conference on Ten Years of Bt. Cotton in India, (ii) National Seminar on 'Strengthening of Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care, (iii) Seminar on the Indian Left: Social Development Visions and Political Challenges, (iv) National Seminar on Urban

Development and Exclusion of poor, (v) Seminar on Understanding Land Investment in East Africa, (vi) National Seminar on Regulatory Aspects of Financing Inclusion, (vii) National Conference on Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities and (viii) National Conference on Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research. In addition, training courses on (i) Social Science Research Methodology, (ii) Data Processing and Analysis in Social Sciences and (iii) Social Impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, were organized.

The important publications brought out during the year were (i) Towards Just and Equitable Development: Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lectures, (ii) The Integrated Child Development Services; A Flagship Adrift and (iii) India Social Development Report, titled Minorities at the Margin. Moreover, the quality of papers included in the

Council's Social Change Journal improved quite significantly. The Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture for 2012 was delivered by Dr. Narendra Jadav, a distinguished educationalist and Planner. He spoke on Reforms in Higher Education System and 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Finally several faculty members of the council enhanced its prestige by publishing research papers in noted Journals and also by participating in seminars and conferences as resource persons.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President and all other members of the Council for their guidance, unwavering support and commitment towards the organisation's goals and vision.

T. Haque  
Director

# **ABOUT US**

**BEGINNING and AIM  
THEN AND NOW**

## **ABOUT US – ORIGIN, VISION & OBJECTIVES**

### **ORIGIN**

The Council for Social Development (CSD) completed its Golden Jubilee this year. Since its inception in 1962, it has functioned as an informal group of social workers and social scientists under the chairmanship of the legendary freedom fighter, social worker, academic and planner, Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh. The preamble of the CSD Constitution clearly articulates the objectives: *“the need for a systematic study of the play of social dynamics in the process of growth, to bring the social aspects of development into focus and to relate them properly to economic growth at various stages.”*

In 1964, a formal status was given to the Council as an affiliate of the India International Centre and in April, 1970, it was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 with Dr. C. D. Deshmukh as President and Dr. (Smt.) Durgabai Deshmukh as Executive Chairperson and Honorary Director. After their demise, office bearers were elected from among the members of the Council. Presently, Prof. Muchkund Dubey is the President and Ms C. P. Sujaya, the Vice President.

For more comprehensive coverage in the South, a branch of the Council was set up in 1967 in Hyderabad which was later upgraded to a Regional Office. In 1980, the ICSSR sanctioned a recurring annual grant

to the Southern Regional Centre (SRC) to expand its activities. The support of the Reserve Bank of India to establish an Integrated Micro Projects Applied Research and Training (IMPART) Centre in the name of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh under its Endowment Scheme in 1985 further strengthened the Council in diversifying its activities. The SRC has adequate financial and managerial autonomy to work independently.

From the very beginning, CSD's main preoccupation is to obliterate the lack of focus on social development by the Indian planners. Durgabai's introduction to the Planning Commission volume on *Social Welfare in India* (1964) and her lectures at the Asian Institute of Economic Development in Bangkok (1964) give ample evidence of her focus on the need to counter the neglect of women, children and the disadvantaged sections in the planning process. This vision acquires critical significance today because the growth preoccupation of the Indian policy-makers has become so over-powering that the agenda of social development gets only lip service. It also encourages a healthy debate on whether the right-based laws, that have of late inspired policy discourse, actually constitute substantial policies to uplift the deprived people and seriously address the problems of the disadvantaged sections.

In the fifty years since the *Study Group* was founded in 1962 and while we celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the CSD, the vision of the founders continues to inspire the Council's engagement in intellectual efforts to

influence government policy, social action and public discourse for the advancement of the socially disadvantaged.

## **VISION**

The Council continues to be inspired by the vision of its founding fathers to build a just society on the guiding principles of secularism and equality, identity and justice at the core of all its intellectual and practical work. The attainment of the goal of "Antyodaya" or "wiping every tear from every eye" set before the Nation by Mahatma Gandhi is the philosophical foundation of the council. The best route towards achievement of this vision is to contribute to the amelioration of the plight of the poorest, deprived and marginalised sections of the population. As part of the events to mark the Golden Jubilee of the CSD, a critical brainstorming session was held at Surajkund on April 2, 2013 to recalibrate the Council's programme/projects and fine-tune its modalities for implementation taking into account the changes over the years in the field of social development. The Council renewed the vision of the founders in the Surajkund session and reiterated that it shall continue to engage in intellectual efforts to influence government policy, social action and public discourse for the advancement of the socially disadvantaged, marginalized and oppressed sections of the society.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The Council's brainstorming session at Surajkund, Haryana on April, 2, 2013 resulted in identifying the following new thrust areas and objectives in addition to the Council's prescribed role of focusing the public and policy discourse on a social development vision aimed at uplifting the quality of life of the poor, oppressed and marginalized sections of the Indian society:

1. CSD will study the continuing trend of the retreat of the State from the broad field of social development and the resulting privatization of social services that has led to further decay and dismantling of the public sector infrastructure built for sustaining social development and dispensing social goods and services. The impact of the absence of long term objectives and commitment of resources for achieving social targets and abandonment of structural and systemic approaches to dealing with social problems will be new focus area of investigation and debate for the Council.
2. CSD will formulate ideas about how to bring the focus back on the disadvantaged sections at a time when the State seems to be serving the interest of the few.
3. CSD will study the impact of the erosion of bureaucratic structures on account of the retreat of the State and the simultaneous adoption of the PPP mode of building infrastructure and setting up institutions.

4. CSD will closely examine whether the right-based approach to social development is really different from the entitlement approach and where these two approaches differ from welfare and charity approach. A study of this problem has acquired urgency in view of the serious problem of implementation that has arisen in the implementation of the Right to Education.
5. CSD will build capacity as a 'brain trust' for the people and will consistently undertake national stocktaking of the direction in which the country is moving in the social field and present alternatives before the government and the people.
6. CSD will study and evaluate the efficacy of the numerous experiments that are under way as attempts by people to cope with the distress reality through self-help measures. This includes the revival of the cooperatives.
7. CSD will study the implications of the absence of people from the heart of policy-making or the lack of involvement of the beneficiaries in conceptualization, formulation, evaluation and implementation of the programmes meant to ameliorate their socio-economic conditions and suggest alternative approaches to bring about a change in the situation.
8. CSD will continue its research and advocacy work designed to improve the conditions of the socially disadvantaged groups – dalits, adivasis, minorities, women, children, marginal and poor farmers and workers in the unorganized sector
9. CSD will intensify its activities in its core areas of – education health, agriculture, rural development and human rights especially of the weaker sections.
10. CSD will build capacity for research, advocacy and training in the areas of – a) sustainable development (water, energy, environment, climate change, land use and agriculture). b) Poverty in the process of urbanization (exclusionary character of the cities; marginalization of the poor; institutionalization and standardization of inequality in urban areas through institutions of local self-government especially resident welfare associations; social dynamics of small cities and towns and how they are being marginalized in the policies and programmes for urban development; and urban-rural divide. C) Impact of science and technology on social development.

# **RESEARCH**

One of the major activities of the Council since Its inception has been conducting meaningful research in the area of social development.

Researches have been conducted in crucial areas of development, such as literacy and education, health and population, agriculture, rural development, environment and weaker sections of society – dalits, adivasis, women and children

# PROJECTS

A brief account of the Council's research work through project activities during 2012-2013 is given below.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

### AGRICULTURE

#### **Role of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) In Improving Agricultural Productivity in Selected Districts**

Project Team : Dr. T. Haque and Ms Ankita Goyal

Sponsoring Agency : Planning Commission, Government of India



#### Objectives

This study was conducted essentially to analyse the impact of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), launched by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture in 2007-08 as a crop

development scheme aimed at restoring soil health and achieving additional production of rice, wheat and pulses by the end of the year 2011-12. The study was also aimed at suggesting appropriate strategies for improving crop yields for sustainable food security at the macro and micro levels.

#### Methodology

The research was mostly empirical, based on secondary as well as primary data. Secondary data were used for all the selected 480 districts of 18 major states in the country. As for primary data, five NFSM states were selected, viz., Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. A household survey was conducted in all five selected states for the agricultural year 2011-12.

#### Key Findings

The study revealed that area, production and yield of rice, wheat and pulses have shown considerable growth in the period 2000-01 to 2010-11. Rice production increased by 11 million tonnes, wheat production increased by 17 million tonnes and Pulses production by 7 million tonnes.

From the policy implication perspective, it can be said that there is still huge scope for improvement so as to achieve the targets that the Mission set out with. It was seen that a lot of farmers in many areas are not familiar with such a Mission being implemented or even if they are, not many are informed about all the interventions and the provisions under the NFSM. There is need for

publicizing the features of the Mission more widely. As farmers mostly depend on the state agriculture departments, it is important for them to be involved in imparting training, organizing the Farmers' Field Schools and the Demonstration Plots. Besides, the demonstration plots should be so chosen that maximum farmers can attend the training and get benefitted. It is also important to guarantee timely supply of quality seeds to avoid delay in sowing.

Finally, the study observed that the NFSM can achieve its desired objectives only if the other infrastructural facilities like proper irrigation, availability of agricultural inputs and credit on time and at reasonable rates of interest, better roads connecting villages to markets, better transportation facilities, adequate supply of electricity etc are provided.

---

**Socio-economic Benefit Survey of TEGRA™ Technology in Rice Cultivation in Selected Districts of Tamil Nadu**

---

Project Team: Dr. T. Haque,  
Dr. Prashant Trivedi, Mr. Gitesh Sinha

Sponsoring Agency: Syngenta



### **Objectives**

This study was conducted to analyse the impact on rice productivity of TEGRA™, a new seedling technology launched in response to the challenges faced by the planters in terms of the way the rice seedlings are grown and planted. The study was also aimed at conducting a cost of cultivation analysis of both non-adopters and adopters of the technology which has been introduced as a solution for small-scale rice growers by way of planting high quality seed. The objectives of this research also included probing the net benefits to farmers, communities and rural economy of adopters and analyse whether the net benefits are resulting in social benefits like education and health of farming families of adopters

vis-à-vis non-adopters of the TEGRA™ technology.

### **Methodology**

The study was carried out with the help of a primary survey. Currently, the TEGRA™ technology is in use by 856 farming households spanning 292 villages across 7 districts of Tamil Nadu. A household survey was conducted in Kanchipuram, Vellore, Thiruvanamalai and Thiruvarur districts of the state. These districts were selected as they have the largest number of farmers practicing the TEGRA™ technology. A decomposition analysis was undertaken to assess the role of different factors such as yield improvement, price and cost reduction on income from rice cultivation using the said technology.

### **Key Findings**

The research findings pointed to a considerable enhancement in the yield for farmers who followed TEGRA agronomy protocol. It helps them overcome acute labour shortage where diversification of employment opportunities has taken place. In traditional transplanting method, maintenance of nursery and transplanting consumes around one month. TEGRA saves time and reduces drudgery. Qualitative observations revealed that by adapting TEGRA technology, farmers save almost a month of their time. Some of them use this time to generate additional income from other sources. Another set of farmers reported to have enjoyed better socio-cultural life than ever before. The time saved allows them to visit their relatives and attend social gatherings.

One of the most important effects of the technology that the study revealed was that farmers, who had earlier been considering quitting agriculture altogether, were re-thinking the decision.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries & Its Effect on Development of Fisheries**

---

**Project Director: Dr. S. Surapa Raju**

**Sponsoring Agency: Socio-Economic Research Division, Planning Commission, Government of India**

### **Objectives**

The study was mainly focused on ascertaining how far the schemes for promotion of marine fishing activity have been impacting livelihood of fishing households. Among Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), motorization of traditional fishing craft and high Speed diesel (HSD) oil schemes were taken up for the study with the two main specific objectives. These are: (i) to study the policy and procedures in accessing the benefits of the schemes, and (ii) to analyze the impact of motorization and HSD oil schemes on fish catch, income of the beneficiary households.

### **Methodology**

The study was mainly based on primary data collected from 400 households both control and non-control group (300 beneficiaries and 100 non-beneficiaries) through a field-based survey conducted in two sample

districts, Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu and East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Key Findings**

The results from the study indicated that the motorization and HSD oil schemes have benefited to the fishing households in terms of increased fish catches, incomes and livelihood. The schemes opened up employment opportunities in fishing activity as well as in marketing by the women folk. All these have multiplier effects on socio-economic status of the fishing communities in marine villages. The perceptions from the field clearly indicate that the subsidy benefits and incentives have induced the fishing community for excessive fishing activity and this has a bearing on environmental pollution. However, there is a need to continue the schemes for some more time for poor fishing households for achievement livelihood security and there is need to take up long term measures for alternative livelihoods for them.

### **Objectives**

The first systematic study of issues relating to the socio-economic and political status of India's Muslim community was conducted by the Sachar Committee constituted by the UPA government with primary focus on identity, security and equity. However, even this report did not study land ownership pattern, a critical economic and political asset in rural India where majority of Muslims live. In this background, the present study was undertaken to study asset ownership including land ownership by Muslims as well as taking a comprehensive look at the socio-economic and cultural conditions of Indian Muslims at the grassroot level. It was also an attempt to investigate power structures at the local level to examine the dynamics that leave Muslims marginalized despite state's initiatives to ameliorate their conditions, though limited in their nature and scope.

### **Methodology**

To get an idea of spatial variations in terms of development indicators and also to represent maximum possible Muslim population, this study was conducted in four states of India that house large number of Muslims - Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Bihar. In all the four states, one district was chosen for the study from the list of Minority-Concentrated Districts (MCDs) Category A. These districts are identified by Government of India for development intervention on a priority basis as they were found to have below national average infrastructure facilities. Barabanki from Uttar Pradesh, Murshidabad from West

## **WEAKER SECTIONS**

**Project Title: Socio-economic conditions of Muslims in India- A Study of Four states**

Project Director: Dr. Prashant Trivedi

Sponsoring Agency: CSD

Bengal, Nagaon from Assam and Katihar from Bihar were chosen for the survey.

### **Key Findings**

It was found that there is an intersectionality of class and other relationships that characterizes the axis of deprivation of Muslims in India. In most of the cases, social discrimination plays a role in their marginalization with varying intensity. Exclusion of Muslims from government schemes reflects faulty design and consequent erroneous implementation of these initiatives that gives room to local power elite for manipulation. Universalisation of social development schemes would justifiably deal with the problem of exclusion and inclusion. But this might not suffice as throughout this study, it has come out very clearly that the interests of the privileged class lie in continuation of poverty among the downtrodden. The strategy should be such that the programme is immune from the influences of dominant group to ensure participation of all the intended beneficiaries. It was found that while *madarsas* are used as a political issue against Muslims, almost all the Muslims prefer modern schools for their children. In rural India, majority of the Muslims belong to either of these categories, landless-marginal peasant, wage labour and self employed. A comprehensive strategy to facilitate transfer of labour from unorganized labour into organized employment is required. And simultaneously investment is needed to be diverted to informal sector to sustain its growth and to enhance labour productivity. Until the highly skewed structure of resource ownership is

modified, significant transformation in the society and in the lives of poor Muslims would remain only a noble goal. Equity on the lines of religion would not be overemphasized if a comprehensive, multifaceted approach for the progress of Muslim community is developed. This would not happen with minor modifications in existing development paradigm but would entail an alternative path of development.

## **TRIBAL PRODUCTS**

### **An evaluation of Central Sector Scheme on 'Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce'**

Project Director: Dr. Sonali Mukherjee

Sponsoring agency: Ministry of Tribal Affairs



## **Objectives**

The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the strategy and implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period and suggest ways to improve their functioning for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as to understand the outreach of the programme.

## **Methodology**

The study was planned at the policy level, which is detailed in the Roadmap of TRIFED, and at the field level where TRIFED is actually functioning. Fieldwork was conducted in the three states – Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

## **Key Findings**

As per the roadmap, tribal artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers are to be provided a sustainable livelihood strategy through skill upgradation and a platform to sell their goods. TRIFED is the only body at the national level to directly market tribal products and produce. It has advanced and expanded gradually but not at a pace that was envisaged.

The primary problem, as was located during the course of the research, was that profit-making has somewhat distorted the stated original aim of TRIFED in providing a retail platform for the tribals. As the TRIFED roadmap clearly suggests, marketing tribal products and produce was the means to ensuring social and economic empowerment of the targeted

communities. In short, profit-making in TRIFED *itself* constituted a welfare measure.

The research showed that the focus in TRIFED has shifted to showcasing numbers and sales rather than ensuring socio-economic empowerment of tribals. While at one level, this approach undermines the welfare aspect of the scheme, at another level, the anxiety to achieve results in terms of absolute numbers has resulted in very scattered and ad-hoc efforts during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period to cover as much population as possible. Field research indicated that a modest beginning in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan by way of a concentrated effort within a limited area would have shown more positive results in terms of ensuring the desired empowerment of the targeted population. This targeted approach could have then been gradually upscaled in the 12<sup>th</sup> plan.

The study showed that limited but focused efforts would be far more effective in satisfying the desired goals of TRIFED. A key recommendation is that a raw material bank should be set up to provide material on credit at concessional rates. This will help solve the problem of working capital for the poor tribal groups to a large extent as they will then be able to procure/borrow the basic resources from this bank and start producing marketable products. This will enable these groups to enhance their skills and capacity and graduate to newer livelihood strategies and will achieve TRIFED's desired objectives.

## LAND REFORM

### Land Distribution to the Landless in Andhra Pradesh

Project Team: Dr. L. Reddeppa, Mr. B. Ramesh, Mr. Ch. Appa Rao, Mr. D. Sudhakar

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

#### Objectives

The study was focused to answer two research questions: whether assigned lands were really distributed to landless by the Government? If so, how far the lands are contributing to the livelihood of the poor? Issues in policy and utilization of land in terms of cropping pattern and income to the landless, particularly SC, ST and BCs have also been analysed.

#### Methodology

The study was mainly based on primary data collected from 476 households which received assigned lands in Medak and Adilabad districts through a methodological survey.

#### Key Findings

The results from the study indicate that 15 per cent of the beneficiaries did neither access land nor cultivated the assigned land due to poor quality of soil; and about 10 per cent cultivated their land, but lost crops or not even recovered their paid out costs; and 7 per cent leased out their land. Of the remaining, the income generated was

very meager though the paid out cost was two to three times lower than that of the imputed cost of cultivation in major crops cultivated by them. Thus, they were hardly generating any surplus or profit in majority cases. Hence they were dependent on small loans for matching their simple consumption pattern even after pooling their income from multiple sources for livelihood. Thus, there is need for special budget and action plan for land development and irrigation for sustenance of agriculture in assigned lands.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### Valuation of Health Cost of the People Affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Limited (MCL), Angul in Odisha: A Cost of Illness Approach

Project Director: Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

Sponsoring Agency: Social Statistics Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

#### Objectives

This project report assessed the economic valuation of coal mining in the rural communities in the vicinity of MCL, Angul, Odisha, in terms of losses to human health.

#### Methodology

Data were collected from 250 households from five mining villages and 50 households from two control villages. Cost of Illness (COI) was used to analyse health impact of the affected

communities. Evidence based on review of documents and reports, interviews with coal mining officials, doctors, government department officials and field observations pointed to different types of health hazards in the mining villages in comparison with the control villages. The illnesses commonly found were fever, headache, malaria, eye allergy, skin diseases and arthritis. Livelihoods and welfare of households can be adversely affected by this type of illness. The livelihood of most of the farmers in the mining area was highly brittle, even a minor shock could jeopardize the security of farm households. Merely providing compensation for the health impact in the present context will not be sufficient to address the problem. What is required is strict regulation of mining companies and requirement of adopting pollution mitigating technologies. Also the jurisdiction of the regulatory authority should not be limited to the area under mining but it should extend to the radius that demonstrates direct impact of mining.

## **TRIBAL WELFARE**

### **Financial Inclusion of the Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh**

Project Research Team: Dr. N. Vasanthi, Mr. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna, Mr. Cheemala Narasimha Rao

Sponsoring Agency : Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

### **Objectives**

This project examined the extent of financial inclusion of the Chenchus. The report of the Srisailam ITDA on the Action Plan for 2011-2012 revealed significant gaps in credit disbursement and recovery.

### **Methodology**

The study covered 624 households in six villages in six districts: Chenchugudem (Mahabubnagar), Chaitanyanagar Colony (Ranga Reddy), Mekala Banda (Kurnool), Chintala (Prakasam), B V K Palem (Guntur), Kambalapalli (Nalgonda).

### **Key Findings**

The study found that although there are schemes with budgetary allocations, grounding these projects has posed several difficulties, one of them being lack of cooperation from banks. The insurance scheme, Janashree Bima Yojana with 12,000 members, Rs. 75 lakhs paid as premium and 709 claims filed has faced obstacles in payment of claims due to discrepancies in personal records of claimants. Insurance coverage was also low at 30%. Of the families that owned land (52%), expenditure for cultivation was mobilized through Mahila Sanghas (39%), banks (26%) and money lenders (24%). The study found variations in the participation in NREGA with Nalgonda and Guntur showing high participation (90%) and Mahabubnagar and Ranga Reddy showing negligible participation. A large majority of households were members of Self Help Groups which provided financial

assistance for agriculture. While collecting MFP was widespread, it was not a significant source of income, suggesting the practice of two kinds of activities: sustenance related activities and income generating activities.

In terms of financial inclusion only 35% respondents (or members of their households) had bank accounts or membership in Self Help Groups which had bank accounts. Possession of bank accounts was found to be directly related to access to banking, i.e. availability of a bank within a radius of 5 kilometres. Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Ranga Reddy showed better figures with respect to persons with bank accounts while Nalgonda where the nearest bank is 60 kilometres away is only 5% of persons with bank accounts. However there are instances where despite access to banking, no attempts have been made to include all persons of the village. Only 13% of respondents were able to access credit through banks, the major hurdle being the practice of labeling them as defaulters.

The textbook definition of financial inclusion would be to look at debts, accounts and lending, distance and physical accessibility. By this measure alone the Chenchus are financially excluded with a bank account presence of just 35% inspite of targeted interventions by the State through SHG's and the ITDA. Although a substantial number of accounts were opened to facilitate government payments like crop insurance, NREGA or other loans, the study found that the specter of default loomed large with both the villagers and the banks. Remittance facilities and other bank related activities were not accessible as

there were no efforts at financial literacy. Equity in terms of economic citizenship, which is the goal of financial inclusion, is far from realized where the Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh are concerned.

## **Crimes and Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes in India**

---

**Project Research Team: Ms Smriti Sharma**

### **Objectives**

This paper aimed at documenting trends and patterns at the national, regional and state level in the incidence of crimes against Scheduled Tribes for the period 2001-11 using official data from the National Crime Records Bureau. Additionally, it explored the key legislations targeting such atrocities, as they existed in writing and the actual implementation of these acts, based on field evidence collected by NGOs and human rights organizations. Further, the paper analyzed responses of the various agencies such as the police, courts and the state governments in dealing with such crimes.

### **Key Findings**

The study shows that the most frequent perpetrators of atrocities and injustices are often the state agencies and security personnel. Their response has been highly inadequate, in terms of filing of reports and apathy on the part of the policing system and high pendency rates and low conviction rates by the courts. Moreover, the execution of the anti-atrocity legislations by state governments has been far from

satisfactory and most of the mandatory provisions have still not been properly implemented. The study concludes with the observation that the lackadaisical attitude of the state machinery concerning anti-tribal crimes is likely to have detrimental effect not only on the individuals affected in each instance of violence, but more broadly on the Adivasi communities in general by disempowering them and by eroding their trust in the legal system.

