

Annual Report 2009-10



CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

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Director's Report

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS)'s objective is to conduct research and teaching activities in social sciences. In the year 2009-10, the Centre carried out its research activities in a number of areas that included rural development, food security, health, water management, education, poverty alleviation programmes, natural resources, public finance, infrastructure, state business relation, forest rights, child development, gender equality, and biotechnology. As this list reveals, while CESS faculty members have continued to work on conventional topics of long-term relevance, they have responded to several emerging issues in social development as well.

To mention a few major developments in 2009-10, the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR) with financial support from the Jamshedji Tata Trust for study on the interface of human livelihoods and natural resources, 'WASHCost' project aims at improving sustainability, cost efficiency and equity of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) service delivery and an ongoing longitudinal study 'Young Lives', carried out in collaboration with the Oxford University, attempts to track changing nature of childhood poverty among 3000 children over a period of 15 years. Another longitudinal study attempts to evaluate impact of poverty alleviation programmes for the self employed focusing on empowerment of women, asset base of women, food security, vulnerability and coping mechanism.

On the administrative front, Professor C S Murthy left CESS in September 2009 after serving for about 9 for years. Another development was Modernization of Library with Air-conditioning and new furniture and workstations, computers with internet facility.

In this year, the faculty and students published 5 books, 16 journal articles including few in international journals and 21 articles in the edited books, 7 monographs and 12 working papers. They also presented 47 research papers in different international and national seminars and conferences in India and abroad, delivered several guest lecturers in universities and other institutes, acted as resource persons in various meetings and committees. Four Ph. D students and Five M. Phil students were awarded degrees during this year. The Centre organized a number of seminars and guest lecturers during the year 2009-10.

These and other initiatives documented in this report provide an opportunity to CESS to enrich its knowledge and serve the nation in contributing to its role as a think tank.

Manoj Panda

About CESS

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Act in the year 1980. Appreciating its role in the promotion of research and training, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) recognized it as a national institute in the year 1986 and included CESS in its network of institutions. The CESS celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the year 2005-06.

The Centre pursues of prioritized studies as per the Centre's own research agenda and carries out sponsored projects by government and international organizations. A judicious mix of the two has been found necessary to ensure optimum utilization of the available research capabilities developed over the years by the Centre. Collaborative Research projects are also found to provide desirable exposure to international experiences and current practices besides profitable interaction with eminent social scientists at national and international levels.

MANAGEMENT

The Management of the Centre is vested in two bodies' viz., Board of Governors and Executive Council. The Director of the Centre is responsible to the Executive Council and the Board of Governors in all matters concerning the development and functioning of the Centre.

The Board of Governors consists of eminent academicians and social scientists nominated from among the founder members and representatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). The Director of CESS is the Member Secretary of the Board of Governors as well as the Chief Executive of the Centre. The Executive Council implements the decisions of the Board of Governors and also has the powers to appoint committees for specific functions. Professor K. L. Krishna is currently the Chairman of Board of Governors and Executive Council.

The founder members of the Centre include Prof. C H Hanumantha Rao (former Member, Planning Commission), Sri. B. P. R. Vithal (Member, Tenth Finance Commission), Dr. S. K. Rau (former Director General, NIRD), Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy (former Governor, Reserve Bank of India), Prof. R. Radhakrishna, (Chairman, National Statistical Commission), late Prof. G. Ram Reddy (Founder Vice-Chancellor, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad) and late Dr. Waheeduddin Khan (first Director of the Centre).

RESEARCH

CESS is very much conscious of its social responsibility in generating and disseminating knowledge on socio-economic issues of vital importance. The research activities at CESS backed by theoretically sound logic and methodologically rigorous practices are