### **Adivasi Art: From Traditional Subsistence to Means of Livelihood**

Project Director: Mr. Mushtak Khan

#### **Objectives**

This study was intended to trace the development of adivasi art and crafts and their linkages to everyday life in adivasi communities. Acknowledging the contribution of W G Archer, Verrier Elwin, Stella Kramrisch and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya towards bringing international recognition to Indian adivasi art, this study traced the interconnections between adivasi and non adivasi rural communities and their historical interdependence through an examination of the intermingling of rural artisans with tribal art in everyday life as well as on ritual occasions. Alongside the intermingling, however, there were clearly discernible particularities not just in adivasi art generically, but particularities of each community – that distinguished them from each other.

#### **Methodology**

The researcher classified adivasi art broadly into traditional and non-traditional art. Traditional art consisted of the making of objects for everyday/regular use by families and communities. This again could be viewed in two parts – the first consisting of those objects that were created for their own use utilizing simple techniques, for instance, visual art, ornaments, and clothing (including traditions of embroidery appliquéd); the second consisted of objects made for the use of adivasi communities by rural artisans – these for the most part included work with metal and clay.

While providing vivid details of the various forms and traditions of adivasi art across the country, the study reflects on the historical development of these forms and the influence of urbanization as well as the rural economy on adivasi life and creativity.

#### **Key Findings**

It was observed that adivasi youth and women are now increasingly engaged in pursuing artistic vocations as livelihoods, especially in communities that have traditions of visual art and handicrafts. This development brings with it questions related to the market for these art forms. To what extent should the demands of the market determine artistic production? What are the spheres that must be protected from the pressures of the market? What may be the basis for classification of adivasi creative forms into “art” and “handicrafts”? The researcher observes in conclusion that it is important to safeguard adivasi creativity from

market forces that put pressure on them to transform their essence and

basic foundations.

## **RESEARCH PROJECTS ONGOING**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

#### **Social Determinants of Health**

Date of Project Submission:  
November, 2013

**Project Research Team:** Prof. Imrana Qadeer, Ms Arathi P. M. Mr S. Ghosh

Sponsoring Agency: CSD

#### **Objectives**

The purpose of this research project is to highlight and unravel vision complexities and their implications for health by writing chapters on the review of the historical experience of the west and the direction of research in SDH; the understanding of SDH in Indian policy; academic literature on India; achievements in selected areas such as drinking water, sanitation, housing etc.

#### **Methodology**

Primary analysis will focus on a search of these relationships in macro level data bases such as NFSH (National Family Health Survey and AHS (Annual Health Survey) if possible; to do some field

explorations where it would be possible to look at change over the past 30 years (in two states). This will be village based study to see how inequity impacts people's perception and attitudes towards their health and health services in rural areas and has equity improved per se over time; based on these, there will be a critique of the present approach to social determinants in India both at policy level and at the level of academic analysis and research; this will be followed by looking at the experimental efforts that are being made both by the state as well as non state actors to mitigate the situation and see which ones hold a promise.

As a part of the larger objective, a sub-objective of this project is – analysis of NFHS Rounds to explore caste, class and gender perspective of inequalities in health using the variables of wealth index, decoding them and reconstructing class and consumer categories.

### **POLITICS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **The Crisis of the Indian Left and Social Development Issues**

Date of Project Submission:  
September, 2014

Project Director: Prof. Praful Bidwai

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR/CSD



### **Objectives**

This project will try to comprehend the crisis the Left faces in all its depth, to analyse its origins and causes, and make an assessment of the Left's ability to undertake the necessary painful introspection and course correction--all in the context of the development models that the Left has espoused and the changes these have undergone.

The project will explore the relationship between the Left parties and the non-political party Left, including progressive civil society movements which practise vigorous activism based on an acute perception of the need to relate to people's contemporary livelihood concerns. The non-party Left is particularly active against predatory industrialization and displacement caused by destructive "development" projects. It seeks to voice popular aspirations for the fulfillment of

basic needs and entitlements including the rights to food, employment, health and education. The Left stands at a fork in history. It confronts a choice between a wrenchingly painful change of direction, and continuing erosion, growing marginalization and historic decline. The project will attempt to comprehend how, and through what processes, the Left has reached the present point.

### **Methodology**

The project will result over three years in a full-length book, with references, a bibliography and other components of a standard work to be published by a reputed publisher. The project will generate new information and primary material on the subject through personal interviews with Left party leaders and independent scholars and analysts of Left-wing politics, as well as systematic compilation and analysis of secondary material. It will examine the Left's interventions in development strategies, public education, culture, campaigns on social issues, the women's movement, the environment, and so on. The interviews and discussions will be conducted in field visits to West

Bengal, Kerala and some other states.

## **EDUCATION**

### **A Study of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India**

---

Date of Project Submission:  
December, 2013

**Project Director: Dr. Gopal Thakur**

Sponsoring Agency: CSD



#### **Objectives**

This study is undertaken to analyse the objectives of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); the strategy and framework for the implementation of this flagship programme; to make an assessment of the extent to which the RMSA will succeed in its objectives and to examine the status of quality interventions in the secondary education as set out by RMSA.

#### **Methodology**

The proposed work is a descriptive study and adopts survey method as

well as content analysis approach to look into the implementation framework. Data will be obtained from different govt. and other independent agencies including schools, related technical support groups, policy documents, and related reports, education reports, surveys, related books, statistical index and previous research. Drawing on the Secondary Education Management Information System data capture format of NUEPA, a data collection format will be developed as the research tool for the study. The data so collected and collated will be subjected to appropriate statistical analysis.

### **National Campaign for an Inclusive Implementation of Right to Education (RTE), 2009**

---

Date of Project Submission: March 2014

**Project Research Team:**  
**Mr. Ambarish Rai, Ms. Parul Gupta**

#### **Objectives**

The Right to Education (RTE) Forum is a unique collective of about 10,000 organisations that has been housed in CSD to undertake the task of right-based advocacy for the purpose of accelerating the process of universal implementation of the RTE Act and systemic reform in education.

#### **Methodology**

The Forum employs critical engagement with the government to

make it a political agenda and builds up synergy among various state-level organizations. For community mobilization and awareness, RTE Forum has brought together people's networks, agencies and organizations working in the field of education both at state and national level to strengthen the movement for effective implementation of RTE. The effort is to create a platform to bring equitable and quality education for all children; starting with the realization of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in its true letter and spirit.

Given the federal nature of India, RTE Forum has State Chapters that work in collaboration with National Forum to fulfill the common mission. These are currently in place in twelve states including Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Karnataka, Odisha and Chattisgarh. The Forum is in process of expansion into other States including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Assam for deepening the advocacy and mass mobilization for the implementation of the Act. The state chapters in turn are also collective alliances of organizations and networks working for the child rights and for bringing in equitable and quality education at the State level.

A Collective of Education Networks and Civil Society Organizations including, but not limited to, CACL, CRY, NAFRE, NCE, Oxfam India, PCCSS, Plan-India, Save the Children, UNICEF, Voluntary Forum

for Education, SCORE - UP, Uttarakhand RTE Forum, Jharkhand RTE Forum, Delhi RTE Forum, Odisha RTE Forum, West Bengal RTE Forum, RTE Forum-AP, Rajasthan State Consortium, TN & Pondicherry RTE Forum, PAFRE-Karnataka, Chattisgarh RTE Forum, UNESCO, AKF, World Vision, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, Room to Read, AIF, Welthungerhilfe, Action Aid India, NEG FIRE, CCF, CARE, Christian Aid, VSO, Water Aid, Skill share International as members. RTE Forum is closely working in collaboration with the Council for Social Development that also offers administrative and operations support. RTE Forum office is also located in the premises of CSD.

In the year 2013-14, the Forum aims to consolidate and formalize its operations and management, strengthen the existing state chapters and expand in six more states. A major activity will be to engage with the grassroots-level activists, community mobilization and spreading awareness to strengthen the struggle nationwide. The Forum will be moving towards formation of National Federation of School Management Committees (SMCs) which are the primary stakeholders in the process of improving access to education. Besides a National Federation of SMCs, the efforts of the Forum to strengthen its engagement with the All India Primary Teachers' Federation (AIPTF) will gain momentum as will advocacy with Parliamentarians and the Media so a

momentum is built towards ensuring effective implementation of the RTE.

## AGRICULTURE

### **Institutional Credit, Farm Productivity and Farm Distress**

Date of Project Submission:

**Project Research Team:** Dr. T. Haque, Ms. Ankita Goyal, Ms. Purtika Kalra & Mr. Gitesh Sinha

Sponsoring Agency: Bharat Krishak Samaj, New Delhi

#### **Objectives**

This study is undertaken with the objectives of analysing the trends in credit disbursed to agriculture and allied activities in India, examine farm size category-wise credit availability from various sources (institutional and non-institutional) in selected states and to find out the credit-related problems of farmers in areas where there is high incidence of suicides by farmers.

#### **Methodology**

The study is based on secondary and primary data. For the purpose of farm-level data, a household survey was conducted in the States of Maharashtra and Punjab. Ludhiana and Sangrur in Punjab and Buldhana and Yavatmal in Maharashtra were selected for the purpose of primary survey. These districts have shown relatively high incidence of suicides by the farmers

and thus were specifically selected to help understand the credit-related problems of farmers. One block/cluster of villages was selected from each of the four districts in consultation with local district level officers. 100 farm households of different size groups from each of the selected block/cluster were chosen forming a sample of around 400 farm households for the study. Further, farming households in each block was divided into three categories based on their net cultivated area (NCA) into small (less than 2 hectares), medium (between 2 and 4 hectares) and large (above 4 hectares). A detailed questionnaire schedule was prepared for the collection of primary data. Information was also gathered from banks and agricultural credit institutions where majority of the farmers in a selected block took credit from. Results of analysis of both secondary and primary data would be used to arrive at conclusions. Literature review for the project has been done and secondary data is being collected and processed. Primary data has been collected from the four districts and data cleaning is under process.

## LIVELIHOOD

### **Mining Closure and the Issue of Livelihoods**

Project Status: Ongoing

**Project Research Team:** Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

Mine closure can have serious impacts on communities that rely on mining for their livelihoods. The objective of the study is to analyse the shift in the livelihood pattern in pre, during and after the mining operation in the Lead Mine, Sargipalli of Orissa. Preliminary survey in 10 villages in the vicinity of the Lead Mine, Sargipalli of Orissa gives an indication of a special voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) of the employees which was a conspiracy and some middlemen were confusing the common man. All this happened because of the lack of transparency between the planners and the villagers. To this, the preliminary survey finds the loss of livelihood of small businessman like cycle repairing shop, kirana shop and hotels. The major impact is found among the temporary employees of the mine and on the weekly market. Apart from this, misappropriation of money (fraud cases) received from the VRS and mismanagement of the school are two other important aspects of the closure of Lead Mine, Sargipalli of Orissa.

## **Objectives**

A few studies on WTP for GI products from India such as Palakkadan Matta Rice (Rose and Umesh 2012) and Darjeeling Tea (Datta 2010) indicate the consumer's willingness to pay premium for GI labeled goods. The primary objective of this research study is to determine how the respondents WTP are influenced by GI labeling. The products bid functions dependent on the respondents' socio-economic-demographic profile and the type of the product (agricultural vs. non-agricultural, GI vs. non-GI, GI with logo vs. GI without logo) would be estimated econometrically. The study is relevant because, unlike in the European Union, non-agricultural products lead in registering under GI in India and juxtaposing the WTP of consumers for agricultural and non-agricultural products would help the policy makers, academicians and legal experts to understand this trend and streamline legal and institutional framework for GI implementation.

## **Methodology**

In this context, the present study makes use of the tools of survey design, statistical experimental design, experimental economics theory and the random nth price auction to elicit consumers' willingness to pay for products of geographical origin with respect to Darjeeling Tea and Pochampally Ikat.

## **INTERDISCIPLINARY LAW**

### **Willingness to Pay for GI Products in India: Darjeeling Tea and Pochampally Ikat**

Project Director: Dr Soumya Vinayan

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

## **Socio-Economics of Geographical Indications in Indian Handloom Sector: A Case Study of Pochampally**

---

Project Director: Dr. Soumya Vinayan

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

### **Objectives**

Geographical Indications (GIs) convey information on the source of the goods and other characteristics such as quality of the product owing to natural or human factors which are peculiar to a locality or region. The first piece of relevant legislation was passed in India in 1999 known as the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection Act). Handloom products from India are region-specific and are often highly influenced by the natural and human factors attributed to the region or locality such as the skills of the weaver, process of weaving, dyeing of the yarn and so on. In view of this, GI offers immense potential for handloom products as a marketing tool to enhance their market access. In view of this, the study explores the socio-economic impact of the registration of Pochampally Ikat under the GI Act.

### **Methodology**

The study analyses the production system in Pochampally, the emergence of institutional mechanism and governance structure for GI implementation through consolidation of existing

horizontal and vertical network and linkages within the production process. The study will be based on interview of the producers under the registered users (the Pochampally Cooperative Society and the Pochampally Handloom Tie and Dye Manufacturers Association) to understand their level of arrangement of the registration and its use or benefit. Constraints faced by them.

---

## **Gender, Caste and Tribe in Forest Governance in the Context of Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006**

---

Project Director: Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

### **Objectives**

Forests are widely recognized as global public goods serving as sources of biodiversity and carbon sink, with a notable impact on climate change. But forests are also crucial for the every-day needs and livelihoods of millions of communities living in their vicinity. These dual benefits of forest, i.e. meeting global environmental and local survival needs, make conservation and sustainable extraction simultaneously necessary goals. In the contemporary development thinking and policy frameworks for involving local communities in natural resource governance, advocates of participatory forestry now agree that women and tribes should be full

participants in forest protection activities, and the research study is trying to examine the issues of differences in dependency, and the potential implications of presence of women, tribes and other marginalized groups on forest protection outcomes in the context of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) as constituted under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006. The study attempts to explore the different exclusionary practices that affect the involvement of groups based on gender, caste and ethnicity in forest governance, bringing out a comparative perspective on differential interests and dependency based on gender, caste and ethnicity.

### **Methodology**

A detailed primary will be conducted to arrive of the conclusions. The methodology is being worked out.

### **Combating Child Marriage and Gender-Based Discrimination (In partnership with Asmita Resource Centre for Women)**

Project Research Team: Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra, Dr. S. Surapa Raju

Sponsoring Agency: Government of Andhra Pradesh

### **Objectives**

A three year research-cum-advocacy programme investigates the causes

for the low age at marriage among girls in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The main goal of the study is to enable young women and girls to secure their fundamental right to life, liberty, non-discrimination and equality under the Indian constitution. This project was initiated in 2012 through a series of consultations at the district and state level with representations of government, elected representatives and CBOs. In the month of February 2013, based on the outcomes of the consultations, a research study was initiated in Konapapapeta marine village of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

Preliminary findings indicate that early marriage of girls in these fishing villages are driven by traditional views of unmarried girls being burdens; the insecurity and fear of leaving adolescent girls at home while parents are away at work; fear of social censure and moral policing of young girls by communities. The preferred form of marriage is with maternal uncles and there is village endogamy or alliances in neighboring villages. Inter community marriages, although rare, appear to depend on possession of assets and are confined to similarly placed backward class communities such as washermen, toddy tappers, etc. For boys the capacity to undertake fishing and earn an income is what determines the eligibility to marry, and it is not uncommon to find boys in the minority being married off by families.

## **Methodology**

The study involves sector specific case studies as well as a state wide survey across the communities and districts.

## **DISABILITY STUDIES**

### **Urban Employment of Persons with Disabilities**

---

Project Research Team: Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Dr. Soumya Vinayan, Dr. Sandhya Maliye

#### **Objectives**

“Disability is complex and the intervention required to overcome disability disadvantage are multiple, systemic, and will vary depending on context” (World Report on Disability, 2011: p 261). To understand this complex and multidimensional concept of Disability in relation to Urban Employment, a Pilot Survey on “*Urban Employment for Persons with Disabilities*” has been initiated. Hence the survey has been carried on from Employment Exchange, VRC, Corporate Representative Interaction to Universities and Colleges on a random basis in and around Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Apart from these, for a general understanding of the field, Special Training Institutes have been visited like Deaf Enabled Foundation, Sweekar-Upkaar, NIMH, Devnaar Foundation and Jiyar Swami Foundation’s NetraVidyalaya

at Shaanagar for the Visually Impaired.

#### **Methodology**

In preparation for this study, which will have a major policy dimension, an attempt has been made to gather Baseline Data on Disability with particular reference to Greater Hyderabad Zone. In this report on status of disability in Hyderabad, CSD make use of two data sets. First refer to the data on disability available in the Census of 2001. Based on this data an overview of disability is presented for India, Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad (city-urban). Second data set refer to data on Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The analysis is limited only to the city of Hyderabad.

## **DALIT STUDIES**

### **Dalits and Christianity**

---

Project Director : Dr. Sambaiah Gundimeda

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

#### **Objectives**

This study aims at theoretical and empirical understanding of caste as an aspect that permeated into the socio-economic and cultural lives of Christians in India. It examines the way in which discourses of caste and religion intersect, so as to throw new light on the nature of caste itself, not just as a continuing source of

exclusion and subordination of those Christians who come from the lower strata of the Indian social hierarchy, but as a vehicle for the assertion and domination of those Christians that belong to the upper strata in the caste hierarchy. Specifically, the research aims to understand the rise of Dalit Christian activism in India in general and Andhra Pradesh in specific, for rights, resources and dignity. The project aims to understand the impact of religious conversion among the Dalits. For, one of the main aims of religious conversion of Dalit is that of emancipating themselves from the practice of untouchability and social discrimination against them. In practice, however, this did not happen. They are continued to be treated as Dalits by the caste-Hindu society and continued to be the victims to the practices of untouchability and social discrimination. In such a context, study on the interactions between caste and Christianity and the latter's impact upon the socio-economic conditions of Dalit Christians would through new light and facilitate initiation of necessary policy measures for the socio-economic development of the Dalit Christians.

As part of the project, interviews, in two phases, have been conducted among the Dalit Christians in Tenali, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Ramachandrapuram.

## **ADIVASI STUDIES**

### **Educational Attainment and Challenges Faced by De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India: A Study of 10 States**

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR

Research Team: Dr. Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor, CSD-Project Director for the study of the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Dr. Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, CSD - Project Director for the study of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Kerala.

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran and Prof. Ghanshyam Shah are the National Coordinators for this study.

### **Objectives**

The Council for Social Development, Hyderabad is currently coordinating two sponsored research programmes for the ICSSR that attempt to study educational attainment among De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The DNT communities are recognized as being the most underprivileged, destitute and stigmatised of all the tribal communities in India. Women and girls of these communities fall prey to trafficking, bonded labour and child labour. In general, the

right to personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is virtually nonexistent with several communities being confined in “settlements” and the remainder being either evicted from forests or held in illegal custody on charges of petty crime. The high incidence of homelessness and grossly inadequate shelter exacerbates collective insecurity. Existing settlements of Denotified Tribes lack basic amenities like roads, schools, electricity, safe drinking water, access to public health facilities etc. Harassment, discrimination and violence are routine and go unnoticed and unpunished. On the other hand illegal detention and torture perpetuates stereotypical attitudes that assume the “inherent criminality” of members of these communities. Anti-Begging laws, prevention of cruelty to animals’ laws, wildlife protection laws and laws like the Habitual Offenders Act particularly target these communities. This national level study is the first that attempts to systematically investigate the obstacles to accessing education, and the patterns and variations in educational attainment across different communities across different states in India.

### **Methodology**

Pilot studies have been completed for all states. A national review workshop held at CSD in March 2013 discussed the scope of the study and developed the detailed questionnaires through intense discussions, keeping in view the

regional variations and internal diversities in these communities. The main study is in progress.

---

### **Economic and Social Empowerment of Adivasis: An Initiative with Chenchus (pvtg) in Srisailam ITDA area**

---

Project Research Team: Mr. D. Sunder Raj, Mr. J. Veeraswamy, Mr. T. Guruvaiah

### **Objectives**

Andhra Pradesh government is implementing the widely known MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) programme since May, 2009 for the marginalized chenchu community with special component of increased days of work throughout the year with unique fifty percent advance payment. The Special Project is under implementation with the aim of improving livelihood security of each Chenchu household, whose members are willing to do unskilled manual work and also to create desirable assets.

In spite of implementing of MNREGS as ‘special project’, it is often observed that majority of the chenchus are not covered by the project. Chenchus who are working in the special project are unaware of the importance of MGNREGS and facilities provided to wage seekers at various stages. This pilot study involved a strong training component, with capacity building

workshops for NREGA Field Level (Chenchu) Workers at Achampet, Yerragondapalem, Dornala, Atmakur, Appapur, Mannanur, Pullalacheruvu, Veldurthy, Lingala, Kollapur and Macherla respectively Village and Mandal level for the NREGA Jr. Technical Assistants, Mates, Village Organisation leaders and Wage Seekers.

exceed 26 percent. What are the factors that inhibit the realization of the right to education for the Chenchus? This study attempts a comprehensive survey of the 34 ashram schools followed by detailed ethnographic fieldwork to investigate the root causes for low literacy levels among Chenchus and aims at informing policy through a more nuanced understanding of obstacles to educational attainment.

### **Study of Ashram Schools for Chenchus**

Project Research Team: Mr. B. Ramesh, Mr. M. Bansi Lal, Mr. D. Subba Rao, Mr. D. Nitin Kumar, Mr. K. Kishore Kumar

#### **Objectives**

Adivasi communities in India are quite unique in culture, life styles and in all other ways. Since habitations are scattered and located in the dense forest, health, education and the civic facilities remain largely inaccessible. As a measure that would go a long way in enhancing access to primary goods, the government of India introduced the concept of ashram schools for vulnerable tribal communities. The major objective behind this measure was to impart education to tribal by preserving their culture. As a part of this mission 620 ashram schools were established across Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 34 ashram schools in Nallamalai forests are dedicated to the Chenchus. Despite this concerted policy focus, literacy levels among chenchus did not

#### **Methodology**

The survey was carried out between December 2012 and March 2013. Preliminary findings indicate serious gaps in delivery at various levels, ranging from classroom needs and poor student-teacher relations to stigmatization, practices of exclusion and lack of sustainable livelihoods necessitating long period of migration and therefore interrupted schooling.

### **Age at Marriage Among Chenchus**

Project Research Team: Mr. D. Sunder Raj, Mr. J. Veeraswamy, Mr. T. Guruvaiah

#### **Objectives**

Oral accounts of the high incidence of child marriage among Chenchus led us to initiate a small exploratory study covering 113 Chenchu households in Srisailam ITDA. Broadly, the study revealed that it is not uncommon for both boys and

girls to marry soon after they attain puberty, with the mean age at marriage being 16.58 years for boys and 13.88 years for girls.

In a follow up study, on access to education, one of the aspects under investigation is the relationship between low age at marriage and completion of schooling both among boys and girls.

### **Access to Education Among Gutti Koya Migrants in Andhra Pradesh**

Project Research Team: Dr. Vijay Korra, Mr. Cheemala Narasimha Rao, Mr. Illa Chinna Reddy, Mr. Chanda Hanumantha Rao, Mr. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna, Mr. P. Ravi Varma, Mr. B. Chandu Lal

### **Objectives**

Prolonged conflict has serious repercussions on communities ranging from loss of life and livelihood and forced migration, to loss of civil and political rights. The situation of Gutti Koya migrants from Chhattisgarh into Andhra Pradesh raises several questions with respect to the situation of Internally Displaced Persons and their access to basic rights. The study aims at examining questions related to access to education and the realization of the constitutional right to education in IDP settlements on the Andhra Pradesh – Chhattisgarh border. In the course of examining access to education, particularly schooling for Gutti Koya children, the study also focuses on reasons for

migration, the traditional livelihoods, current livelihood status, access to forest rights, and human rights violations, as all these are connected intrinsically to access to civic amenities and schooling.

### **Methodology**

A pilot study in 5 IDP hamlets from 5 Mandals under the jurisdiction of Bhadrachalam ITDA has been completed. The study focuses on 20 hamlets in different Mandals in the Bhadrachalam ITDA.

### **Diagnostic Study of Itdas in Andhra Pradesh**

Project Director: Dr. Sunkari Satyam

### **Objectives**

Integrated Tribal Developmental Agencies is an institutional set-up framed under the Tribal Sub-Plan as a specific component for the development of Adivasis during the Fifth Five Year Plan as part of the planned economic model of the Government of India. Adivasis perceived ITDA is the central argument of the study? This study attempts to map the state's interventions concerning Adivasi entitlements, and attempts to identify the gaps in the state's institutional interventions and the needs and aspiration of Adivasis.

### **Methodology**

The ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh are located in Seethampet (Srikakulam district), Parvathipuram (Vizianagaram district), Paderu (Visakhapatnam), Rampachodavaram (East Godavari), Kota Ramachandra Puram (West Godavari), Badhrachalam (Khammam), Eturunagaram (Warangal), Utnoor (Adilabad), Srisailam (NSTR) and Nellore (Nellore). Since the present study is intended to cover all the ITDAs of Andhra Pradesh the pilot study selected five villages from each ITDA, for intensive group discussion and canvassing the questionnaire. The main study is in the preparatory stage and will be completed by December 2013.

### **International Resource Guide to Adivasi Studies in India**

Project Director: Dr. Rama Patnaik

### **Objectives**

The main objective of this project is to create a database on tribal studies and bring out together several datasets in form of statistical reports, research articles, policy notes, working papers published in leading and reputed publications to provide the requisite impetus in triggering interest among prospective scholarly community.

### **Methodology**

During the first phase, a bibliography (offline format) of research articles, books, book

chapters, working papers, etc., is compiled with hyperlinks to names of authors arranged in alphabetical order.

A review of literature on three broad themes pertaining to tribal studies is in progress along with an annotated bibliography with an online search interface using open source and cloud based technologies.

### **Honey Gathering in the Forests of Nallamalai: An Eroding Economy of the Chenchus**

Project Director: Mr. Thokala Guruvayya

### **Objectives**

Chenchus, among the oldest adivasi communities in the country, have a reputation for being forest conservators. Their major occupations derive from honey collection apart from other forest produce. In modern times however, collection of minor forest produce has drastically declined due to several reasons, forcing Chenchus away from their traditional livelihood to choose other livelihoods instead. Despite the government efforts, development for Chenchus, has remained a mirage.

Honey gathering is a highly skilled form of labour. In a hamlet there are few persons who have the expertise in this. The others assist them. This study, involving travels across the six districts of the Nallamalai, documents the process of honey gathering among Chenchus by a

barefoot anthropologist. It details five different varieties of honey found in Nallamalai: *Peddaperathene* [found in high altitude sites, especially big rocks, usually available in summer]; *thodidhithene* [produced in captive conditions from bees bred in boxes]; *Junnu (Putakapera) thene* [a farmer friendly variety found on small bushes near streams and the most expensive variety]; *Kannegullathene* [a Chenchu favourite found in the deep forests]; and *Mosari* [an abundant variety, the wax of which is used in medicines].

### **Methodology**

The study details the rituals, tools and traditional practices surrounding the gathering of honey and its use in medicine, courtship, and as a treatment for speech disorders.

### **Mapping Positive and Negative Compliance to Civil and Political Rights: Documentation from Villages Within Bhadrachalam ITDA**

---

**Project Director: Mr. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna**

### **Objectives**

This project, which is part of a larger project of documenting cases for strategic litigation by adivasi lawyers, has put together live cases from across the region, that fall in different categories.

**Displacement and inadequate relocation:** This continues to the

single major issue faced by adivasi families and villages. Cases documented involve resettlement from hills to foothills [six villages in Venkatapuram mandal]; eviction from forest lands [Wazedu mandal]; appropriation for temple construction [Aswapuram mandal].

**Cases under Land Transfer Regulation Act 1/1970:** A detailed documentation of cases filed under the LTR Act in Bhadrachalam ITDA is underway, and the record of disposal in favour of adivasis and in favour of non-tribals is being compiled. Appropriation of tribal land by non-tribals is still very common, as also false records showing tribal lands to belong to non-tribals on paper and cases of this nature have been documented.

**Compensation:** Compensation claims filed by adivasis in this area range from compensation for the unnatural death of earning member of household, to compensation claims of women whose husbands have been killed by Maoists.

**Arrest and Detention:** The problem of arrest under the Arms Act, arbitrary arrest and detention and “bind over” cases have been very troublesome for adivasis in this region, located as it is on the Chhattisgarh border, and witnessing a constant influx of people across the state boundary. This has an immediate negative impact on democratic protest and demands for positive compliance to civil and political rights.

**Forced in-migration and out-migration:** In search of livelihood

throw up several cases of missing persons, eviction, displacement, discrimination, lack of medical care, absence of school facilities etc.

### **Methodology**

This project aims at a detailed mapping on a case-by-case basis of the situation of adivasis in Khammam district and the Bhadrachalam ITDA.

# **ADVOCACY**

**The Council organises seminars, workshops and discourses on important issues of social development**

## **Seminars/Workshops (CSD, New Delhi)**

### **National Conference on 'Ten Years of Bt cotton in India'**

**June 11-12, 2012**

**Organised by Council for Social Development (CSD), Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA)**



The Council for Social Development, along with the Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and the Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) organized a national conference on June 11-12, 2012 to debate the experience with Bt Cotton cultivation in India; a highly contested issue that witnessed animated discussions among participants who ranged from staunch supporters of the technology to experts who were vehemently opposed to Bt Cotton.

Commercial cultivation of Bt cotton in India had started from 2002-03 in

central and southern regions. In northern states such as Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, cultivation began later i.e. from 2005-06 onwards. In the last ten years, the area under cotton increased at the rate of 4.91 per cent, per year while production and yield increased at the rate of 9.25 per cent and 4.15 per cent respectively. However, instability in area, production and yields increased in the Post-Bt cotton era. Further, the average cotton yields has shown a decline since 2008-09, presumably under the impact of marginal land (shallow soil, rain-fed areas) that was being brought under cotton cultivation, erratic weather conditions and increased attack by sucking pests not sufficiently controlled by insecticides or current Bt technologies.

At the same time, farm-related suicides were reported by families of about 1 to 5 per cent cotton farmers in states like Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. These are mainly rain-fed areas without proper irrigation facilities. Both yields and returns of Bt cotton were lower in rain-fed areas. Besides, due to high cost of production, low output price and high level of farm indebtedness, cotton growers in some parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh were in depressed condition. As timely availability of institutional credit was a challenge, farmers depended more on non-institutional sources of credit with very high rates of interest.

Participants discussed these factors especially in the light of the fact that

data received from the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the average per hectare cost of cultivation increased by 67.68 per cent in the Post-Bt cotton period (2002-2009) from the Pre-Bt cotton period (1996-2001). It was pointed out that high cost in Bt cotton was mainly due to human labour, followed by cost of fertilizers, seed and mechanization. However, this does not undermine the fact that the average net returns per hectare has also increased significantly from the Pre to the Post-Bt cotton period by as much as 375 per cent.

**National Seminar on  
'Strengthening of Public Sector  
Health System for Universal  
Access to Health Care (UAHC)'**

**July 16-17, 2012**



The Council for Social Development (CSD) organised a seminar on July 16-17, 2012 to discuss the various contours of the proposal to provide Universal Access to Health Care (UAHC) after the announcement by the government in February, 2012

that the total government health expenditure will be increased to 2.5 per cent of GDP by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The expenditure actually stands at around 1.4 per cent. The debate was triggered by the reports of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on health as well as the steering committee of the Planning Commission<sup>2</sup> that have spelt out the proposal for actualising UAHC. The crux of the debate stemmed from the thrust on - a) Access and not provisioning (b) and that too of "managed and "packaged" UAHC which has been defined by HLEG<sup>3</sup> as well as the steering committee.

The central question debated in the seminar was whether providing universal access to a "package" will achieve the desired results i.e. provide access adequate and quality "health care" to each citizen. The consensus that emerged among a majority of the participants was that actualising UAHC is not possible without re-building public sector health care systems. The crux of the discussion was when the very definition of UAHC highlights the role of the government not as the sole "provider" but as only a "guarantor and enabler", how can it ensure Primary Health Care? It was noted that health was a political issue. So when India was a believer in welfare, there was an effort to use a certain planning process. Over time, there has been a shift in the process. Neo-liberal policy process implies that growth becomes the primary focal point and everything else is secondary. Now when there is a renewed focus on UHC, there is a

need to reclaim the process of scientific planning; of using epidemiological data to forecast and change the planning process. UHC in itself is nothing new. India always had the concept of universal health care. What is new now is that we are undermining the public health care. There is a need to look at states where public health system is doing well and it needs to be replicated.

Boundaries between public health, tertiary care are not defined properly and the planners make use of this confusion of definitional clarity. There seems to be a hurry to provide universal access with a focus on putting public and private as one system. An unfortunate development is that in the process, health system has been opened to private sector.

It was emphasized that commercialisation and privatization of health sector is a barrier to strengthening public health. It was felt that the only viable, effective and functional health systems, as has been proved by the international experience, are created when the state alone bears the sole responsibility to ensuring universal health. The participants asserted that the Planning Commission has to keep up the scientific system of planning, of using epidemiological data to plan complex processes in health. This process, reflected in earlier Plan documents, needs to be reclaimed. There should be no hurry and undue haste in planning to ensure universal access to health care. There is no space for corporate care in health sector as its regulation cannot be ensured. PPP model has

not worked. It has only pushed people away. There is a need to understand the private sector structure. With regard to financing and provisioning of health care, it was felt that there is enough evidence that the best performing systems are those that are publicly financed and provisioned. Public provisioning needs to be located in a range of other social protection measures while public financing has to be located in a progressive taxation system that is premised on the notion of equity.

### **Seminar on ‘The Indian Left: Social Development Visions and Political Challenges’**

**August 8, 2012**

The Council for Social Development organised a day-long seminar on August 8, 2012 to clarify and understand the social development vision of the Left and relate it to its political programmes and policies. The seminar, in which the general secretaries of all the mainstream Left parties viz Mr Prakash Karat of the CPI (M), Mr Sudhakar Reddy of the CPI, Mr Dipankar Bhattacharya of the CPI (ML) (Liberation) besides a host of scholars, progressive intelligentsia and political activists participated, made a sharp analysis of the causes of the Left’s inability in providing alternative visions and outlining a distinctly emancipatory and egalitarian vision of development and social transformation; offering a cogent alternative to the neoliberal economic and retrograde social

policies pursued by successive governments; forging a political response to communalism and national chauvinism and so on.

The seminar was aimed at opening a dialogue between the leaders of the Left, progressive scholars, and civil society activists in a spirit of free inquiry, candid debate, and constructive criticism. It focused on the contemporary visions of social development essential for a transformative politics and aim to generate programmatic perspectives and strategies that can fulfil those visions, including a charter of people's rights that combats the influence of entrenched bourgeois interests in corrupting Indian democracy.

The seminar provided a perspective on a host of social development issues besides eliciting refreshing candour from the leaders of the Left parties. Mr Prakash Karat spoke openly about the corruption that plagues the electoral system and how the Left is being edged out in the process. Feminist scholars, Dalit activists and environmentalists questioned the Left's passive response for a long time to issues concerning gender rights, the caste question in India as well as its stance on the debates surrounding large developmental projects and the accompanying environmental degradation as well as the mass scale displacement that have been caused thereof.

### **Seminars/Workshops and Consultations Conducted by the RTE Forum:**



Right to Education (RTE) Forum had year-round engagement with activists, scholars and policy-makers concerned with effective and expeditious implementation of the RTE Act. Some of the Forum's nation-wide activities are described briefly here:

- i) Meeting on 'Early Childhood Care and Development and Right to Education'  
*September 28, 2012*
- ii) Joint Consultation On 'Children in areas of Civil Strife in the context of the RTE Act, 2009'  
*October 3, 2012*
- iii) National NGO Consultation on 'Post-2015 Education Agenda'  
*October 15, 2012*
- iv) Seminar on 'Management of Elementary Education and Ways to Improve the System in the Context of Right to Education Act'  
*November 10, 2012*
- v) Education Symposium on 'Right to Education'  
*Patna, November 23-24, 2012*
- vi) Roundtable on 'Muslims, Inequality and Post MDGs'  
*November 22, 2012*

vii)	Round table on 'Status of Education in Civil Strife' <i>Bhubaneswar, November 24, 2012</i>	<i>February 26, 2013</i>
viii)	Andhra Pradesh State Annual Stocktaking on the 'Status of the Implementation of the Act' <i>December 14-15, 2012</i>	<i>Roundtable on 'Strategies for Strengthening Legal Entitlements for Children Under Six'</i> <i>March 7-8, 2013</i>
ix)	Stocktaking on '25% reservation of seats for EWS in Delhi' <i>January 11, 2013</i>	<i>Discussion and release of the report titled 'Status of RTE Act'</i> <i>March 14, 2013</i>
x)	A National Workshop on 'Disability and WASH' <i>January 29, 2013</i>	<i>National Stocktaking Convention on 'RTE implementation'</i> <i>April 3, 2013</i>
xi)	Consultation on 'Justiciability as an instrument for enforcing the Right to Education' <i>January 15, 2013</i>	<b>National Seminar on 'Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor'</b>
xii)	Seminar on 'Quality of ECCE -- Issues and Initiatives at CIET, NCERT' <i>January 28, 2013</i>	<b>February 12-13, 2013</b>
xiii)	Think Education Conclave on 'Public Education: Is RTE the Way Out?' <i>February 7, 2013</i>	The Council for Social Development (CSD) organized a seminar on February 12-13, 2013 to discuss 'Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor' with a view to identify factors responsible for exclusionary and inequitable nature of urban growth and suggest measures to transform this process into becoming more migrant friendly, equitable and inclusive especially in terms of caste, religious communities and ethnic groups.
xiv)	Meeting on 'Education, 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan' <i>February 15, 2013</i>	
xv)	Task Force Meeting on 'Structure and Formalization of RTE Forum' <i>February 15, 2013</i>	
xvi)	State Level Consultation on 'Role of NGOs in making SMCs effective and School Nurturing' <i>February 16, 2013</i>	
xvii)	'Education in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Regional Thematic Consultation in the Asia-Pacific' <i>February 28-March 1, 2013</i>	
xviii)	Seminar on 'Right to Education: Debates and Challenges'	The debate acquires significance in the light of the upcoming launch of the second phase of JNNURM and the Twelfth Five year Plan besides continuation of RAY. While the seminar focused on the various contours of urban planning – trends in migration, evolution of urban planning and patterns of governance in the pre and post-reform period, changes in the social environment

and their influence on the pattern of urban growth and improvement in the condition of the rural poor, scrutiny of major programmes of urban development and poverty alleviation with particular reference to JNNURM and RAY and how far they have achieved their stated objectives and critical issues in poverty alleviation with particular reference to access to land, employment generation and access to urban amenities – certain specific themes emerged from the two-day-long deliberations.

There was a clear indication that the mega city ideology that evolved in the last 100 years in the advanced capitalist countries has now become the dominant ideology governing development in general and urban development in particular. With urban planners, architects and geographers dominating the urban planning discourse without much inputs from sociologists, anthropologists or even economists, the dominant paradigm was focused on how to “manage” the poor, the dissident and the marginalized as opposed to organically thinking about society as a whole. This was the focus reflected on policy measures such as JNNURM and RAY. The challenge, felt participants, was about how to contest the mega city ideology in order to promote a more organic, inclusive and pro-poor model of urban development.

### **Seminar on ‘Understanding Land Investment in East Africa’**

**February 5, 2013**

Council for Social Development organised this seminar along with the US-based research organisation Oakland Institute and Kalpvriksha to understand and discuss a new form of creation of conditions of massive exploitation of resources and violation of human rights in Ethiopia, ranked as 171 out of 178 countries in terms of its Human Development Index. Ethiopia has been focusing on leasing its land as a strategy towards economic progress; leasing out huge areas of land to foreign investors at low prices for agricultural activities. India is one of the largest investors in the Ethiopian economy with approved investments worth nearly \$5 billion and land lease agreements for over 440,000 hectares.

Though this may make economic sense for investors and a few beneficiaries in Ethiopia, it often comes at a serious social and environmental cost with negative consequences especially for the poor. Commercial agricultural firms, in collusion with the discredited local government in Ethiopia, have caused displacement of at least 1.5 million Ethiopians from their homes. These oustees have no forum of redressal nor any effective medium for highlighting their plight. This great humanitarian crisis by way of displacement of people on a massive scale in Ethiopia has gone largely unnoticed. As one of the stakeholders in the ongoing process of land acquisition in Ethiopia, it is a responsibility of India as a nation, to ensure that the activities of its companies and citizens abroad do

not violate international codes of social and environmental justice.

The participants in this seminar highlighted that this process is linked to India's bid to emulate the rich industrialised countries of the west, using the very same macro-economic strategies that promise rapid growth of GDP. Since 1991, India's economic reforms have increasingly integrated it into the global economy, as also generated massive demands on natural resources within and outside India, including land and water. In countries like India and Ethiopia, land and other natural resources already have traditional dependence on them; there is no such thing as land lying unused to be given for new investments and acquisitions. Inevitably, then, such strategies lead to dispossession and displacement, and their justification as 'development' becomes suspect.

It was noted that the production on these leased lands is for export; there is little evidence that this is benefiting Ethiopian citizens in general, other than those involved in brokering or processing the deals. The process is quite evidently for the profit maximisation of elites in India and Ethiopia, and in no way helping to address the dire situation of poverty and food insecurity in either country. The causes for concern are insufficient rights recognition before land acquisition, absence of due democratic process in land acquisition without any meaningful consultations and compensation packages and violations of human rights.

**Seminars/Lectures organized by Social Development Forum (SDF), CSD, New Delhi:** SDF is a fortnightly forum in CSD, Delhi to discuss issues related to social development. It was set up in November, 2007 as part of CSD's endeavour to discuss contemporary social, political and economic issues especially from the stand point of the marginalised. This is an open platform where people from different walks of life including academics, activists and policy makers come together to appreciate current development paradigms and discuss alternatives. In the last one year, SDF's activities have acquired a new thrust with activists, scholars, journalists and policy-makers meeting on a regular basis to discuss issues ranging from making an assessment of the social development perspective reflected in the Union Budget, 2013 to child rights and the socio-economic condition of the unorganized workers. Following are the details of seminar series organized by SDF in the last one year:

**i) "Union Budget 2013: A Social Development Assessment"** On April 11, 2013, after the presentation of the Union Budget 2013-2014, the SDF organised a discussion on the social development sector allocations and the vision reflected in the treatment of Health, Education, Rural Development with CSD President Prof. Muchkund Dubey, Prof. K B Saxena, Dr. Arathi P.M. and Prof Imrana Qadeer and the Director General, IAMR Dr Santosh Mehrotra dissecting each of these aspects

as well as providing a general perspective on the Budget.

ii) **“Implementation of Nine-Year Compulsory Education Law in China”**  
 On March 14, 2013, SDF invited Prof. Sreemati Chakravarti, Professor of Chinese Politics, University of Delhi for a discussion on the Chinese experience in the implementation of the Nine-Year Compulsory Education Law. The Discussion was chaired by the CSD President Prof. Muchkund Dubey.

iii) **“Human Rights Perspectives”** On January 17, 2013, SDF invited former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and eminent human rights activist Justice Rajinder Sachar, the Director of the Asia Centre for Human Rights, Suhas Chakma and the Head of the Department of Political Science in Delhi University, Prof. Ujjwal Singh to discuss the state of human rights in India.

iv) **“Screening of the award-winning documentary *Pestering Journey*”**  
 On December 27, 2012, Prof. Praful Bidwai chaired a discussion that followed the screening of ‘Pestering Journey’, a film that documents the devastating health effects of the indiscriminate use of pesticide Endosulfan which had to be subsequently banned in Kerala. The researcher and film-maker K. R. Manoj answered questions from students and activists who joined the discussion.

v) **“Koodankulam: Nuclear Power or People's Power?”**  
 On October 18, 2012, SDF invited Ashwin Gambhir of the Prayas Energy group, Pune and Prof. Praful Bidwai who has been actively writing and working with the Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament and Peace for a discussion on nuclear power with the specific focus on the protests that have been continuing with regard to the Koodankulam nuclear power station. Prof. Imrana Qadeer chaired the discussion.

vi) **“Women, Family, the State and Children in the making of Childhoods: The Hyphenated Child-State Relationship”**  
 On September 27, 2012, the SDF invited the author of the book “Growing Up & Away” (OUP, 2011) Vijayalakshmi Balakrishnan to make a presentation on child rights and the role of the state. The then Chairperson of the Nation Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Shantha Sinha chaired the discussion that followed Ms Balakrishnan’s presentation.

vii) **“Recent Violence in Assam”** On September 13, 2012, SDF invited Sanjoy Hazarika, Director of the Centre for Northeast Studies and Policy Research in Jamia Millia Islamia, Monisha Behal, Chairperson of the North East Network and Banajit Hussain, Fellow in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library to discuss the subliminal

causes and effects of the mass-scale violence and riots between the indigenous Bodos and Muslims that reportedly left 77 people dead and over 400,000 people displaced in Assam in July, 2012. Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty chaired the discussion.

viii) **"Issues Arising Out of Manesar - July Incidents in the Maruti Plant"** On August 23, 2012, SDF organised a discussion on the reasons and ramifications of the violence that erupted in an industrial plant in Manesar, Haryana. Prof. Prabhu Mahapatra provided historical insights and explanations for the state of unorganised labour force in India while trade union activists D. L. Sachdeva, Ashim Roy, Satbeer Singh described the actual state of the workers especially with regard to non-implementation of the existing labour laws. Senior journalist and Executive Editor, Hard News Amit Sengupta and Principal Correspondent, Outlook Panini Anand described their experiences while reporting on the incident. Prof. Praful Bidwai chaired the discussion.

#### **A meeting and discussion on "Vision and Contribution of Prof. B. K. Roy Burman (1922-2012)"**

On July 12, 2012, the Council for Social Development organized a meeting of scholars and friends of the doyen of Indian anthropology Prof. B. K. Roy Burman who passed

away on June 26, 2012. In the meeting, Prof. Muchkund Dubey, Prof. Ashis Nandy, Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Prof. Nandini Sundar and Ms Beena Roy Burman reflected on Prof. Roy Burman's immense scholarship and contribution to the larger understanding of different cultural sensibilities among tribals communities.

### **Seminars/Workshops (CSD, Hyderabad)**

#### **A) Public Seminars**

##### **1. The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India**

April 4, 2012

The main speaker was Prof. Ashwini Deshpande, Professor, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, Visiting Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi chaired the seminar.

##### **2. Tools Of Justice: Non-Discrimination And The Indian Constitution**

April 26, 2012

The main speaker was Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director, CSD. Prof. Faizan Mustafa, Vice Chancellor, NALSAR University of Law chaired the seminar.

##### **3. Educational Travails of Tribes in Modern India**

August 21, 2012

Dr. Joseph Bara, Editor, Educational Records Research Units, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University spoke while Dr. Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor, CSD, chaired the seminar

#### **4. Innovation in the Informal Economy**

November 15, 2012 (jointly organized by CSD & S R Sankaran Chair (NIRD))

The main speaker was Prof. Barbara Hariss-White, Emeritus Professor of Development Studies, Oxford University and Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Former Chairman, National Statistical Commission chaired the seminar.

#### **5. Trust and the Indian Pharmaceuticals Industry**

December 5, 2012 (jointly organized by CSD & S R Sankaran Chair (NIRD))

The main speaker was Prof. Roger Jeffery, University of Edinburg and Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, SR Sankaran Chair, NIRD chaired the seminar.

#### **6. Hunger and Dispossession in India**

March 1, 2013

The main speaker was Dr. Binayak Sen, National Vice President, Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL). Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran chaired the seminar.

### **B) Public Discussions**

#### **1. Role of Intellectuals in Resisting Violence Against Women December 31, 2012**

The discussion focused on the responsibilities of intellectuals and their contribution to the current debates around sexual assault. Starting from the view that intellectuals bear responsibilities to advance human freedom and the cause of justice, participants in the discussion debated the gaps and silences around the question of sexual assault both in the public domain and among the intelligentsia. Several scholars present pointed to significant gaps in the reporting and responses to grave sexual assault on an everyday basis against women from vulnerable communities – particularly dalits, adivasis and minority women and underlined the need to view crimes against women from vulnerable groups in more responsive and sensitive ways. There was a debate on why the recent incident in Delhi evoked a response of that magnitude. Some participants felt that although ordinarily rape is often viewed as normal, this time the horror at the extent and brutality of the violence triggered an unanticipated response. The responsibilities of the intellectuals must focus on shifting the parameters of understanding sexual violence against women – moving it outside the traditional “honour” framework into a framework of crime and assault. The concern with social bias in the media reporting and registering of cases

was widespread in the group. There was also a view that while institutions of higher learning needed to engage more directly with questions of violence against women particularly and women's oppression more generally in the curricula and pedagogic practices, it is also necessary to deconstruct our own assumptions about gender and attitudes towards it.

The meeting ended with a discussion on punishment. Although the recent debate has advocated "strict and harsh punishment", there has been no informed debate on what the limits of strict and harsh punishments should be, and no informed discussion on what is unacceptable even in punishment for crimes like aggravated sexual assault. International standards on the need to eliminate degrading and inhuman forms of punishment fade from view as the debate slides quickly into the "retribution and revenge" mode. Can we even match the brutality of the crime in the award of punishment? Should that be the aim of the criminal justice system? Should we respond to brutality with more brutality? Or should we move towards a more humane and just social order? In general all participants felt that while effective laws are necessary and non-negotiable, the solutions lie in transforming the social fabric at an everyday level. It is no longer possible for intellectuals to live in ivory towers that are shielded from the barbarities that women are subjected to every day.

## **C) Seminars/Conferences**

### **National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion'**

**August 23-24, 2012**

Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, organized a National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion' to focus on issues related to (i) challenges to financial inclusion in India; (ii) regulatory challenges and reforms; (iii) understanding financial inclusion in a broad and integrated manner; and (iv) sector specific challenges to inclusion. This seminar invited researchers to a journey through some narratives of Financial Inclusion as an important aspect of Inclusive growth as it addresses economic discrimination as manifested in the unequal access to financial support among different sections of society. Financial Inclusion represents reliable access to affordable savings, loans, remittances and insurance services. The sectors that are involved are Government organizations dealing with social security, Banks, Insurance Companies, Micro Finance Institutions and regulatory bodies. The Financial Inclusion Plan so far has focused on banks alone. It is important to bring the other players involved, in a holistic approach to Financial Inclusion, to discuss their role in facilitating greater financial Inclusion. In light of this, it was decided to discuss many of these issues in this two days Seminar. Around thirty academicians

across the country took part in this National Seminar. The papers presented in this seminar cover a wide spectrum of issues relating to understanding financial inclusion in broad and integrated manner, challenges to financial inclusion, regulatory challenges and reforms and sectors specific challenges to inclusion.

### **National Symposium on ‘Telugu Literature: Contemporary Politics and Socio-Economic Movements’**

**August 30-31, 2012**

Since the late 1990s and beginning of the 2000s, politics in the state of Andhra Pradesh has taken a different course, and so has Telugu literature. There has been a strong demand and movement for bifurcation and sometimes even trifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. In recent years, Telangana writers and also the non-Telanganites, who are supporting the demand of separate Telangana movement, have sharpened their pens and produced a great body of literature in support of Telangana state. In addition to this, in recent years some writers are focusing on the issues concerning the Adivasis, and also on livelihoods, forms of discrimination, such as discrimination against the beef consumers. Apart from this, there has always been women and minority-focused literature. Thus, these new additions have enriched the arena of the Telugu literature, and they, in turn, have inspiring both politics and socio-political movements in our times. A two-day

national symposium on Telugu literature and politics at the Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Rajendranagar, aimed to capture these recent trends and nuances. The symposium had been organised around four overarching themes: (a) Hegemonies, (b) Livelihoods, (c) Resistance, and (d) Utopias.

The idea and the themes of the symposium are well received by the academics, activists and writers, who are engaged on Telugu literature, social movements and state politics across the country. Some of the notable participants of the symposium includes: Gogu Shyamala, B.S. Ramulu, Krupakar Madiga, Jupaka Subadra, Koyi Koteswararao, Darla Venkateswararao, Kakani Sudhakar, G. Kanakaiah, Katti Kalyan, Sridevi Kinnera, Khasim, Javvaji Neeraja, Uday Bhanu and others. While Prof. Yendluri Sudhakar, one of the famous Telugu poets and scholar from Telugu University, Dr. M M Vinodini, feminist scholar from Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, gave key-note addresses, Mr. G. Kalyana Rao, a well-known activist and writer of the famous novel, the Untouchable Spring, delivered a special lecturer during the symposium.

### **National Conference on “Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities”**

**October 19-20, 2012**

The National Conference on Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with

Disabilities had seven sessions encompassing various themes, issues and debates with regard to rights of PWDs. These included: Discrimination; Social Exclusion; Gender Dimension; Rights of children with Disabilities and Legal Framework – the Rights of PWD (RPD) Bill 2012. The main concerns of the RPD bill is to mainstream the struggle for recognition and rights of persons with disabilities. The main aim of the bill is to replace the medical model of disability with the social model of disability which focuses on the environment and not the person; which can be strengthened through rights based approach. Through presentations and deliberations in the conference, it was brought out that the PWDs continue to be assessed in the norms set by the able bodies without reference to barriers and hostile environment. Cultural constructs of disability need to be addressed through engaging the issue not only in the public but also in the private sphere. In this context, it is necessary to draw parallels from the women's movement and feminist engagements with discrimination and exclusion. Social exclusion of PWDs is highly significant in the private sphere which is best reflected in the absolute negation of any right against ability based selection of unborn children. The silence in the new law on this regard highlights the acceptance of disability as a state not to be lived in. This also leads to the necessity of creating more space for legal activism where in legal imagination needs to be expanded beyond the reasonable accommodation and cultural

citizenship. Though confirming the right to dignity and equality, the RPD Bill 2012 restricts its scope by providing that discrimination may be practiced if it can be shown that the impugned act, provision, criterion practice, treatment or omission is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. In addition, the bill does not comply with several non-negotiable especially issue of livelihoods in informal sector, rural areas, vocational training and so on for PWDs. Right to education for children with disability also require attention since lack of investment in teacher training even by apex bodies in education is not conducive to realizing inclusive education for children with disabilities. Gender along with caste has been a significant vector missing from the disability discourse. Care giving is an integral issue in the gender dimensions of disability which has not received enough mention in the new bill. While women are perceived as care-givers, men are viewed as receivers making women with disability more vulnerable. Moreover, there exist various provisions under personal laws which provides for insanity as a ground for divorce, marriage of women with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities by guardians as legal, which are discriminatory to PWDs.

**Fourth National Bioethics Conference on “Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research.”**

**December 6-8, 2012**

IJME Fourth National Bio-Ethics Conference organized by the Forum for Medical Ethics Society (FMES), Mumbai was co-hosted by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The Conference held during December 6 to 8, 2012 at the University of Hyderabad was attended by 370 participants from various parts of the country and across the globe. The health practitioners, researchers, social scientists, activists, policy makers and students deliberated for 3 days on the theme of the conference – Ethics and Regulatory challenges in Health Research.

The Inaugural address to Conference was chaired by Dr. G.N. Rao and Dr. GVS Murthy, Director, Indian Institute of Public Health, Hyderabad delivered the inaugural address. Professor P M Bhargava, Chairman, CSD, Hyderabad gave special address. He focused on the need to distinguish between ethics, morality and law. Prof Ramakrishna Ramaswamy, Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad released a publication on ethics 'Towards a history of bioethics in India (1980-2010): mapping the field' by

Maithreyi M R, Centre for Studies in Ethics and Rights, Mumbai.

The topics of papers presented in parallel sessions covered wide ranging issues - socio-political and cultural dimension of research ethics, empirical and public health ethics, research ethics and the importance of methods. The conference also had a separate session on ethics and traditional medicine. The eight workshops dealt with different yet relevant issues – intervention research in maternal health, challenges and complexities of working within an ethics committee, role of the IEC, ethics of biomedical and health experimentation. The relatives of clinical trial participants also spoke in one of the workshops and narrated the exploitation of patients. A short film on publication ethics, Publish or Perish by the Centre of Biomedical Ethics and Culture, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi was screened. It highlighted the perils associated with publishing for the sake of advancement in career, namely, plagiarism, fabrication of data and bogus co-authorship.

# **TRAINING**

The Council for Social Development organizes Training Programmes for government officials, university students, scholars and representatives of NGOs in order to equip them to carry out their research and field activities in a more effective and efficient manner

CSD was a pioneer institution in imparting training on social science research methodology with the support of the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) since the early 70s. though this had come to a halt for some time in the 1990s, the training activities were revived again and are now being taken up on a regular basis.

Training courses were also taken up in Data Processing. These courses were conducted by CSD at Delhi and the Southern Regional Centre at Hyderabad. The Council also conducted training for persons engaged in providing relief and rehabilitation for persons displaced by projects.

## **CSD, DELHI**

### **Training Course on Social Science Research Methodology September 3-15, 2012**

A common challenge faced by almost all social science researchers is that of choosing an appropriate methodology for their research and evaluation work. This training course was designed to enhance the knowledge of some of the widely applied survey research methods, basic statistical techniques and scientific report writing. The course addressed the needs of academic researchers and of the practitioners of development in the field. The objectives of the course were to a) Explain the difference between social and natural science; pure and

applied science and pure, applied & action research; b) Formulate and test a research questions/hypotheses; c) Describe different types of sampling techniques; d) Discuss the techniques of data collection, processing and analysis through Participant Observation, Focused Group Discussion (FDG), Case Study, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA); Questionnaire & interview techniques and Statistical methods; and Computer Applications – Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Geographical Information System (GIS).

Target participants of the course were research students/ academicians/ professionals from any social science background coming from universities, research institutions, government departments and Non-Governmental Organizations. The participants were trained in interactive class-room sessions, lectures and demonstrations by experts from the field, exercises, assignments, case studies, preparation & testing of questionnaire, interview schedule/guide, field visits, conducting pilot studies, report writing in small groups and presentation of research findings.



### **Training Course in Data Processing and Analysis in Social Sciences – January 7-12, 2013**

Training course in data processing and analysis in social sciences was organized between January 7-12. The course was designed to help young researchers/teachers in universities/colleges, research institutions as well as professionals in government organizations and NGOs to develop their skills in data processing and analysis through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The course included theoretical as well as practical sessions and provided opportunity for hands-on practice.



The broad objective of this workshop was to build capacity and awareness of resettlement planning and management issues confronting development projects that involve land acquisition and resettlement of the affected population. It had been planned keeping in view the training needs of senior/middle level government officials, industry managers, NGOs, academics, and also those working on internationally-funded projects.

### **National Stocktaking Study 2013: Regional Training of Trainers (ToTs) at Hyderabad, Ranikhet, Ahmedabad and Kolkata (Sponsored by Oxfam India and UNICEF)**

The RTE Forum organized Training of Trainers (TOT) in Hyderabad (to cover Southern Region – October 19-20, 2012), Ranikhet (to cover Northern Region – October 26-27, 2012), Ahmedabad (to cover Western Region – October 29-30, 2012 and in Kolkata (to cover the Eastern Region – November 6-7, 2012) with the purpose of imparting background

### **Training Workshop on Social Impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, November 26 - 30, 2012**

knowledge, skills and practical experience to the Master trainers. The programme facilitated the process of data collection for the National Stocktaking Study on Status of the implementation of the Act in the year 2013. Master trainers were prepared at four zones namely North, South, East and West and time schedule was prepared for collecting, cleaning and entering and sharing with National forum for analysis. During the training, the tools for the study were discussed in great length, important notes for collection data and case studies, sample of number of schools for each state were shared.

## **CSD Hyderabad**

### **National Workshop on Tribal Question in India**

Training Programme for Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows (conducted by TISS), April 19, 2012

This workshop explored different aspects of the adivasi question in Schedule V areas of the country and of tribes living in non-scheduled areas. The one-day workshop focused on Schedule V areas. The speakers and panelists, all people who are closely involved with issues on the ground, outlined issues underscoring the complexity that must be addressed in developing an integrated action plan. The session featured speakers from adivasi communities who have worked

extensively on issues. Among the speakers were senior activists, young scholars, senior academics and community based organisers. The issues that were covered in these sessions were: Forest Rights Act, PESA, Environment issues, mining, displacement, sovereignty and autonomy in tribal areas, mass mobilisation, education, settlements in non scheduled areas and the interpretation of law, order and the constitution.

Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran opened the workshop with an outline of the constitutional framework within which adivasi rights must be located. The session on *Autonomy, livelihoods and governance in tribal areas* featured Philip Kujur (Campaigner, BIRSA MMC, Jharkhand), Vasavi Kiro (State Women's Commission, Jharkhand), Kunjam Pandu Dora (Adivasi Aikyavedika), Sagari R. Ramdas (Anthra); and N. Madhusudhan (Yakshi); the session on *Adivasi Communities outside Scheduled Areas: nomadic and denotified tribes and problems of development* featured Malli Gandhi (Sr. Lecturer, NCERT Mysore) and Dr. Suresh Jagannadham (Independent Researcher, Hyderabad); in the concluding session, Mr. Prafulla Samantara (Convenor, National Alliance of Peoples' Movements) spoke on *Adivasi Rights and Popular Mobilisation in Orissa*. The sessions were marked by animated discussion and debate. It also provided the Fellows with opportunity to interact with people known for their commitment to these issues and in some states like Jharkhand, AP and

Orissa, provided Fellows with contacts and information that will prove useful during their placements in those states.

### **Gender Studies Workshop** January 2-8, 2013

The Gender Studies Workshop held at CSD from 2-8 January 2013 aimed at opening out the vast and growing field of gender studies to research scholars – providing them with interdisciplinary and historical perspectives on gender as a category of analysis and as location. Beginning with an open discussion on why gender should be a subject of study, the workshop had sessions that looked at women's work and labour, gendering plans and budgets and gendered workplaces. The discussions around "Embodiments" examined question of reproductive politics, sexuality, sexual orientation, sexual diversity, sexual choice and very importantly disability. That gender is a category and location that is intersectional by definition was opened out through sessions on "Gendered Intersections" which focused on caste and tribe. The question of representation has a twin echo – in the realm of literature and law. Sessions on Representing Women, Representing Gender examined the realms of law and literature. The erasure of women and the erasure of sexual diversity from public discourse and its delegitimation have been possible through the practice of partisan historiography. Recovering the craft of history writing, history itself is

critical to the politics of feminism. It is also critical to dignity of women and sexual minorities. Two sessions on Gender and the Writing of History attempted to address the wide range of concerns in this field over while providing a window to the stunning corpus of feminist historiography.

An important part of the workshop was the screening of films – "Morality TV aur Loving Jehad: Ek Manohar Kahani" directed by Paromita Vohra and "Invoking Justice" directed by Deepa Dhanraj. The Gender Studies Workshop organised at a time when debate around sexual assault were at a peak in India, ended with an open session on Gender and Violence. Faculty was invited from Universities and institutes from across the country:

### **Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences**

January 21-30, 2013

The Research Methodology Course for doctoral scholars was held at CSD from 21-30 January 2013. Twenty-four scholars from different disciplines from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi attended the ten day programme. Designed to introduce young researchers to interdisciplinary perspectives in the social sciences, the course commenced with an introductory lecture on "Methodological Questions in the Social Sciences" by Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran. The course

featured sessions on: Methods in Development Research introduced by noted economists, Prof. K.P. Kannan, Visiting Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi and Prof. Padmini Swaminathan, Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Methods in the Study of History by well known historian of ancient India, Prof. Aloka Parasher Sen, Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad and historian of modern India Dr. Bhargya Bhukya of English & Foreign Languages University; Psychology in Social Survey by Prof. Nagaraju Gundemeda of University of Hyderabad and Prof. Hussain Siddiqui, Professor of Social Work, MANNU. Prof. C. Ravi from CESS, Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra from CSD and Dr. P. Satish Chandra from NIRD took sessions on computer applications and SPSS. A high point of the course was an orientation and field visit using PRA techniques coordinated by Dr. Sunny Jose, TISS, Hyderabad. Mr. Anindo Banerjee from PRAXIS, Patna and Mr. Amar Jyoti Nayak from Action Aid, Bhubaneshwar were part of the training team.

The valedictory session on “The Value of Critical Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Social Sciences” featured Prof. Kancha Ilaiah, Director, Centre for Studies in Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, MANNU, Hyderabad and Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, S.R. Sankaran Chair Professor, NIRD. The feedback from participants about this course was very positive on all counts.

### **Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for Scholars from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

February 11-20, 2013

The Research Methodology Course for scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held in CSD with support from ICSSR from 11-20 February 2013. Twenty-six research scholars drawn from the disciplines of Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Philosophy and History attended the course. They came from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal, and Delhi. The course, designed by ICSSR, to build capacity for independent research consisted of five units that focused on basic concepts, instruments and techniques of data collection, research design and statistical analysis. Adding to this basic framework, the course commenced with an inaugural address on Interdisciplinary Social Science Research Methods by noted Political Scientist and ICSSR Council Member, Professor Kancha Ilaiah. Several senior scholars with rich experience in conducting research came in as faculty for the course – like Prof. S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor, CSD; Prof. K. Hanumantha Rao, Professor of Economics, NIRD; Prof. E. Revathi, Centre for Economic & Social Studies; Dr. Bhargya Bhukya, English and Foreign Languages University; Dr. Nagaraju Gundemeda, University of

Hyderabad and Dr. Sunny Jose, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. CSD faculty took several sessions in the course.

In terms of content, the broad contexts of research were outlined through sessions on the philosophical foundations of social science research, colonial ethnography and anthropological perspectives and discourse analysis. The course included two full sessions on Mining Library Resources and Online Databases by Dr. K. Rama Patnaik, Librarian, IIM, Bangalore. An important part of the course was the field visit to the old city of Hyderabad and interviews with the domestic workers union and the housing rights campaign organised by the Montford Social Institute. The participants, in their evaluation of the programme, expressed their deep satisfaction with the rigour of the course as well as the congeniality and warm hospitality provided at CSD.

### **Graduate Students' Workshop on India's Development Experience**

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, February 21-22, 2013

A two day workshop on India's development experience aimed at providing an introduction and perspective to graduate students of TISS and visiting students from the University of Keele, UK. Sessions focused on constitutional framework to understand the rights of the marginalized; gender based violence against dalits and the perpetration of atrocity; rights of adivasi communities; dalit and indigenous

perspectives on development in the context of the Polavaram dam project; and situating dalit politics within the larger Indian mainstream politics. Speakers included Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Ms. Jhansi Geddam (Dalit Stri Shakti), Dr. Sujatha Surepally (Satavahana University, Karimnagar), Dr. Bhangya Bhukya (English and Foreign Languages University), and Dr. Sam Gundimeda (CSD).

### **Advanced Writing Course**

February 22-March 7, 2013

The Advanced Writing Course was conducted for research scholars in the social sciences primarily to provide a basic understanding about various nuances of writing ranging from dissertations to research articles and larger context of writing project proposals. The course involved both an evaluation and active participation method in order to engage the scholars throughout the duration of the two weeks. The evaluations were based on different activities, which ranged from reading and presenting the texts to writing a paper during the course. In the beginning of the course, the research scholars were assigned a set of research articles according to their disciplinary orientation and the evaluation was based on the comprehension and articulation skills of the scholar. Technical sessions were taken to discuss the craft of reviewing of books, structure of academic writing, using library resources for bibliography, citation formats and online databases, and to discuss the different aspects of

survey of literature in research. Special classes were also taken to improve the skills in English language. The research scholars were given assignments on reviewing books, writing abstracts for research papers, using appropriate citation formats and writing reviews of journal articles. Finally, the course enabled the research scholars to work towards developing a concrete plan and writing a 3000-word paper by the end of the course. While giving importance to specific disciplinary boundaries, the course also had a strong orientation towards interdisciplinary methods.

### **Refresher Course for ST Lawyers**

March-July, 2012

The course was triggered by the national workshop on legal clinics and adivasi rights in January – February, 2012 which witnessed some very detailed discussions on the issues lawyers need to address. Given the poor quality of training and unevenness in delivery and pedagogic practice in legal education, we decided to conduct a 21-day Refresher Course for Advocates from the Scheduled Tribes, instead of short two-day workshops for different batches of lawyers. This course, which spanned all branches of public law and communication skills commenced in March and concluded in July 2012, and had enrolment of 22 lawyers representing different tribes and 2 law students – all from Andhra Pradesh – of whom 15 lawyers completed the course.

The objective of the course was to provide lawyers from Scheduled

Tribes an exposure to contemporary issues, fresh developments in law, update their knowledge and skill sets as well as create a network of lawyers that the community can draw upon to address issues of justice. With a balance of interactive lectures, case discussions, presentations by participants, moot courts, special classes in English communication, this course covered areas of constitutional law, procedural laws, environmental laws, labour laws, family law, torts, special legislations, child rights as also a discussion on the issues of justice that confront adivasi communities today.

The course was inaugurated by Mr. Somesh Kumar, Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Valedictory session featured Ms. Vasavi Kiro, noted journalist and Member, State Women's Commission, Jharkhand. While exploring the possibility of developing practice guides and manuals in partnership with the lawyers who have completed the course, we have also been engaged in some research activity and all our lawyers have standing advice to gather cases and case studies from their districts even while they go through the course. We have daily diary entries that are rich in detail on the spin offs of the course, which is the first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh – a course for adivasi lawyers on adivasi rights and social justice lawyering. On the final day of the course in July, the lawyers formed the *Adivasi/Tribal Advocates Forum*, and elected office bearers representative of different tribes. We

hope to be able to run one course every year and work to strengthen the ATAF both through training successive batches of lawyers from tribal groups and acting in an advisory capacity.

## **Related Academic Activities (SRC, Hyderabad)**

### **Doctoral Programme**

The Ph.D Programme, offered in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, commenced in June 2012, with five students, two in Social Sciences and three in Women's Studies. Three ICSSR research fellowships have been awarded to Rimi Tadu (Social Sciences), Lata P Madhukar (Women Studies) and Vaishali Sonavane (Women Studies). Ranjana Das (Social Sciences) and Bhanumathi Kalluri (Women Studies) have opted for off campus registration. The students of women's studies completed two semesters of course work at TISS Hyderabad, while the students in social sciences have completed two modular courses in research methodology as per the stipulations of TISS, Mumbai. Four of these students have registered under the supervision of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran and one under the supervision of Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra.

## **Internships**

### **Kurli Varnitha**

During her internship with Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra, Ms. Varnitha created a framework for performing a social audit on Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), which was launched in the year 2000-01 under the ambit of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The framework for a social audit on the KSY by Ms. Varnitha was highly appreciative as it has enabled us to review the program in a comprehensive manner.

### **Amanda Stephens and Justin Schwemmer**

Amanda Stephens and Justin Schwemmer, from Indiana University Maurer School of Law, completed a six-week internship under supervision of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran. They worked on the child marriage project that looks at the causes for the drop in female age at marriage in AP. The interns developed content and templates for a web portal on child marriage - a major part of content formulation involved international human rights law frameworks and social science research findings. Justin and Amanda also spent two weeks in Shaheen, a centre for adolescent girls and women in the old city of Hyderabad, assisting the centre in its ongoing documentation.

### **Sanika Gokhale**

Sanika Gokhale, a student of law at National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata completed a four week internship with Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, assisting her in the preparation of a manuscript on women and Law for Sage

Publications, Delhi. In addition to this, Sanika spent a week at Shaheen, a centre for adolescent girls and women in the old city of Hyderabad, contributing to the ongoing work of the centre and learning about issues related to women, especially violence against women on the ground.

# **PUBLICATIONS**

Important concerns in social development are addressed in books, monographs and the quarterly journal of the Council

## BOOKS

The Council has published more than a hundred books since its inception. These books are on various topics of central concern to the Council. These include education and literacy, social development, issues related to the weaker sections, such as tribals and scheduled castes, slums and urban development and so on.

During the year 2012-2013 the following books were published :

**Towards Just and Equitable Development: Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lectures**, ed. Balakrishnan Rajiv, Konark Publisher, 2012

**The Integrated Child Development Services: A Flagship Adrift**, Venugopal K.R., Konark Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2012

### **India: Social Development Report (SDR)**

A flagship publication of the Council is the bi-annual 'India: Social Development Report'. This report is a collection of analytical studies based on concrete evidence showing the record of social development in India. It strongly posits that development has to be a comprehensive process of

change benefiting not only the recognized dimensions of human development but also the conditions of the marginalized-dalits, women, and children. India: Social Development Report 2012, titled '**Minorities at the Margins**' has been edited by Prof. Zoya Hasan and Prof. Mushirul Hasan. The report seeks to evaluate the life conditions of Indian citizens by assessing social developmental indicators - political, social, and cultural. Instead of focusing solely on economic growth, it treats social development as a function of economic growth, social policy, and effective poverty reduction measures. It deals with key issues of social development and interrogates the concept of development, as well as its meaning for those who are deprived and disadvantaged. The papers included in this report, besides giving an overall picture of social development, focus on the minorities in India with respect to certain key sectors such as education, poverty, food security, and health. These factors play an important role in the betterment of the conditions of the deprived and minority communities and their life chances. The contributions combine empirical studies and critical analysis to explain the impact of policy interventions on social development and the challenges that remain. On the whole, the Report addresses the relationship between India's developmental process and social policy discourse.

## **Journal: Social Change**

‘Social Change’ is the quarterly journal of the Council for Social Development. It publishes problem-oriented, empirically-grounded analytical papers, theoretical essays and policy discussions in the field of social change and development, in as non-technical language as possible. A multidisciplinary 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. The first volume of Social Change was brought out in 1971. Since then, it has continued its journey to complete the fourth decade of its publication. With the December 2012 issue, Social Change journal completed 42 years of its uninterrupted publication by the Council. The publication of the journal has been taken over by SAGE since March, 2010. It now has a new look and is available not only in the print form but is also available online. Social Change was published as scheduled and the June, 2013 volume was a special issue based on papers presented in CSD’s National Seminar on ‘Strengthening of Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care (UAHC)’.

## **PAPERS**

### **The Hyderabad Social Development Papers**

A peer reviewed Working Paper Series, the *Hyderabad Social Development Papers*, featuring ongoing faculty research was inaugurated by Prof. S.K. Thorat, Chairman, ICSSR on December 24, 2012.

The inaugural volume consisted of the following four papers:

Volume 1: Numbers 1-4

1. Sujit Kumar Mishra: “Coal Mining Externalities: A Study of Basundhara Coal Field in India”
2. Soumya Vinayan: “Student Loans in Financing Higher Education: Levels of Indebtedness among Student Borrowers in Kerala”
3. Pratyusna Patnaik: “Does Political Representation Ensure Empowerment? Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats of Orissa”
4. Sam Gundimeda: “In Search of Equality: Caste and Dalit Strategies in Contemporary India”

# **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

Some of the other important activities of the Council are taking part in events, networking with other organizations, organizing memorial lectures and providing library facilities

## MEMORIAL LECTURES

The Council organizes a lecture every year in the memory of its Founder Executive Chairperson, Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh and Founder President, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh.

### Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Lecture

The Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial lecture on “Reforms in the Higher Education System and 12th Five Year Plan” was delivered by Dr Narendra Jadav, Member, Planning Commission and ex-Vice-Chancellor, University of Pune on July 15, 2012. The session was chaired by eminent jurist and IIC President Soli J. Sorabjee. The lecture was preceded by the release of the book titled *‘Towards Just and Equitable Development’*

Dr Jadhav spoke on reforming higher education system in relation to the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. He said higher education and skill development are critical and examined whether India would be able to reap what is referred to as “demographic dividend” in the light of the level of skill development that has been achieved. He said the window of demographic dividend will be available only for 15 to 20 years and India will need to harness this to its advantage while sustaining high growth rate only through achieving

better targets in higher education and skill enhancement.



He said the targeted growth rate of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has been revised but India can bounce back and sustain high growth provided we are able to tackle the main constraints in the Indian economy namely education and skill development. He said the demographic dividend can turn into a demographic nightmare if there are no jobs, more mouths to feed and fewer hands to get the jobs done. Dr Jadhav said immediate focus needs to be placed on the four main flaws in the higher education system in India: 1) Very low GER (Gross Enrollment Ratio); 2) Poor Quality, 3) Inadequate equity considerations; and 4) Poor Employability.

Besides these four constraints, Dr Jadhav said focus is needed on skill enhancement and the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan recognizes this need. Dr Jadhav listed access, excellence and equity with more specific and rigorous approach as some of the strategies

adopted in the Plan in the case of higher education. He stressed on accreditation as a pre-requisite for bringing the focus on quality and said the Accreditation Regulatory Authority Bill, which has been pending in the Parliament, will appoint a regulator who will have the authority to give out accreditation to

individual university/colleges and departments of various universities. He said with regard to skill development, the PM has given the Commission a target that by 2022 India must have a total 500 million technically trained skilled persons to work.

# **LIBRARY**

## **Professor Amar Kumar Singh Library, New Delhi**

The Professor Amar Kumar Singh Library (PAKSL) in CSD, Delhi has a total of 9681 books. It acquired 176 new titles including books, reports, reference documents, monographs, newsletters and CD Roms, during the year 2012-2013. The Library subscribes 36 periodicals, 14 daily newspapers and one online database. More than 13 journals are received on complimentary or exchange basis. The final reports of all projects carried out by CSD both in Delhi and Hyderabad are also available in the library. The library is a repository of Government publications and publications of some very important international agencies, like The World Bank, United Nations, etc. A searchable computerised catalogue of all the books and reports has been compiled that enables networking with the Union Catalogue and enhances resource-sharing between institutions. The Library is an Institutional member of DELNET and a corporate member of the Central Secretariat Library. It now provides opportunity for access to DELNET databases through Internet and offers resource-sharing. Library software LIBMAN-7.13 has made the library more accessible to users.

The library has an exchange relation with many Indian and international agencies and national libraries throughout the world and

is getting their publications in exchange for CSD publications. The Council will be glad to establish exchange relations with more such institutions in future. All faculty members and employees of the Council are eligible for membership of the library. The library issues bar-coded library identity cards for members. It also provides the following services: open access system, inter-library loan facility through DELNET, OPAC/ DELNET; CSD has enrolled as an institutional member of NASSDOC and now has access to approximately 40,000 books/journals and other e-resources in the NASSDOC network including JSTOR. A suggestion from the library committee about approaching SRC Hyderabad, which has access to JSTOR on account of ICSSR sponsorship, is being followed. Furthermore, a book procurement policy is now in place which lays down that the books will be purchased taking into account 1) faculty recommendations 2) book reviews in reputed journals/magazines and newspapers and 3) after perusing book announcements from publishers.

In the last one year, a number of steps have been taken for making the Library more accessible and instructive. Under the overall supervision of Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, a committee of faculty members is going through books and publications for a final decision on whether to weed out certain books and/or free distribution of the books. Similarly, effective steps have been taken for digitization of CSD's own publications that include books,

project reports, seminar, workshop and training programme reports, monographs, working papers, articles, Durgabai Deshmukh lectures and annual reports. A

computer has been installed in the library and basement space adjoining the library is being cleared for making it more accessible.

# **FACULTY ACTIVITIES**

Besides their research work, the faculty members of the Council are involved in delivering lectures, attending seminars and writing articles for journals and books

# **Faculty Activities**

## **CSD, DELHI**

### **T. Haque, Director, CSD Delhi**

#### **Publications**

##### **Papers**

1. Impact of Globalisation on Rural Development in Afro-Asian Countries, *Journal of Rural Development*, AARDO, July, 2012.
2. Challenges of Food Security in India, *India Social Development Report*, 2012.
3. Transforming Bihar Agriculture – presented at the Brainstorming Session on Bihar Agriculture, organized by IFPRI, New Delhi, July, 2012.
4. Impact of AP Licensed Cultivators Act, proceedings of the International Conference on Land and Poverty, organized by the World Bank at Washington D.C. April 8-12, 2013.

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. Participated as a resource person at the seminar on AP Licensed Cultivator's Act, organized by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on September 16, 2012.
2. Participated as a resource person in the Panel Discussion on FDI in retail, organized by the Amar Ujala in Constitution Club, October 7, 2012.
3. Participated in the Brainstorming session on Land use Planning in

India, organized by GIZ in New Delhi on September 26, 2012.

4. Participated as a resource person in a National Consultation on the Post-2015 Global Development Agenda, organized by RIS on January 31, 2013, in New Delhi.
5. Delivered a keynote address at the National Seminar on Challenges Facing Development of Bihar and Jharkhand organized by the Council for Social Development of Bihar and Jharkhand, on March 23, 2013 at IIPA, New Delhi.
6. Participated as a resource person at the Policy Dialogue on India's zero Hunger Challenges, organized by Navdanya in New Delhi on March 19, 2013.
7. Participated as a Discussant in the conference on Generating Employment during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and beyond, organized by FICCI and IAMR on February 21, in New Delhi.
8. Participated as a resource person (Chairman & Discussant) at the Policy Dialogue on Rural Policy Dialogue on Rural Labour Markets and Agriculture, organized jointly by CESS, ICRISAT, NAARM and NIRD, on January 18, 2013 at Hyderabad.
9. Participated as a Discussant at the International Workshop on Decentralisation and Rural Governance, organized by NCAER & IDRC, at Alwar, Rajasthan on December 17-19, 2012.
10. Participated as a resource person at the Workshop on Land Related Legal Needs of the Poor and Need for Legal Aid, organized by NALSAR University

of Law, Hyderabad on September 8, 2012.

11. Participated as a Discussant at the Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Research Association on Agricultural Inputs and Service Delivery System for Accelerating Agricultural Growth and Improving Farm Income, at IARI, New Delhi on October 10, 2012.
12. Participated as a Key Speaker at the National Workshop on Income Security Policy for Farmers, organized by ASHA at CSD, Hyderabad on March 8-10, 2013.
13. Participated as a key speaker at the National Seminar on Restructuring of Regional Rural Banks at Kolkata on May 11, 2012.

### **Evaluation**

1. Evaluated Ph.D. Thesis entitled 'Variations in Food Intake and Nutritional Status in India, submitted to JNU by Anoop Satpathy and also conducted the viva-voce on October 8, 2012.
2. Evaluated Ph.D. Thesis entitled 'Land Security of the Tribals' by B.K. Sinha submitted to Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
3. Evaluated M. Phil Thesis titled 'An Economic Analysis of Land Use Pattern in India' submitted to JNU by Sushant Sudan.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. Coordinated the Preparation of SAARC Development Report,

2011 having focus on Challenges of Food Security and Poverty.

2. Helped in the preparation of the proposed National Homestead Right Bill and participated in several rounds of Discussion with Govt. Officials and Ekta Parishad.

### **Manoranjan Mohanty, Distinguished Professor**

#### **Publications:**

##### **Book**

1. The Political Philosophy of Mao Zedong ( New Delhi: Aakar Books, 2012, first published by Macmillan in 1978 this is the second edition with a new Introduction)

##### **Articles**

1. "Reconceptualising Rights in a Creative Society", *Social Change* Vol. 42, No.1 (2012)
2. "China is again at a fork in the road", *The Hindu* (3 September 2012)
3. "A Global Sarai", Seminar, No. 639 (Nov. 2012 ) Special issue on the Golden Jubilee of CSDS
4. "Ghinua Santhal and Structural Violence", *Frontier* Vol. 44, No. 47 (Jun 3 -9, 2012)
5. 'Harmonious Society': Hu Jintao's Vision and the Chinese Party Congress, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol XLVII no. 50 (December 15, 2012)
6. "Political Discourse and Public Sector Reforms in India and China" in Kjeld-Erik Brodsgaard

(Ed), *Public Sector Reforms in China and India* (forthcoming)

7. "Maoism", *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. 4 vols.(Macmillan Reference USA, an imprint of Gale / Cengage Learning. Detroit, MI,2013)
8. New Chinese leader faces tough choices in seeking breakthrough reforms

*Global Times* (Beijing, 13 March 2013 )

### **Lectures**

1. "Social Movements in Contemporary India", Institute of South Asian Studies, Peking University, 25 September 2012
2. "Alternative Visions of Global Future in India and China", School of Agriculture and Rural Development, Renmin University, Beijing, 26 September 2012
3. "India, China and the Emerging Process of Global Restructuring", Orfalea Center of Global and International Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, 18 October 2012.
4. "India, China and the Civilisational Process of Global Restructuring", P C Bagchi Memorial Lecture, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, 17 December 2012.
5. "Social Basis of the Political Leadership in Odisha", Keynote address at the 19<sup>th</sup> annual conference of Odisha Gabeshana Chakra, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, 21 January 2013
6. "Minority Rights in Contemporary India", Chair and Speaker, Zakir

Husain College, University of Delhi, 12 February 2013

7. "Look-East Policies of India and China", Department of Political Science, Manipur University, 26 February 2013
8. "Social Movements in Northeast India : The Contemporary Challenges", Department of Political Science, Guwahati University, 2 March 2013
9. "Approaches to understanding and eradicating Poverty", Satyavati College, University of Delhi, 6 March 2013
10. "Social Movements and the State in the Post-Globalisation Age", Department of Political Science, Calcutta University, 8 March 2013

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "India, China and the BRICS Vision of Global Future", International Conference on Asian Diplomacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu , 17-19 September 2012
2. "Land Rights Movements in India: The Odisha Experience", Sichuan University- University of Washington Joint Workshop, Chengdu, 20 September 2012.
3. "CPC's 18<sup>th</sup> Congress- the ideological issues", ICS-IIC Seminar on the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPC, India International Centre, New Delhi, 4 December 2012
4. "India, China and the Emerging Process of Global Transformation", Institute for Chinese Studies, University of Oxford, 26-27 March 2013

## **Miscellaneous**

1. Social Change journal coming out on schedule.
2. Helping in the organisation of the Social Development Forum, CSD's fortnightly seminar

## **Prof. K.B. Saxena, Visiting Professor**

### **Publications**

#### **Papers**

1. 'Land Acquisition and Peasant Resistance: No Respite For Tribals From Displacement and Impoverishment' - Paper submitted for a commemoration volume to ISI, New Delhi.
2. 'Political Undercurrents in the Climate Change Discourse: Development, Negotiation, and Mitigation', paper submitted for a book to Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Orissa.
3. 'Introduction' to a forthcoming book in honour of late S R Sankaran.
4. Revised Paper on 'Security Centric Approach to Naxalite Movement' for the forthcoming book edited by Dr Santosh Mehrotra.
5. 'Political Economy of the Budget 2013-14', *Voice of Resistance*, Vol. 2 No. 5, March, 2013

### **Seminar**

Organized a National Seminar on 'Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor' on

February 12 - 13. Around 50 participants of the seminar included academics, activists, government officials, researchers and experts. The subjects covered in the seminar were: Migration, Poverty, Policies And Programmes Of Urban Development, Informal Sector, Slum Improvement, Access to Basic Services, Exclusion and Resistance etc. The recommendations of the seminar have identified measures to promote inclusive urban growth and are in process of being sent to the Minister of Urban Development and Housing and Poverty Alleviation.

### **Lectures**

1. 'Farmers and the law on Land Acquisition' in a consultation organized by Bharat Krishak Samaj, January 9, 2013.
2. 'Land Acquisition Act' - in a training Programme organized by CSD, November 26, 2012.
3. 'Current Policies on Land Reforms & Land Acquisition' - in a workshop organized by Centre for Policy Analysis, November 22, 2012.
4. 'Land, State and People: A historical overview' at a workshop organized by Action Aid at Bhopal, 16<sup>th</sup> December 2012.
5. 'Critique of Government Response to Land Reforms Movement', in National consultation on Land Rights, organized by EKTA Parishad 11<sup>th</sup> March 2013.
6. 'Land is Central to Agrarian crises' at a workshop organized

by Joshi – Adhikari Institute – 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2013.

- ‘Agenda of Dalit Land Rights’, at a National Consultation on Dalit Land Rights, January 22, 2013.
- ‘MNREGS in perspective’ – in Satyawati college, March 6, 2013.

marginalized. The project explores their strengths and the possibilities if using the same in formal public health system. The project is based in CWDS and is funded by Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth

### **Imrana Qadeer, Distinguished Professor**

#### **Publications**

- ‘Healthcare in Bombay Presidency – A Review’, *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 25, 2013
- ‘Universal Healthcare: The Trojan Horse of Neoliberal Policies’, *Social Change*, June, 2013
- Editing the papers for a forthcoming book on Universal Healthcare with additional papers added to the seminar papers presented at the CSD seminar ‘Strengthening of Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care (UAHC)’ in July, 2012

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

- Paper titles ‘Perspectives in Public Health and the Concepts of Coverage and Care in Universalisation of Services’ presented at a workshop on ‘Role of the State in Universal Health Coverage’ organized by Azim Premji Foundation at Azim Premji University on May 30-31, 2013
- Participated in research team working in four states on traditional birth attendants’ role in providing maternity care to the

### **Hari Mohan Mathur, Visiting Professor**

#### **Publications**

- Manuscript submitted to Routledge (Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon 14 4RN United Kingdom) for publication in mid-2013
- Displacement and Resettlement in India: The Human Cost of Development, Routledge UK (forthcoming)
- Contributed an article entitled ‘Thirty Years of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement: The Gap Between Promise and Performance’ for a Volume in Honour of Professor Muchkund Dubey. Edited by Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, et al (forthcoming)
- Review of the book ‘Out of this Earth: East India Adivasis and the Aluminium Cartel’ by Felix Padel and Samrendra Das, Orient Blackswan in *Social Change*, Volume 42 Number 3, 2012 (pp 425-429)
- Review of the book The Politics of Protection: The Limits of

Humanitarian Action by Elizabeth G Ferris Washington DC: The Brookings Institute 2011 in *Social Change* Vol 43 No 2 March 2013

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. Participated in India Policy Forum 2012 held at the India International Centre, New Delhi on 17 July 2012. This was organised by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi and the Brookings Institution, Washington DC

### **Workshops/Training Programmes**

1. Organized the annual Resettlement Training Workshop under its programme 'Building Capacity for Resettlement Management' November 26-30, 2012
2. Organized a Training Programme on 'Social Research Methodology' in September 2012, I took one session on 'Social Impact Assessment' (SIA)
3. CSD/ICSSR National Workshop on Social Impact Assessment (SIA): Prepared a proposal to organize a National Workshop on 'Assessing Social Impacts of Proposed Development Interventions: The Case of Projects with Resettlement'. This was submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for financial assistance. ICSSR sanctioned the project and transferred the funds

to the Council. As stipulated by the ICSSR, this national seminar will take place as an activity under a collaborative programme of the CSD/ICSSR.

4. Expert Group on SIA: Dr Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission convened a meeting on November 7, 2012 to discuss a proposal of the Ministry of Rural Development to establish an autonomous cell for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. It was a small group to which I was invited in view of my involvement in a CSD research project on SIA Guidelines, which was earlier funded by the Ministry of Rural Development. A core group will oversee the establishment of NIRD's SIA Cell. Its basic function, as envisaged in the meeting, would be to provide training in conducting SIA to hundreds and thousands of project personnel across the country. This has become necessary because SIA is now mandatory for all new projects that cause displacement. The first activity will be to develop a core curriculum and training materials for a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme, and then to organize training in selected training institutions. We should expect to be a significant part of this major training project on a subject in which CSD has built up

**Praful Bidwai: Professor, Durgabai Deshmukh Chair in Social Development, Equity and Human Security**

Since joining the Council for Social Development on September 15, 2011, collation, careful reading and making of notes have been done on a wealth of primary and secondary material pertaining to the project titled "The Crisis of the Indian Left and Social Development Issues" which focuses principally on India's mainstream Parliamentary Left parties. A great deal of this material has been analyzed, several different cities visited, more than 120 interviews conducted. Numerous collateral activities such as seminars and conferences have been attended.

Recorded the statements of and conversations between Left party leaders and independent analysts, scholars and activists at a seminar organised for CSD on August 8, 2012 in Delhi. The seminar, attended by the general secretaries of the Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-Liberation, and eminent scholars, social critics and activists, attracted more than 100 participants. It was a unique event, and perhaps the first such interaction between party leaders and unaffiliated intellectuals in many years.

**Collateral activities:** Besides the above seminar, participated as a speaker or discussant in several

symposia, conferences and meetings on subjects relevant to the project in Mumbai, Kolkata, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Dehra Dun, Pune and Ahmedabad, besides Delhi. These meetings focused on a critical analysis of the Left parties' practices and their performance in government, their ideological, political and organisational strengths and weaknesses, an audit of their social development perspectives and performance, and an assessment of their future political prospects.

Regularly taken part in and made presentations at Social Development Forums and other seminars and conferences organised by CSD on matters such as healthcare, education, rural development, poverty alleviation, labour rights, climate change, environmental degradation, etc. I contributed an article to *Social Change* September 2012: 42(3).

**Prashant K. Trivedi, Associate Fellow (On Lien)**

**Projects**

1. Completed a project titled "Socio-economic conditions of Muslims in India- A Study of Four states" with the objectives of investigating inequality between Muslims and other socio-economic groups in terms of access to social development facets such as education and health, patterns of asset ownership including land ownership, difference between poverty and unemployment,

perceptions of Muslims about state institutions and organs and social dynamics within Muslim community remain only a noble goal.

2. Completed a project titled “Socio-economic Benefit Survey of TEGRA™ Technology in Rice Cultivation in Selected Districts of Tamil Nadu with the objectives of analyzing the impact of TEGRA™ technology on rice productivity, to conduct a cost of cultivation analysis of rice cultivation of both adopters and non-adopters of the TEGRA™ technology and to find the net benefits to farmers, communities and rural economy of adopters vis-à-vis non-adopters of the TEGRA™ technology.

### **India Social Development Report**

“Rural Power Structure, State Initiatives, and the 3. Muslims-Divergent Experiences in Four States”, chapter contributed to *India Social Development Report 2013* edited by Zoya Hasan and Mushirul Hasan, OUP

### **Journal**

Edited book review section of four issues of Social Change

### **Projects Submitted**

Project titled “Shelterlessness among rural poor in India-A study of government intervention in five states” submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, total budget: 14.97 lakhs, Project Advisor:

Prof K. B. Saxena, Project Director: Prashant K Trivedi

### **Sonali Mukherjee, Associate Fellow**

### **Publications**

1. “Skewed sex ratio and Migrant brides in Haryana: Reflections from the field” in *Social Change*, Vol. 43, No. 1. 2013.
2. Review of the book, *Broken Mirrors: The Dowry Problem in India* by Wyatt Robin with Nazia Wasood. 2010, New Delhi: Sage. In *Social Change*, Vol. 42, No. 4. 2012.

### **Project**

Completed a project titled “Quick evaluation study of Central Sector Scheme ‘Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce”.

### **Seminars Organised**

1. **Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor** with Prof K B Saxena on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> February 2013 at IIC (main)
2. Wrote the concept note for the seminar **Economic Empowerment of Rural Women: Issues and Challenges in South Asia**, jointly organised by CSD and AIWC in September 2013
3. **Organised a series of lectures as part of Social Development Forum:**

- i. **Issues arising out of Manesar - July Incidents in the Maruti Plant** on 23<sup>th</sup> August 2012
- ii. **Recent Violence in Assam** on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2012
- iii. **Women, Family, The State and Children in the making of Childhoods: The Hyphenated Child-State Relationship** on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2012
- iv. **Koodankulam: Nuclear power or People's power?** on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012
- v. Screening of '**Pestering Journey**' on 27<sup>th</sup> December 2012
- vi. **India 2012: Human Rights Perspectives** on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2013
- vii. **Implementation of Nine-Year Compulsory Education Law in China** on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013
- viii. **Union Budget 2013: A Social Development Assessment** on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013
- ix. **State versus People: India's Northeast** on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013

#### **Papers presented at International Seminars/ venues**

- 1. Presented research paper titled 'A Study of the Impact of Adverse Sex Ratio on the Pattern of Marriage' from 14 – 16 November 2012 at Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore.

#### **Participation in consultations/ workshops/ seminars**

- 1. Presented research paper titled 'Impact of informal land leasing on women farmers at the international conference on Anthropology of Global issues organised by World Council of Anthropological Associations and Indian Anthropological Association at University of Delhi, Delhi, from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2012
- 2. Invited to moderate a discussion on 'Management of Forest produce/ Natural resources' by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the National Conference on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 3. On 29<sup>th</sup> November 2012, delivered a talk on "Gender Issues in Resettlement" in a training workshop on Capacity Building for Resettlement Management, organized by Council for Social Development.
- 4. Invited to a brainstorming meeting "Narrowing Gender Inequalities: A Possible Framework for Post-2015", on January 15, 2013 from 1:00-5:30 pm. The meeting was jointly organized by Oxfam India, UN Women and WNTA at Conference Room, UN Women, 19 A Rajdoot Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
- 5. Participated in a National Consultancy on Post-2015 Development Agenda organized by RIS on January 31<sup>st</sup> 2013 at Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

**Ankita Gupta, Associate Fellow**

1. Working on a project titled “Role of National Food Security Mission in Improving Agricultural Productivity in Selected Districts” to analyse the trends and patterns of area, production and yield of rice, wheat and pulses in the selected 480 districts delineated by the National Food Security Mission.

#### **Seminar/Workshop Organised / Attended**

3. Helped organize the '**National Seminar on the Review of 10 years of Bt Cotton in India**' conducted on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2012, in collaboration with CEE and CEA
4. Attended the C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture, 'Grassroots welfare schemes and macroeconomic choices: India's dilemmas' by Prof. Kaushik Basu on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2013
5. Attended the National seminar on Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor at IIC on 12-13 February 2013
6. Attended the 6th Economic Theory and Policy Conference, at NIPFP on 20-22 March, 2013

#### **Arathi P M, Research Associate**

#### **Publications**

1. And Justice for Suryanelli Girl" in *Hard News*, New Delhi, Vol.10 No. 4 March 2013, pp.6-8.<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2013/03/5833>
2. "Court rooms as Male Space" [Malayalam: Kodathi enna

purusha idam], in *Sanghatitha, Anweshi*, Calicut, Vol.5, No.3 March 2013, pp17-21 [Co-authored with Adv. Athira PM]

3. Guest Editor[ with Prof. I Qadeer and Prof. KB Saxsena,] Social Change Special Issue on Universal Health Care
4. "Regulating Reproductive Body: The Politics of Technology, Motherhood and Market in "Science, Technology and Medicine in India, 1930- 2000: The Problem of Poverty", Workshop Proceedings [Upcoming], The Warwick University, British Academy and JNU.
5. "People are reclaiming the Public Health System Community based monitoring and planning in Maharashtra", Co- authored with Abhay Shukla in upcoming volume on UHC edited by Prof. I Qadeer and KB Saxena

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Science, Technology and Medicine in India, 1931-2000: The Problem of Poverty" organised by University of Warwick, British Academy and JNU on March 28-29, 2013. Presented a paper titled "Regulating Reproductive Body: The Politics of Technology, Motherhood and Markets"
2. "New Reproductive Technologies organised by Gender Studies Department, Ambedkar University, New Delhi on October 8-9, 2012. Presented a paper titled "New Reproductive Technologies: Understanding Production and Reproduction,

New Reproductive Technologies: Understanding the Theoretical Debates”

3. “The Suryanelli Case: PW3, The Willing Journey of a Misguided Girl” organised by the Centre For the Study of Developing Societies(CSDS), New Delhi on April 29. Presented a paper titled “Understanding the Violated Bodies: Question of Resistance and Consent”.
4. Consultation on WATSAN organised by JAGORI, New Delhi on September 27, 2012.
5. Attended “Tracking Hunger and Malnutrition for Food and Nutritional Security in India: A Policy Consultation” organised by the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, JNU, New Delhi on February 25-26, 2012.
6. Presented a Paper titled “A response to Union Budget 2013-14: Health Perspective” with Prof. I. Qadeer on a Roundtable discussion on Union Budget: A Social Development Assessment, Social Development Forum, at Council for Social Development on April 11, 2013

## **Training/Workshops**

1. Attended “Training Programme: Forums on Transnational Strategies to Address Issues of International Contract Labour” in the United States organised by the National Guest Worker Alliance, New

Orleans, LA, US on November 12-23, 2012.

2. Part of Library Committee and helping librarian to choose new books and collecting materials related to Social Determinants of Health for the library.
3. Presented a note on CSD vision document by comparing 2003 Goa Vision document and 2013 Surajkund Vision document at faculty meeting, 13.05.2013.

## **Gopal Thakur, Education Specialist**

### **Papers presented**

1. Paper presented at National Seminar on “Education and Rehabilitation of Children with Special Needs”, March 22 & 23, 2013, Centre for Disability Studies, Department of B. Ed. /M. Ed. (IASE), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.). The Paper is titled “Right to Education of Children with Special Needs: Issues and Concerns”.
2. Paper presented at National Conference on “Quality Concerns in Teacher Education”, February 7 & 8, 2013; Department of Education, Punjabi University, Patiala (Punjab). The Paper is titled “Teacher Education Curriculum in India - An Unguided Missile, an Uncommitted Agenda”.
3. Presented a paper at National Seminar on “Education and

Rehabilitation of Children with Special Needs”, March 22 & 23, 2013, Centre for Disability Studies, Department of B. Ed. /M. Ed. (IASE), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) . The Paper is titled “Pedagogy for Education and Rehabilitation of Children with Special Needs”.

### **Poornima Joshi, Associate Editor**

#### **Publications**

1. Essay on “*Stage Set for Narendra Modi’ 14*” India Today, June, 2012  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/2014-polls-narendra-modi-bjp-prime-ministerial-candidate/1/197764.html>
2. Essay on “*Health Versus Wealth*”, The Hindu, July 26, 2012  
<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/policy-and-issues/health-versus-wealth/article3682928.ece>
3. Review of the book “*Durbar*” in Biblio, January, 2013  
<http://biblio-india.org/archives/13/JF13/tocJF13.asp?mp=JF13>
4. Essay on “*No Mask, Nothing, Unmasked*”, Hard News, July, 2012,  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2012/07/5430?page=show>
5. Review of the book “*The Istanbul Passage*” Simon & Schuster (2011), Hard News, November, 2011  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2012/11/5704>
6. Essay titled “*The Lotus Eaters of Hindutva*”, Hard News, July, 2012  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2012/07/5433>
7. Report on “*Gadkari’s second term as BJP Chief in jeopardy*”, Hard News, September, 2012  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2012/09/5624>
8. Essay on “*BJP: The War Within*”, Hard News, June, 2013  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2013/06/5940>
9. Interview with I&B Minister Manish Tiwari, Hard News, May, 2012  
<http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2013/05/5899>
10. Seminar Report “*Strengthening of Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care (UAHC)*”, Council for Social Development Seminar, New Delhi (July 16-17)”, Social Change December 2012 42: 539-557, doi:10.1177/0049085712468196  
<http://sch.sagepub.com/content/42/4.toc>
11. Essay on the BJP’s inner dynamics “*Stratagems and Spoils*”, Caravan Magazine, July, 2013  
<http://www.caravanmagazine.in/reportage/stratagems-and-spoils>
12. A monthly column for literary magazine Kindle published from Kolkata  
<http://www.kindlemag.in/>
13. Essay on “*Advani-Modi clash: Secular vs Communal Twist Astonishing*” in the news website  
<http://www.rediff.com/news/column/column-advani-modi-clash->

[secular-vs-communal-twist-astonishing/20130610.htm](http://secular-vs-communal-twist-astonishing/20130610.htm)

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. Presented a paper titled “Rape, Media and Titillation: The Growing Business of News as Entertainment at “The Suryanelli Case: PW3, The Willing Journey of a Misguided Girl” organized by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) on April 29, 2013
2. Participated in a panel discussion on “National Rehab Policy: A Re-look Needed” with Prof. Radha Kumar and Arun Bhagat (ex IB and CBI Director) organized by Rajya Sabha television.
3. A panelist for NDTV and Rajya Sabha TV for the last one year.

### **Journal Editing**

Associate editor for the CSD journal '*Social Change*' for the last one year and have brought out the quarterly on schedule. It is published and distributed by Sage.

### **Miscellaneous**

Prepared the CSD annual report for 2012-2013 and has been preparing the minutes for the CSD's quarterly AFC, RPC, EC meetings as well as the General Body meetings. Also prepared the seminar reports for the two national seminars organized by the CSD – 1) “Strengthening of Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care (UAHC)” New Delhi (July 16-17,

2012) and 2) “Urban Development and Exclusion of the Poor” (February 12-13, 2013)

### **SRC, HYDERABAD**

#### **Kalpana Kannabiran, Director, SRC, Hyderabad**

Achievement: Dr Kannabiran was awarded the prestigious Amartya Sen Award for Distinguished Social Scientists, 2012 for Law

### **Publications:**

#### **Articles**

1. “A Cartography of Resistance: The National Federation of Dalit Women” in Raka Ray (ed.), *Handbook of Gender*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012 (republished).
2. “Disability, Constitutional Communications and the Interrogation of Normativity”, in Ranabir Samaddar and Suhit Sen (ed.), *Political Transition and Development Imperatives in India*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2012.
3. "State Policy and the Twelfth Plan through a Gender Lens", *Economic & Political Weekly (Co-author)*, 28 April 2012.

#### **Popular Press (English)**

1. “Regulating cultures through food policing”, *The Hindu*, edit page, 1 May 2012.
2. “Girl punk, interrupted”, *The Hindu*, edit page, 24 August 2012

3. "Why focus on child marriage?", *The Hans India*, edit page, 14 October 2012.
4. "A moment of triumph for women", *The Hindu*, edit page, 25 January 2013.
5. "Moving towards a Bill of Rights for Women", *The Hans India*, edit page, 3 February 2013.
6. "UPA Strays off Sonia's Course", *The Hindu*, edit page, 10 February 2013.

### **Lectures/Papers presented**

1. "Creating an Inclusive Society for People with Disabilities and their Role in Social Development" Key Note Address, National Workshop on "Networking with Disabled Peoples Organizations and Parents Associations in Andhra Pradesh", National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad on 2 April 2012.
2. "A Rights Perspective on Adivasi Society", Training Programme for *Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 19 April 2012.
3. "Sensitising the Criminal Justice Machinery to issues concerning Vulnerable Sections," Sardar Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, 7 May 2012.
4. "Constitutional Framework for Understanding Informal Sector Worker's Rights", Consultation on Problems of Labourers in Informal Sector with a focus on Seasonal Migrant Workers in Brick Kilns, Action Aid, Hyderabad, 25 July 2012.
5. "The Rights to Non-Discrimination and Liberty for Adivasis", National Conference on 'Adivasi Rights', Centre for Dalit & Adivasi Studies and Translation, University of Hyderabad, 17 October 2012.
6. "Women and Justice in South Asia" 4<sup>th</sup> Pranab Ghosh Memorial Lecture, Pakistan India Peoples' Forum for Peace and Democracy, West Bengal Chapter, Kolkata, 2 November 2012.
7. "Understanding Disability in the Social / Human Rights Context" Inaugural Address, International Conference on Community Based Rehabilitation, The Catholic Health Association of India, Secunderabad, 18 December 2012.
8. "Role of Constitutional Bodies and Parliamentary Standing Committees in Democracy" Guest Lecture, International Training Programme for the Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Secretariat officials of Bhutan, AMR-Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 19 December 2012.
9. "Non-Discrimination and Liberty: Reflections on Social Vulnerabilities and Constitutional Interpretations", International Conference on 'Beyond Structures of Discrimination', Centre for Study of Discrimination & Exclusion (CSDE), School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 10-11 January 2013.
10. "No Country for Women", Panel Speaker, *Hindu Lit for Life Festival*, Chennai, 16 February 2013.
11. "Indian Constitution: Rights, Justice and Constitutional Morality", Two-day Workshop on

India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21-22 February 2013.

12. "Beyond the Death Penalty for Rape: Necropolitics and Human Rights", Mukta Salve Memorial Lecture, University of Pune, 22 March 2013.

**Seminars/Workshops**

1. Work in Progress Workshop on "Measuring the Materiality in Informal Production-Distribution Systems: Rice in India", Centre for Agrarian Studies and Disaster Mitigation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 16 November 2012.
2. National Consultation of the Tribal Research and Training Institutes, Bhasha Centre, Baroda, 23-24 November 2012.
3. South Asian Meeting of Women's Groups held at Madurai from 26-29 November 2012.
4. Workshop on "Strengthening of Research in Social Sciences", ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad on 1 December 2012.
5. Member, Court of University of Hyderabad. Annual Meeting on 4 December 2012.
6. Annual Meeting of Directors of Research Institutes funded by the ICSSR, ICSSR, New Delhi, 11-12 January 2013.
7. Public Hearings before the Justice Verma Committee, Session: Conceptual Framework to Understand Violence against Women, 19-20 January 2013.
8. Winter Meeting of Sociologists for Women in Society Editorial Board Meeting of Gender and Society, New Mexico, 7-10 February 2013.
9. "Social Security for Unorganized Workers: The Way Ahead", National Consultation on 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act: Implementation Concerns', SR Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25-26 February 2013.
10. International Meeting of ISA Programme Committee Annual Meeting for 2014 World Sociology Congress and International Seminar of International Sociological Association, University of Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain, 11-15 March 2013.
11. Advisory Committee Meeting, ICSSR sponsored study 'Educational Achievements of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh: Issues and Challenges' presented by Dr. Ramdas Rupavath & Dr. Bhangya Bhukya at University of Hyderabad, 26 March 2013.
12. Advisory Committee Meeting, 'Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments & Challenges' presented by Dr. G. Nagaraju & Dr. Krishna Rao at University of Hyderabad, 28 March 2013.
13. Vice Chair, Institutional Ethics Committee, Nizam's Institute of

Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. Monthly meetings to review faculty research proposals and PG student dissertation proposals.

14. Member, Ethics Committee, LV Prasad Eye Institute. Two meetings on 21 December 2012 & 29 January 2013 to review research protocols.
15. Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Social and Economic Change. Board Meetings on 9 January & 2 March 2013.

### **Training Programmes**

1. *Tribal Question In India*, Training Programme for Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 19 April 2012.
2. State Level Consultation on *Strengthening Community-Centered Approaches and Statutory Mechanisms to Legal Entitlements*, Council for Social Development, Ushassu, Navatejam, 365 x 6, Alliance, HLLFPT and APSACS in collaboration with Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), 14 May 2012.
3. National Consultation on Women's Rights, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 21-22 July 2012.
4. Refresher Course for Lawyers from Scheduled Tribes, March-July 2012.
5. Fourth National Bioethics Conference on "Ethical and

Regulatory Challenges in Health Research, 6-8 December 2012.

6. Public discussion on the Role of Intellectuals in Resisting Violence against Women, 31 December 2012.
7. Gender Studies Workshop, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.
8. Research Methodology Workshop for Research Scholars and Doctoral Students, Council for Social Development, 21-30 January 2013.
9. Graduate Students' Workshop on India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21-22 February 2013.
10. Review Meeting for State Coordinators, Country Coordinator of 'National Study on Educational Attainment of De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes' covering 15 states, 4-6 March 2013.

### **Evaluation**

1. Doctoral Thesis, "Walking the Tight – Rope of Honour & Power: Women & the Politics of Patriarchy submitted by Manisha Gupte, Department of Sociology, University of Pune.
2. M.Phil Regional Studies dissertation entitled "Free Nagas and Paradox of Development" submitted by Debapriya Ganguly, Centre for Regional Studies, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad.

3. Doctoral Thesis, "Gendered Bodies, Medicine and Law: A Study of Selected Case Laws from India" submitted by Arathi P.M., Jawaharlal Nehru University.
4. Manuscript, "Educating De-notified Communities in India: Issues and Concerns (With Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh)" submitted for publication grant to ICSSR.

**Dr N. Vasanthi, RBI Chair Professor (till October 31, 2012)**

### **Publications**

#### **Articles**

1. "Organizing Domestic Workers and Workplace Rights: A Case Study from Hyderabad", *Journal of Workplace Rights*, Vol.16(1), 2011-12, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc, 2012, pp.31-46.
2. Guest Editor, Special Issue on Clinical Legal Education, *Social Change*, Vol. 42, No.4, December 2012 and author of Introduction, "Strengthening Clinical Legal Education in India".

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. National Conference on "Financial Inclusion", Assocham India, Hyderabad, 15 May 2012.
2. Consultation on "Designing Social Inclusion Plan for Marginal and Vulnerable Communities", National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women & Child, Govt. of India and Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), Hyderabad, 1 October 2012.

### **Training**

1. Refresher Course for Lawyers from Scheduled Tribes, March-July 2012.
2. National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion', August 23-24, 2012.
3. National Conference on "Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities", October 19-20, 2012.

**S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor, (From February 1, 2013)**

#### **Seminars/Paper Presented**

1. "Inclusive Growth through MGNREGS", 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association, Dept. of Economics, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad 23-24 March 2013.

#### **Lectures**

1. "Sampling Techniques" and "Correlation and Regression" to participants of 'Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars', Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 12 & 15 February 2013.
2. "Probability Sampling", "Non-Probability Sampling" and "Hypothesis Testing" to participants of 'An Introductory Training Course in Research Methodology and Computer Application for Ph.D. Students'

#### **Training Programmes**

1. Two-day National Consultation, "Unorganized Workers' Social

Security Act: Implementation Concerns”, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25-26 February 2013.

2. Public Seminar, “Union Budget 2013-14”, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 21 March 2013.
4. “Viability of Agriculture in Assigned Lands in Andhra Pradesh”, State Level Conference of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23-24 March 2013.

### **L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor**

#### **Seminars**

1. “An Analysis of Economic Support Schemes for Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh”, National Conference on ‘Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion’, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 23-24 August 2012.
2. “Mainstreaming of Scheduled Castes from social Exclusion: A Study in Andhra Pradesh”, National Seminar on ‘Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges’, Center for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
3. “Health Insurance-Can it reduce the Vulnerability of the Poor? An Explanatory study with reference to Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme of Andhra Pradesh”, Validation Seminar on ‘Research Studies’, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution System, Government of India, New Delhi, 23 February 2013.

#### **Training/Workshops**

1. KVIC, Hyderabad with regard to the Project work on “Physical Verification of PMEGP Units in Andhra Pradesh” and submission of revised reports.
2. ‘Gender Studies Workshop’, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.
3. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.
4. Ten-Day Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013

### **Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor**

#### **Publications**

#### **Articles**

1. “People’s Responses to the State Policies of Resettlement: The Case of Ultra Mega Power Plant in Orissa”, *Journal of Socio Economic Development*, 2012, 14(2), pp. 202-214.

2. "Flood in Thailand: Assessing Institutionalized Capacities to Reduce Vulnerability", *Social Change*, 2012, 43 (3), pp. 411-423.

### **Lectures**

1. Session on "Drought Mitigation: A Community Approach: A Case Study of Odisha", International Training Programme on 'Community Based Disaster Management', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25 August 2012.
2. Research Methodology for M.Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad.
3. Research Methodology for Doctoral Scholars, CSD, Hyderabad, 21-30 January 2013.

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Assessing Institutionalized Capacities for Child Marriages in Andhra Pradesh" (Co-author), National Seminar on 'Gender, Law and Social Transformation in India', University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 17-18 September 2012.
2. "Impact of Pollution on Agriculture: A Study in Basundhara Coal Field in Orissa", National Seminar on 'Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way Out', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 5-7 November 2012.
3. "Big Projects vs Protest in India: A Study in Orissa", 1<sup>st</sup> R.S. Rao Memorial Lecture, Centre for Economic and Social Studies

- (CESS), Hyderabad, 11 November 2012.
4. "An Overview of Risk Assessment Methods for Development Projects", International Conference and Doctoral Colloquium on 'Social Science Research: Issues, Challenges and Strategies', Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
5. "Institutionalized Capacities and Development induced Displacement in India", National Seminar on 'MDG and Rural Development in India', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.
6. "Assessing Institutionalized Capacities for Reducing the Impact of Development Induced Displacement in India", International Conference on 'Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR)', Oxford University, UK, 22-23 March 2013.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. Gender Studies Workshop', Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.
2. National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion', August 23-24, 2012.
3. Modular Course on Research Methodology for Doctoral Students, 8-12 October 2012.
4. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for

Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.

5. Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Doctoral Students, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 21-30 January 2013.

6. Panel Member, Training-cum-Workshop on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction through Rural Development Programmes", National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 13 March 2013.

**S. Surapa Raju, Associate Professor**

### **Publications Articles**

1. "Continuing Education Programme: A Study in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh" *Changing Paradigms of Education and Human Development*, B.S. Vasudeva Rao and P. Viswanadha Gupta (eds.), Ambala: Associated Publishers, 2012, pp. 103-113 (Co-author).
2. "Motorization of Fishing in Andhra Pradesh: Studying the Scope and Impact of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme", *Man & Development*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 4, December 2012, pp. 1-12.

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Financial Institutions and Fishing Households: A Empirical Study in

Andhra Pradesh", National Conference on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion', Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 23-24 August 2012.

2. "Emerging trends in Marine Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh", UGC Sponsored National Conference on 'Emerging Trends in Fisheries and Aquaculture (ETFA-2012)', Post Graduate Department of Zoology, Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai-Maharashtra, 27-28 September 2012.

3. "Commons in Andhra Pradesh: A Special Focus on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes", National Seminar on 'Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges', Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.

4. "Development of Marine Fishing Households through Centrally Sponsored Schemes: A Case Study on HSD Oil Scheme", National Seminar on 'Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India: Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements', by Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.

5. "Climate Variations and its Impact on Marine Fishing Communities of Andhra Pradesh", National Seminar on 'Climate Change-Effects on Sustainable Livelihoods', Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive

Policy (CSSEIP), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 22-23 March 2013.

6. "Marine Fisheries Sector in Andhra Pradesh: A Review on Technology, Production and Programmes", Conference Volume of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association XXXI Annual Conference, Department of Economics, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23-24 March 2013, pp 302-315.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.

### **Soumya Vinayan**

### **Publications**

#### **Book Review**

1. Justice V R Krishna Iyer, *Processual Justice to People*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2012, pp. 298, Rs. 450, *Social Change*, Vol. 42 (4), pp. 571-575.

### **Lectures**

1. M.Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad - Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, August – September 2012

2. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology, CSD, Hyderabad, 8-12 October 2012.

3. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars, CSD Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Intellectual Property Rights in Indian Agriculture: The Case of Geographical Indications", National Seminar on 'Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way Out', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 5-7 November 2012.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. 4<sup>th</sup> National Bioethics Conference on 'Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research', University of Hyderabad, 6-8 December 2012.

### **Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor**

### **Lectures**

1. M. Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad, September 2012.

2. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology, CSD, Hyderabad, 8-12 October 2012.

3. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, CSD Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Politics is not just a Man's Game: Women in Democratic Local Governance of Orissa", International Conference on 'Social

Science Research: Issues, Challenges and Strategies', Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.

2. "Empowerment or Disempowerment of Women: Representation in Decentralised Local Governance of Orissa", National Seminar on 'Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India: Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. 4<sup>th</sup> National Bioethics Conference on 'Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research', University of Hyderabad, 6-8 December 2012.

2. Advanced Writing Workshop, 22 February-7 March 2013.

### **Sambaiah Gundimeda, Assistant Professor**

### **Publications**

#### **Articles**

1. "What's the Menu - Food Politics and Hegemony", Sambaiah Gundimeda, V. B. Tharakeshwar and Uma Bhrugubanda (eds.), *Anveshi Broadsheet on Contemporary Politics*, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 2012.

2. "Democratization of the Public Sphere", in Gundimeda, Sambaiah *et al* (eds.), *What's the Menu - Food Politics and Hegemony*. Anveshi Broadsheet on

Contemporary Politics, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 2012.

3. "Democratization of the Public Sphere: The Beef Stall Case in Hyderabad's Sukoon Festival", in Satyanarayana, K. and Susie Tharu (eds.), *Steel nibs are sprouting: New Dalit Writing from South India [Dossier II: Kannada and Telugu]*, Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers India, pp: 767-787, 2013.

### **Lectures**

1. "Caste, Hegemony and the State of Democracy in India: An Analysis of the Film 'Leader' and beyond", Dept. of Cultural Studies, English and Foreign Languages University, 25 April 2012.

2. "Caste in India", Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Secunderabad, 28 June 2012.

3. "The Role of Caste in Contemporary India", Council on International Educational Exchange, Study in India Program, University of Hyderabad, 12 July 2012.

4. "Dalit Issues and Struggles", Graduate Students' Workshop on India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21 February 2013.

### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Ambedkar on Caste, Equality and Social Justice", National Seminar on 'Issues in Ambedkar Studies', Indian Council for Philosophical Research, Department of Philosophy, School of Humanities,

Pondicherry University, 23-24 July 2012.

2. "For Social Equality and Political Representation: The Adi-Hindu Activity in Hyderabad", National Seminar on 'Socio-Religious and Cultural Responses of India to Colonial Rule in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries', Indian Council of Historical Research, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, 17-18 August 2012.
3. "Caged in their Own Habitat: An Ethnographic Enquiry into the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Chenchus of Nallamalai Forest", National Seminar on 'Strategies to Included the Excluded: An appraisal of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for Inclusive Growth in India', UGC, Government Degree College, Khairatabad, Hyderabad, 26 September, 2012.
4. "Freedom through Preferential Treatment: Ambedkar in our Times", National Seminar on 'State and Freedom: Ambedkar's Perspective', Indian Council for Philosophical Research (ICPR), Department of Philosophy, Pondicherry University, 27-29 September, 2012.
5. "Rethinking State Structure in India: How Small States Matters for Democratization", National Seminar on 'New States and Social Movements', ICSSR-Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, University PG College, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 5-6 October 2012.
6. "Caste and Political Power in India: An Analysis of the film 'Leader', C PACSIS" International Conference on 'Cinema Cultures in South

India', Thrissur, Kerala, 13-14 October 2012.

7. "From the Politics of Self-Respect to the Politics of 'Packages': An Assessment of the Telugu Desam Party from an Ambedkarite Perspective", International Conference on 'Governance, Democracy and Political Parties', The Centre for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University, Australia and Dept. of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 1-3 December 2012.

### **Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor**

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

1. "Beena Cheureka Bharat (People without Identities)", Akhara: Tribal India International Seminar and Festival, Jharkhand Central University, Jharkhand, 8-10 November 2012.
2. "Bharat ke Khanabadosh Janajateeyaaaur Hindi Adivasi Sahitye" (Nomadic Tribes of India and Hindi Adivasi Literature), International Conference on 'Literature and Marginality: Comparative Perspectives in African, American, Australian and Indian Dalit Literature', Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, 20-22 February 2013.

#### **Training/Workshops**

1. Three Week Research Methodology Refresher Course, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, 24 May-13 June 2012.

2. National Seminar on 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges', National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
3. World Indigenous Day Celebration featuring Lok Ragini Tribal and Traditional Folk Performance Group, Chhattisgarh and Public Seminar by Dr. Joseph Bara on 'Educational Travails of Tribes in Modern India', CSD, 21 August 2013.

### **Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor**

#### **Publications**

#### **Articles**

1. "What Leads Agriculture into Distress: Evidence from Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh", *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, December 2011, Vol. 16, No. 2.

#### **Training/Workshops**

1. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

### **B. Ramesh, Research Associate**

#### **Publications**

#### **Articles**

1. "Continuing Education Programme: A Study in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh" in *Changing Paradigms of*

*Education and Human Development*, B.S. Vasudeva Rao and P.Viswanadha Gupta (eds.), Ambala: Associated Publishers, 2012, pp. 103-113 (Co-author).

2. "Policy Intervention for Inclusive Growth: A Study on MGNREGS in Ranga Reddy District", *ANU Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1 & 2, June-December 2011

#### **Popular Press [Telugu]**

1. [Education For Adivasis] Adivaasulaku vidhya-anthaa midhya, *Prajashakti*, 8 September 2012.
2. [Situation Of Nomadic Communities] Sanchaara Jaatula Sthaanam Ekkada, *Namaste Telangana*, 9 September 2012.
3. [Right To Education] Punaadi vidyaku- putted savaallu, *Namaste Telangana*, 18 October 2012.
4. [Education for Persons with Disabilities] Vikalaangula vidyapai - Vivaksha, *Namaste Telangana*, 8 November 2012.
5. [On Chenchus] Teerani vetalu-Maarani Batukulu, *Namaste Telangana*, 18 November 2012.
6. [Development and Adivasis] Aadivaasulaku Doorangaa-Abhivruddi phalaalu, *Prajashakti*, 16 December 2012.
7. [On KG Kannabiran] Hakkula Sureedu, *Namaste Telangana*, 30 December 2012.
8. [On Gangireddollu, a BC community] Ganjidorakani

Gangireddula jeevitaalu, *Namaste Telangana*, 13 January 2013.

9. [On Budubukkala Community Moogaboyina Damarukham, *Namaste Telangana*, 10 February 2013.

10.[On Arikateka Community Andhakaaramlo Are Katikal, *Namaste Telangana*, 24 February 2013.

11.[Poverty and Daasari Community] Daaridryamlo Daasari Batukulu, *Namaste Telangana*, 17 March 2013.

### **Seminars/Paper Presented**

1. "Indigenous Medical Practices and the Chenchu Tribe", National Conference on 'Health Culture and Tribal Communities: Emerging Research Agenda and Policy Shifts', Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, 2-4 January 2013.
2. "Ashram Schools and Tribal Education: A Study with Reference to Chenchu Tribe of Andhra Pradesh", National Seminar on 'Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-12 January 2013.

### **Training/Workshops**

1. Three Week Research Methodology Refresher Course, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, 24 May-13 June 2012.

2. Public Hearing on "Children's Right to Education" organized by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Visakhapatnam, 12 July 2012.
3. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology, 8-12 October 2012.
4. Advanced Writing Workshop, Council for Social Development, 22 February-7 March, 2013.

### **M. Sridhar, Post-Doctoral Fellow**

#### **Seminars/Papers Presented**

"Politics of Tribal Livelihoods: Preliminary Account on 'Primitive Tribal Groups' in Andhra Pradesh", Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), National Seminar on 'State and Freedom: Ambedkar's Perspective', Dept. of Philosophy, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 27-29 September 2012.

### **Satyam Sunkari, Post-Doctoral Fellow (From January 1, 2013)**

#### **Seminars/Paper Presented**

1. "Dalits and Societal Social Exclusion: Visible and Invisible Practices", National Seminar on 'Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges', National Institute of Rural Development, 9-11 January 2013.

2. "Comprehensive Policy Analysis on Poverty Alleviation Programmes of Rural India", National Seminar on 'Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India:

Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements', National Institute of Rural Development, 18-20 February 2013.

3. "Agriculture Policies under the Plans: Whether they addressing Poor and Marginal Farming needs of Adivasis", National Seminar on 'Inclusive Growth in Agriculture' Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 9 March 2013.

**Sandhya Maliye, Post-Doctoral Fellow (From January 1, 2013)**

### **Training/Workshops**

1. Gender Studies Workshop, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.

**Rama Patnaik, Visiting Fellow, CSD & Librarian, IIM, Bangalore**

### **Lectures**

1. "Mining Library Resources for Research", Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 28 January 2013.
2. "Library Resources and Online Database I & II", Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 16 February 2013.
3. "Using Library Resources", Advanced Writing Workshop, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-3 March 2013.

# **ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE**

Organizational Structure

Faculty

Staff

# **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

## **GENERAL BODY MEMBERS (as on 31 March, 2012)**

Professor Muchkund Dubey  
President  
Ms. C. P. Sujaya  
Vice President

### **Life Members**

Ms. C.P. Sujaya  
Dr. R. K. Pachauri  
Professor Muchkund Dubey

Dr. P. M. Bhargava  
Shri D. Bandyopadhyay  
Dr. (Ms.) Shantha Sinha  
Professor Amit Bhaduri

### **Representatives of India International Centre (IIC)**

Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan  
Life Trustee of the Board of Trustees  
of the IIC nominated by the Board

Dr. Kavita Sharma  
Director, IIC

### **Representative of GOI**

Secretary to the Government of  
India,

### **Department of Social Welfare**

Department of Social Justice &  
Empowerment

### **Representatives of Institutions**

Professor Ramesh Dadhich  
Representative, ICSSR, New Delhi

Dr. Padma Velaskar  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Mumbai  
Dr. R. R. Prasad  
National Institute of Rural  
Development, Hyderabad  
Prof. Jayanta K. Das  
National Institute of Health and  
Family Welfare, New Delhi

### **Members Nominated by CSD Office-bearers**

Dr. (Mrs.) Suma Chitnis  
Social / Women Development  
Dr. V. Vasanthi Devi  
Education  
Professor Manoranjan Mohanty  
Shri K. R. Venugopal

### **Member Secretary**

Dr. T. Haque  
Director, CSD

### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC) MEMBERS**

Prof. Muchkund Dubey  
President  
1. Prof. P.M. Bhargava  
Chairperson, RPC  
2. Ms. C.P. Sujaya  
Chairperson, AFC  
3. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay  
Member  
4. Dr. Shantha Sinha  
Member  
5. Dr. Ramesh Dadhich  
Member  
Dr. T. Haque (Member Secretary)  
Director, CSD

### **RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (RPC) MEMBERS**

1. Prof. P.M. Bhargava  
Chairperson
2. Prof. T. Haque  
Director (Convenor)
3. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran  
Regional Director
4. Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty  
Editor, SOCIAL CHANGE
5. Ms. Sheela Sabu  
Administrative Officer
5. Shri SP. Tucker, IAS  
Member  
Principal Secretary  
Planning Department, Govt. of AP
6. Prof. Ramakrishna  
Ramaswamy  
Member  
Vice Chancellor, Hyderabad Central University, Hyderabad
7. Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad  
Member
8. Prof. E. Haribabu  
Member  
Dept. of Sociology, University of Hyderabad
9. Dr. B.C. Muthayya  
Member  
Former Director  
Centre for Behavioural and Organisational Development and Dy DG, NIRD, Hyderabad (till December 2011)
10. Dr. (Mrs.) Y. Saraswati Rao,  
Member  
Former Vice Chancellor, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur
11. Dr. N. Vasanthi  
Member  
RBI Professor
12. Dr. L. Reddeppa  
Member  
Associate Professor, CSD
13. Shri B.N. Yugandhar  
Member  
Visiting Professor, CSD

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE (AFC) MEMBERS**

1. Ms. C. P. Sujaya  
Chairperson
2. Prof. T. Haque  
Director (Convenor)
3. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran  
Regional Director
4. Dr. Ramesh Dadich  
Member, ICSSR  
Representative
5. Ms. Sheela Sabu
6. Administrative Officer
7. Mr. Izhar Ali  
Finance Officer

**MANAGING/ FINANCE COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE  
(AS ON 31.3.13)**

1. Dr. P.M. Bhargava  
Chairman
2. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran  
Member-Secretary  
Regional Director, CSD
3. Dr. Ranjit Sinha  
Member  
Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi
4. Representative of ICSSR  
Member

# FACULTY

## AT DELHI

### Professor Muchkund Dubey

**(President)** started his career as a lecturer in Economics in the Patna University and later joined the Indian Foreign Service. He served as the High Commissioner of India to Bangladesh and the Permanent Representative to U.N. Organisations in Geneva. He also worked for the UNDP for five years. He retired in November 1991 after serving as the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. He then joined the School of International Studies, JNU, as Professor, where he taught for close to eight years. He is researching a wide array of issues related to world economy, international monetary and trading systems, security and disarmament, South Asian cooperation and international relations. He was the Chairman of the Committee on the Common School System in Bihar.

Professor Dubey has written a large number of articles, papers and chapters on international security and disarmament matters, international development cooperation, world order issues, and social and economic development in India. His papers have been published in national and international journals. He has edited three books, including *Indian Society Today: Challenges of Equality, Integration and Empowerment*; co-edited three books; and is the author of *Unequal Treaty: World Trading Order after GATT*.

**Prof. T. Haque (Director)** is a well known agricultural economist. Before joining CSD, he was Chairman, Commission for Agricultural Costs of Prices, Govt. of India for more than 5 years and ICAR National Fellow/Professor at the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi for five years. He served as consultant to several international organizations such as ILO, FAO, AARDO, The World Bank and ICA. He also served as visiting Fellow to IFPRI, U.S.A. Oxford University, U.K. and University of Alberta, Canada. Prof. Haque worked as member/chairman of several professional societies, working groups and advisory boards of Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, CII, ICAR, NIRD, HIRD and others. Prof. Haque has published six books, nineteen research reports and seventy five research papers and articles in journals of national and international repute.

**Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, (Distinguished Professor)** was Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministries of Finance (Revenue) and Rural Development and also served as India's Executive Director in the Asian Development Bank, Manila. While serving in West Bengal he was mainly responsible for developing the methodology of and implementing the 'Operation Banga' which became a model for land

reforms in India. Given his expertise in rural development, agrarian relations and land reforms, labour and Panchayati Raj, he had been entrusted by the Government of India with a variety of assignments. He had been the convener of the Task Force on Panchayats in the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for almost a decade. In the academic field, he is Chancellor's nominee as a Member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta as well as a Member of the Court of the University of Kalyani. He was also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata from 1982 to 1987. He has authored many scholarly articles in reputed national journals and newspapers on topical subjects.

#### **Professor Amit Bhaduri**

**(Distinguished Professor)** after his degrees in Economics from the Universities of Calcutta and Cambridge received Ph.D. from Cambridge University. He has several honours and awards to his credit: Stevenson Prize for the best piece of research (Cambridge, 1966), Honorary Life Fellowship of the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (1974), ICSSR Prize in recognition of original work in Economics (1983) and Honorary Life Professorship of Jawaharlal Nehru University (1986). He held teaching positions in the Presidency College, Kolkata, Pembroke College, Cambridge; Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi; Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; Stanford University, USA; El College de Mexico, Mexico; Universities of Vienna and Linz,

Austria; University of Bologna, Italy; Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata; University of Bremen, Germany; University of Trondheim, Norway; Wissenschafts Kolleg zu Berlin; Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim; Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Social Sciences; and Department of Political Economy, University of Paiva, Italy. Prof. Bhaduri was Research Consultant to ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, U.N., and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for the Middle East; Vienna Institute of Comparative Economic Studies; and Development Bank of South Africa. Prof. Bhaduri has 5 books to his credit and more than 70 research articles in international journals of repute.

**Shri K. B. Saxena (Visiting Professor)** was a teacher of Political Science in the University of Delhi before he joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1964 and held important government positions such as Joint Secretary, Land Reforms; Addl. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bihar; Secretary in the Ministries of Welfare, Rural Development and Health, Government of India. He was Principal Adviser to the Planning Commission as well. He prepared the report on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes for the National Human Rights Commission. He has contributed a number of articles/papers and edited several books.

**Professor Manoranjan Mohanty (Distinguished Professor)** did his Ph.D. in 1971 from the University of

California, Berkeley on 'Chinese Revolution and the Indian Communist Movement'. At post-graduation from the University of Delhi, he stood first class first. He received Karan Singh Award, C.T. Chacko Prize and the National Scholarship. He served the University of Delhi in the Department of Political Science at various levels. He is the Co-chairperson and Hon. Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, CSDS; Visiting Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; President, Orissa Research Institute and Fellow Emeritus, Developing Countries Research Centre, University of Delhi. He had visiting assignments at Moscow, Berkeley, Oxford, Amsterdam, Lagos, Los Angeles, California, etc. He conducted a number of international studies and published articles/papers in numerous national and international periodicals. He has more than 10 books to his credit. His interest is in People's Rights and Peace Movement.

**Professor Hari Mohan Mathur (Visiting Professor)** has wide experience in resettlement issues, having worked during the last 10 years with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other developmental agencies. The experience covers a variety of projects, including dams for hydropower and irrigation, thermal power, coal mining, urban improvement, canals and highways. As staff consultant to the Asian Development Bank, he prepared a Resettlement Plan for the Calcutta

Environmental Improvement Project (2000). Working recently on other ADB projects, he helped establish a Social Development & Resettlement Unit within the National Highways Authority of India (2001) and carried out a review of the NHAI resettlement experience (2003). Earlier as a member of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), he served the Government of India and held highest positions including Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. He had also served as Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan. He was posted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia as Development Administration Specialist at the UN Asia and Pacific Development Centre (1982-84), and in Kampala as UN Adviser, Adviser to the Government of Uganda (1984-86) on development management. He is the Editor of Resettlement News, published twice a year. He has authored and edited numerous books on resettlement, anthropology and development and published several articles in international journals. His publications on resettlement include: *Development, Displacement and Resettlement: Focus on Asian Experiences*, edited with Michael Cernea (Vikas 1955), *Managing Projects that Involve Resettlement: Case Studies from Rajasthan, India* (World Bank/EDI 1997) and *Development Projects and Impoverishment Risks: Resettling Project-Affected People in India*, edited with David Marsden (Oxford 1998). As editor of the *Eastern Anthropologist*, he brought out its special issue on resettlement (2000).

**Professor Praful Bidwai** holds the Durgabai Deshmukh Chair in Social Development, Equity and Human Security at CSD. He is an independent political analyst and columnist, a social science researcher, and an activist on issues of global justice, development, labour, peace, human rights and the environment. He has written and contributed to several books. His latest book, ***The Politics of Climate Change and the Global Crisis: Mortgaging Our Future*** (Orient BlackSwan), was published in November 2011. He has held many academic positions, including a Senior Fellowship at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, and was Karl Loewenstein Fellow in Political Science and Jurisprudence at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass, USA (1992-93). He co-authored, with Achin Vanaik, ***South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament*** (Oxford University Press) 1999.

Bidwai has been a member of the Indian Council of Social Science Research governing body, a member of the Court of Jawaharlal Nehru University and of the Executive Councils of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, and Rajiv Gandhi (formerly Arunachal Pradesh) University, Itanagar. He has been a Fellow since 1987 of the Transnational Institute, Amsterdam, an international fellowship of scholar-activists exploring alternative approaches to development, globalisation, environmental protection and international conflicts. He was a Visiting Professor at the Nelson Mandela Centre for

Peace and Conflict Resolution, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi (2007-8). He co-edited ***Labour Movement in India: Documents 1941-1947***, 2 vols (Indian Council of Historical Research) 2006, and has written extensively on social movements and the Left parties. He is currently working on a full-length study of the crisis of the Indian Left.

**Dr. (Ms.) M.K. Jabbi (Senior Fellow)** did her B. A. Hons and Masters in Psychology with specialisations in clinical psychology and psychopathology. She was a gold medallist both at the graduation as well as at the post-graduation level. She was awarded the UGC Junior Research Fellowship for her doctoral thesis on religious identity and prejudice in Sikh students for her Ph. D. (1980). She has been in the Council since then and has worked on almost two dozen projects on a wide range of issues including literacy, health, population and issues related to children, women and tribals. She has undertaken several evaluation studies in the field of literacy and has co-edited three books besides publishing a number of papers in reputed journals. She has organised a number of seminars and conducted training programmes on M&E. She was sponsored by the UNFPA to attend a five-week Training workshop on Women in Management organised by the Centre for Development and Population Activities, Washington, D.C.

**Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi (Associate Fellow)** has done his Doctorate on Dalit Women and Social Development: A Sociological Study of

Lucknow District from the University of Lucknow in Sociology. His main areas of interest are rural studies, women and dalits. He has presented and published several papers in national and international seminars, conferences and journals.

**Dr. Sonali Mukherjee (Associate Fellow)** has worked extensively on Gender and Development issues. She has done her doctoral research among the Bison-horn Maria of Bastar region of Chattishgarh from the University of Delhi, Delhi. She was a Research Associate in the Women's Studies Programme, JNU where she worked on two projects, Gender and Urban Governance, sponsored by UNIFEM, New Delhi and Adverse Sex- Ratio, sponsored by ACTIONAID, New Delhi. As a Research Associate she organised various workshops as well. She was also an Assistant Professor in Sociology at the Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi where she taught Sociology, Gender and Human Rights. As an Assistant Professor she organised and conducted education trips for the Sociology Hons students. She has also taught Social Anthropology at IGNOU, New Delhi. She has developed a course on development for the University of Victoria, Canada. She has presented many research papers in various national and international journals and seminars. Her research interests include Gender and Sustainable Development, Gender and Governance, Adverse Sex ratio, Gender Mainstreaming, Women's Livelihood, Women's Property Rights, Participatory Governance,

Citizenship, Social Accountability, Research Methodology, Social Movements. She has 15 years of fieldwork experience among various tribes and caste communities.

**Mr. Gitesh Sinha (Research Officer)** did his Masters in Computer Applications with specialisations in database. He has vast experience in data analysis of various agricultural and rural data sets. He worked as a Research Associate (Database) at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for various projects sponsored by national & international organisations like the World Bank, ICAR, TATA Trust and Gates Foundation. He also worked with the Rural Development Institute, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), and Institute for Human Development (IHD) for different projects. His area of interest includes analysis of various agricultural activities like livestock, dairy industries, food safety and market price.

**Ms. Ankita Gupta (Research Associate)**, has completed her M. Phil in Economics from JNU and is pursuing her Ph.D in Economics from the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), JNU, New Delhi. She has worked as a Consultant with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, for the committee set up to look into the "Ownership, price fixation, value addition and marketing of minor forest produce" under the chairmanship of Dr.T.Haque. The work included rigorous data

collection at household level from nine PESA states and report writing.

**Ms. Purtika Kalra (Research Assistant)** has done her Graduation in Economics from University of Delhi in 2008 and Masters in Economics from University of Warwick, England. During the entire course of her study, she has been concerned with economic growth; she analysed the relationship between the economic growth and GDP of France. The dissertation during her masters' programme focused on the time series analysis of the impact of the global financial crisis on India's exports.

## **AT HYDERABAD**

**Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran** is a sociologist and legal researcher and was awarded the VKRV Rao Prize for Social Science Research in the field of Social Aspects of Law by the ICSSR in 2003. Earlier in 1992-93, she was recipient of the Rockefeller Humanist in Residence Fellowship at Hunter College, City University of New York. She was part of the founding faculty of NALSAR University of Law where she taught sociology and law for a decade, 1999-2009, and is a founder member of Asmita Resource Centre for Women set up in 1991, where she has coordinated research and legal outreach for women. She has worked on rights of indigenous communities and with community based disability rights groups in rural areas. Her work has focussed on understanding the social foundations of non-

discrimination, violence against women, and questions of constitutionalism and social justice in India.

Kalpana Kannabiran has been the General Secretary of the Indian Association for Women's Studies, 1998-2000 and is active in the International Sociological Association. She was a Member of the Expert Group on the Equal Opportunity Commission, Government of India, 2007-2008, and member of the Expert Group on Legal Education Reform in Kerala, Government of Kerala. She is a member of the Curriculum Development Committee of the UGC for Women's Studies and is a member of the editorial advisory committee of Gender and Society, Contributions to Indian Sociology and the Review of Women's Studies of Economic and Political Weekly.

**Professor N. Vasanthi**, RBI Chair Professor in CSD, specializes in law. She joined CSD with a rich experience of teaching law at a premier law university, NALSAR University of Law for over 11 years. Her areas of specialization have been constitutional law and she has taught courses including comparative constitutional law, law and poverty and tax laws among others. She has written on issues of gender, disability, labour and clinical legal education and has several research projects to her credit including one on "Regulatory Impact of Legislation on Domestic Work" for ICSSR. Her recent publications include an article for the Economic and Political Weekly on "Addressing

Paid Domestic work: A public policy concern." Her book on Constitutional Policy and Environmental jurisprudence was published in 2006. She has organized workshops on human rights for persons with disability as well as capacity building workshops for women managers in higher education as part of a UGC initiative.

**Dr. Reddeppa**, an economist, has over the past two decades specialised in two broad areas: Small Industry and Self Employment; and the Development of Vulnerable Groups. Within these areas, he has conducted independent research on micro credit, and has closely studied state welfare programmes in the sectors of minor irrigation, horticulture, land purchase and distribution, animal husbandry and agriculture and allied activities. His long term work on the economic support schemes offered by the government to vulnerable sections has focussed on the degree and extent to which these schemes have had a positive impact on family income, livelihood and food security, and the extent to which the goal of poverty alleviation has been met. With a wide ranging experience in quantitative and qualitative research, Dr. Reddeppa has participated in national and international seminars, directed nineteen studies, and published sixteen papers in journals and edited volumes. His most recent publication, a book titled Food Security in India (Delhi: Kanishka) was published in 2011.

In terms of the future directions in his work, Dr. Reddeppa remains concerned with the operational problems in achieving the maximum inclusion of the very poor in the framework of entitlements; measurement of income poverty and budget leakages in the name of poverty alleviation; and effective strategies for the realization by the state of the guarantee of universal access to basic infrastructure for sustainable development, especially of the very poor and vulnerable.

**Dr. Surapa Raju** has been with CSD for nearly two and half decades. Primarily interested in Fisheries Economics, Rural Development and Education, he has been on the research team of as many as 30 Research Projects related to fisheries, agriculture and others funded by State and Central Governments, World Bank, etc.

With a specialization in the fisheries sector and fishing communities, he has travelled widely in coastal, riverine and inland fishing villages across Andhra Pradesh, gaining a personal experience and understanding of the problems and issues that beset fishing communities across these ecological areas. As a constituency characterized by high skill, very strong religio-cultural practices, insular community structures and chronic poverty, this sector prompted Dr. Raju to focus his research work on fishing communities examining closely the impact of development programmes, the sources of social disadvantage and marginalization and the relevance, distribution and

spread of development aid in this sector, and a close study of common property resources in marine villages. At present he is carrying out a project sponsored by the Planning Commission on "Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its effect on development of fisheries: A study on Motorization of traditional crafts and HSD oil Schemes" and is formulating a project that looks at the differentials in male and female age at marriage among a cross section of fishing communities.

**Sujit Mishra** is an economist who has specialised in Development Economics for his doctoral thesis and in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics in his post doctoral research. Prior to joining the CSD team in 2006, he worked with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi as Associate Fellow. His research experience covers varied themes such as Development induced Displacement, the complex of issues in the mining sector and the environment and development implications of climate change. Having published widely in these areas, currently Dr Mishra is engaged in investigating the causes for the drop in female age at marriage in Andhra Pradesh and its implications.

A skilled practitioner and teacher of research methods, with long experience in designing and conducting the ICSSR research methodology workshops and courses for doctoral scholars at CSD, Dr Mishra's research skills include impact assessment, economic analysis, and statistics.

**Pratyusna Patnaik** obtained her Doctorate Degree in Sociology from University of Mysore in the year 2008 through Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. Having completed Ph.D, she started her career as a Faculty member at Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) Hyderabad in the year 2007, and subsequently joined Council for Social Development in July, 2008, where at present she is working as an Assistant Professor.

She worked in the area of Democratic Decentralisation for her Ph.D, focusing on the issues of participation of marginalised communities, rural power structure, accountability and transparency in local governance. Her publications are in the broad area of democratic decentralisation, and has presented papers on the same theme in various seminars and conferences. Dr. Patnaik has received two independent research grants from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). At present, she is working on a project on 'Caste, Gender and Tribe in the Institutions of Forest Governance' sponsored by ICSSR, New delhi.

**Soumya Vinayan** - Trained in economics, Soumya's work lies at the crossroads of modern industrialization and artisanal communities with special reference to hand/machine weaving. Tracing the economic history of the (present) dominant player of textile industry in India, namely, the emergence of powerloom sector is her main area of

research interest. Political economy of financing higher education and the emergence of the private player; theory and praxis of intellectual property regimes and its interplay in realizing distributive 'rent' to artisanal mode of production also form core areas of research she undertakes. Her work is also reflective and interpretive of the global regimes of governance and the deep impact it has on the local.

Recipient of ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowship from Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Soumya holds a doctoral degree in economics from University of Hyderabad. She has been Visiting Scholar at the German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany (July – December 2007) under the Managing Global Governance Programme of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany and India Studies Centre, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand (February 2012) under the ICSSR-NRCT Bilateral Exchange of Scholars Programme.

**Sam Gundimeda** is a political scientist with a doctorate from SOAS, London. A recipient of the Ford Foundation International Fellowship for his doctoral research, his work has attempted to promote a nuanced understanding of dalit politics in India.

Sam is passionate about the idea of democracy, which for him has the capacity to not only to set the people free – free from the cages of dictatorships, aristocracies, and other undemocratic forms of

governments, but importantly also has the ability to provide the people both collectively as well as individually, avenues for their self-actualisations. Far from being a mere form of governance or government in Foucauldian terms, democracy for him represents our collective quest for cooperative life as well as each individual's pursuit of her happiness. In a country torn asunder in the name of caste, community, race and religion, Sam Gundimeda's work concentrates on understanding the demands of the marginalized for social justice, their claims for a just distribution of political power, dignity and respect. It is his conviction that the project of democracy in India can only be realised through these demands and claims of the marginalized.

**Mr. D. Sunder Raj** is with the CSD since 1997. He holds Masters Degree in Economics from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. His areas of interest are Participatory Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation, People's Participation, Development & Displacement and Women Empowerment. He has actively participated and played significant role in many research studies, Evaluation Studies and Training Programmes taken up by the Council. He has published 30 research articles in different journals and edited volumes and also published two edited books jointly.

**B. Ramesh** has an M.Phil in Social Work from Nagarjuna University and is a doctoral candidate there. He joined CSD as a CAPART Young Professional on deputation in 2007 and was subsequently appointed as

Research Associate in CSD in 2008. He has been part of the research team of all major projects in CSD since 2008, and has participated in seminars, workshops and conferences on different aspects of rural development. Since 2011, he has been primarily engaged in the programme, "Realising Social and Economic Rights of Adivasi Communities" in CSD.

**Mr. Pasunoori Kumar** is responsible for IT Management and Computer

Applications at CSD. He has been with CSD since 1998. Apart from overseeing IT efficiency on a daily basis, Mr. Kumar has also been actively involved in providing vital technical support for ongoing research projects. He is part of the team responsible for preparation of training materials on data collection tools and processing for ICSSR Courses conducted at CSD for doctoral research scholars.

## **FACULTY**

### **CSD, DELHI**

1. Prof. Muchkund Dubey  
President
2. Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay  
Distinguished Professor
3. Dr T. Haque  
Director
4. Prof. Amit Bhaduri  
Distinguished Professor
5. Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty  
Distinguished Professor
6. Prof. Deepak Nayyar  
Distinguished Professor
7. Prof. K. B. Saxena  
Visiting Professor
8. Prof. Praful Bidwai  
Durgabai Deshmukh Chair in  
Social Development
9. Prof. Imrana Qadeer  
Distinguished Professor
10. Dr Hari Mohan Mathur  
Visiting Professor
11. Dr. Surajit Deb  
Consultant
12. Mr. Gopal Krishna Thakur  
Education Specialist
13. Dr Prashant Kumar Trivedi (on  
Lien)  
Fellow
14. Mr. Ambarish Rai  
RTE Convener
15. Dr Sonali Mukherjee  
Associate Fellow
16. Dr Arathi P. M.  
Associate Fellow
17. Ms Ankita Gupta  
Senior Research Associate
18. Ms Anamika Priyadarshini  
Senior Research Associate

19. Ms Vijaylakshmi Balakrishnan  
Fellow
20. Ms Poornima Joshi  
Associate Editor
21. Mr. Gitesh Sinha  
Research Officer
22. Ms. Parul Gupta  
RTE Team Member
23. Ms. Purtika Kalra  
Research Assistant

## **FACULTY**

### **SRC, HYDERABAD**

1. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran  
Regional Director
2. Dr S. Indrakant  
RBI Chair Professor
3. Mr B. N. Yugandhar  
Visiting Professor
4. Dr L. Reddeppa  
Associate Professor
5. Dr Sujit Kumar Mishra  
Associate Professor
6. Dr S. Surapa Raju  
Assistant Professor
7. Dr Pratyusna Patnaik  
Assistant Professor
8. Dr Soumya Vinayan  
Assistant Professor
9. Dr Sambaiah Gundemeda  
Assistant Professor
10. Dr Suresh Jagannadham  
Assistant Professor
11. Dr Vijay Korra  
Assistant Professor
12. Mr. B. Ramesh  
Research Associate
13. Dr K. Rama Patnaik  
Visiting Fellow
14. Dr M. Sridhar  
Post Doctoral Fellow

15. Dr Satyam Sunkari  
Post Doctoral Fellow

16. Dr Sandhya Maliye  
Post Doctoral Fellow

## **STAFF**

### **DELHI**

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE STAFF**

Ms. Sheela Sabu	Administrative Officer
Mr. Izhar Ali	Finance Officer
Mr. Harpal Singh	Executive Secretary to the President
Ms. Gurmeet Kaur	Librarian
Ms. Tamali Sengupta	Asst. Data Management Supervisor
Mr. S. K. Ray	Senior Accounts Assistant
Ms. Reeta Khurana	Sr. Admn. & Account Asstt.
Mr. Parveen Bhardwaj	Accounts Assistant
Ms. Premlata Puri	Receptionist/ Tel. Operator
Mr. Suraj Pal Keer	Assistant System Manager
Mr. Dev Dutt	Computer Technical Asstt
Ms. Chinmoyee Sanyal	Office Assistant
Ms. Lovely Nagpal	Computer Assistant
Ms. Amrita Mondal	P.S. to Director

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF**

Mr. Nand Lal	Driver
Mr. Dhyan Singh	Driver
Mr. Praveen Kumar	Driver-cum-Peon
Mr. Vijay Pal	Peon
Mr. Ratan Singh Rana	Watchman
Mr. Ram Sewak	Mali-cum-Peon
Mr. Roshan Lal	Electrician
Mr. Harshmani Kukreti	Peon
Mr. Khadak Singh	Peon
Mr. Vinod Kumar	Safai Karamchari-cum-Peon
Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Safai Karamchari-cum-Peon

## **HYDERABAD**

### **Academic Support Staff**

1.	Sri P. Satya Nagesh	Assistant Librarian
2.	Sri D. Sunder Raj	Research Associate
3.	Sri B. Ramesh	Research Associate
4.	Sri P. Kumar	Assistant Programmer
5.	Ms. A. Jyotsna	CAPART Young Professional

### **ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

1.	Sri K. Sanjiva Rao	Admin. & Accts. Officer
2.	Sri B. Laxminarayana Rao	Manager (Services)
3.	Sri Y.S.S. Prasad	Secretary to Regional Director
4.	Ms. K. Mahalakshmi	Stenographer
5.	Ms. P. Lalitha Kumari	Typist-Clerk

### **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF**

1.	Sri Ch. Shanker Reddy	Driver-cum-Office Assistant
2.	Sri B. Pratap Reddy	Electrician-cum-Driver
3.	Sri D.L. Sunil Kumar	Office Assistant
4.	Sri K. Umamaheswara Rao	Office Assistant
5.	Smt. T. Santamma	Sweeper (Retired on June 30, 2011)
6.	Sri P. Mariyadas	Office Assistant

# **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Council for Social Development

Sangha Rachana, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

Amount in `									
For the Year Ended 31-Mar-12	EXPENDITURE	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-13			For the Year Ended 31-Mar-12	INCOME	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-13		
		General Account	Other Grants Account	Total			General Account	Other Grants Account	Total
29,230,876	Salaries and Allowances		17,263,624	30,776,420	6,900,000	ICSSR - Recurring Grants	8,500,000	-	8,500,000
13,000	Honorarium	362,000	-	362,000	5,000,000	Grant from the Government of Andhra Pradesh	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
395,733	PF Contribution and Admin Charges	404,801	50,496	455,297		Interest on Fixed Deposits			
2,611,097	Gratuity and Leave Encashment	3,130,214	-	3,130,214	5,444,116	-Delhi	6,029,430		
92,340	LTC and Medical	34,336	-	34,336	285,883	-Hyderabad	572,398	6,601,828	-
63,450	Uniforms Travelling and Conveyance	39,575	-	39,575					
1,846,112		301,946	2,324,323	2,626,269		Prior Period Income (ICSSR - Pay Arrear Provision)	875,156		875,156
569,233	Boarding and Lodging	86,339	594,799	681,138					
304,669	Printing and Stationery	150,495	233,571	384,066		Lease Rent			
259,450	Telephone, Internet and Postage	271,570	80,159	351,729	8,383,500	- Premises Rent - Delhi	9,850,576	-	9,850,576
-	Advertisement Charges	42,640	-	42,640					
-	Hospitality	82,492	-	82,492		Recovery for Maintenance of Facilities and Amenities			
-	Miscellaneous Expenses	38,261	-	38,261	6,706,800	- World Bank	1,285,470	-	1,285,470
-	Bank Charges	2,099	-	2,099					
1,036,042	Property Tax	2,370,673	-	2,370,673		OTHER GRANTS			
-	Prior Period Property Tax	7,514,995	-	7,514,995					
585,494	Vehicle Hiring, Running and Maintenance	285,160	-	285,160		Unutilised Grants as at 01.04.2012	7,634,062		
-	Consultancy and Fellowship Expenses	-	500,000	500,000		Less : Grants Receivable as at 01.04.2012		4,602,951	
58,883	Computers	52,183	-	52,183			3,031,111		
82,154	Maintenance Equipments	96,130	-	96,130		Add :			
113,466	Maintenance Air Conditioner	100,739	-	100,739		- Grants/ Income Received during the year	35,282,359		
647,395	Maintenance Maintenance	667,496	-	667,496		- Amount transferred from Research and			

1,367	Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance	8,334	-	8,334		Development Fund to meet Project Deficits	<u>3,092,755</u>		
801,793	Electricity and Water Charges	808,970	-	808,970			41,406,225		
381,119	Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	363,033	360,949	723,982		Less : Compulsory apportionment of Interest on RBI Corpus Fund to the Corpus Fund	1,140,964		
382,839	Books and Journals	89,370	108,564	197,934		Less : Unutilised Grants as at 31.03.2013	<u>16,399,961</u>		
172,772	Library Expenses	273,627	-	273,627					
94,500	Annual Report Legal and Professional Fees	101,514	-	101,514			23,865,300		
109,986		119,356	-	119,356	19,636,374	Add : Grants Receivable as at 31.03.2013	<u>2,839,949</u>	-	26,705,249
55,150	IIC Membership Fees	55,900	-	55,900					26,705,249
168,835	Social Change Journal DDML/ CDDM/ Seminars/ Programmes	117,863	-	117,863	135,000	Contribution for Training and Workshop	249,000		249,000
613,403		572,758	990,748	1,563,506	66,277	Contribution for use of DDML Hall	210,543	-	210,543
194,808	Security Expenses Training Course/ Programme	305,126	-	305,126	175,323	Royalty	197,705	-	197,705
652,982		-	-	-		Miscellaneous Income			
-	Data Entry/ Processing	-	62,149	62,149	33,220	- Delhi	92,904		
2,835,807	Research Expenses Other Administrative Expenses	-	1,263,606	1,263,606	87,164	- Hyderabad	<u>52,566</u>	145,470	-
1,376,436		-	2,780,334	2,780,334					145,470
1,258,825	Sub-letting Charges Social Development Report CSD Working Papers/ Publications	743,067	-	743,067		Liabilities written back			
-		142,500	-	142,500	84,812	- Delhi	554,004		
-		77,450	-	77,450	964,439	- Hyderabad	<u>-</u>	554,004	-
	Auditors' Remuneration								554,004
95,033	- Audit Fees - Certification of FCRA	99,600	5,618	105,218		Amount transferred from			
24,818	Return/ Others - Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	-	1,326,597	- Research and Development Fund	-	-	-
7,445		-	-	-					
73,743	Loss on Sale of Assets	77,654	-	77,654					
	Depreciation								
643,432	- Delhi	513,713	-	513,713					
14,530	- Hyderabad	14,516	-	14,516					
	Project Equipments	-	86,310	86,310					
	Amount transferred to :								
	- Development Fund		-	2,760,920					

1,768,950	(Hyderabad)	2,760,920						
-	- Fixed Assets Fund (Hyderabad)	4,692,660	-	4,692,660				
	- Publication Fund	1,984,080		1,984,080				
	- Building							
1,500,000	Development and Infrastructure	-	-	-				
	Fund							
4,091,538	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet	801	-	801				
<b>55,229,505</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,469,751</b>	<b>26,705,250</b>	<b>70,175,001</b>	<b>55,229,505</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,469,752</b>	<b>26,705,249</b>
								<b>70,175,001</b>

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

for Council for Social Development

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 008714C

(Krishna Kumar Singh)

Partner

M. No. 077494

(Izhar Ali)

(T. Haque)

Finance Officer

Director

Place : New Delhi

Date :

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

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2013**

						Amount in `
As at 31-Mar-12	LIABILITIES	As at 31-Mar-13	As at 31-Mar-12	ASSETS	As at 31-Mar-12	
	<b>CORPUS FUND (At Hyderabad)</b>			<b>FIXED ASSETS (AT COST)</b>		
27,500,000	Balance as per last Account	27,500,000		(As per Schedule - C)		
	Add : Additional Grant received during the year 2012-13	12,500,000				
	Add : Compulsory apportionment of Interest on RBI Corpus Fund	<u>1,140,964</u>	41,140,964	11,333,424	Delhi	10,202,690
				2,013,607	Hyderabad	<u>2,034,607</u> 12,237,297
	<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND (At Hyderabad)</b>			<b>FIXED ASSETS (ACQUIRED OUT OF OTHER</b>		
	<b>ICSSR</b>			<b>GRANTS)</b>		
2,503,339	Balance as per last Account	2,503,339		(As per Schedule - D)		
	Add: Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>2,760,920</u>	5,264,259			
				290,421	Delhi	293,191
	<b>TRAINING AND PUBLICATION FUND (At Hyderabad)</b>			(As per Schedule - E)		
46,845	Balance as per last Account		46,845	11,447,754	Hyderabad	<u>13,878,718</u> 14,171,909
	<b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>			<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC.</b>		
22,312,381	Balance as per last Account	22,312,381		(As per Schedule - F)		
	Less : Transfer (net) to Other Grants Account	<u>3,092,755</u>				
		19,219,626		104,883,504	Cash and Bank Balances (including Fixed Deposits)	134,799,773
	Less : Expenditure incurred during the year	<u>3,682,606</u>	15,537,020	6,544,101	Grants Receivable	3,856,255
				357,300	Security Deposits	351,410
	<b>BUILDING DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND</b>			1,193,281	Loans, Advances, Etc.	7,018,636
1,500,000	Balance as per last Account	1,500,000		1,061,121	Tax Deducted at Source	<u>1,923,991</u> 147,950,065
	Less : Expenditure incurred during the year	<u>222,528</u>	1,277,472			

**FIXED ASSETS FUND**

For Assets procured out of Other Grants  
 - Delhi

290,421	Balance as per last Account	290,421	
	Add : Additions during the year	<u>99,345</u>	
		389,766	
	Less : Adjustments during the year	<u>4</u>	
		389,762	
	Less : Depreciation for the year	<u>96,571</u>	293,191
	- Hyderabad		
11,447,755	Balance as per last Account	11,447,755	
	Add : Additions during the year	<u>4,794,350</u>	
		16,242,105	
	Less : Depreciation for the year	2,363,386	13,878,719

**DEPRECIATION FUND**

- Delhi

8,008,472	Balance as per last Account	8,008,472	
	Add : Depreciation for the year	<u>513,713</u>	
		8,522,185	
	Less : Adjustment during the year	<u>1,126,614</u>	7,395,571
	- Hyderabad		
232,717	Balance as per last Account	232,717	
	Add : Depreciation for the year	<u>14,516</u>	247,233

**GENERAL FUND**

38,146,691	Balance as per last Account	38,146,691	
	Add : Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred		
	from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>801</u>	38,147,492

**UNUTILISED OTHER GRANTS**

(As per Schedule -A)

4,192,761	- Delhi	2,019,427		
3,441,302	- Hyderabad	<u>14,380,534</u>	16,399,961	
-	<b>PUBLICATION FUND</b>		1,984,080	
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>			
	(As per Schedule - B)			
6,306,007	- Delhi	20,863,027		
13,195,822	- Hyderabad	<u>11,883,438</u>	32,746,465	
<b>139,124,513</b>	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>174,359,272</b>	<b>139,124,513</b>	<b>T O T A L</b>
				<b>174,359,271</b>

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 Council for Social Development

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

(Izhar Ali) (T. Haque)  
Finance Officer Director

(Krishna Kumar Singh)  
Partner  
M. No. 077494

Place : New Delhi  
Date :



## **Council for Social Development**

Sangha Rachna,  
53 Lodhi Estate,  
New Delhi – 110003, India  
Tel: 91-11-24615383, 24692655, 24611700, 24618660  
Fax: 91-11-24616061 <[csdnd@del2.vsnl.net.in](mailto:csdnd@del2.vsnl.net.in)>  
[www.csdindia.org](http://www.csdindia.org)

## **Southern Regional Centre**

5-6-151, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500030  
Tel: 40-24016395 Fax: 91-40-24001958  
[www.csdu.org](http://www.csdu.org)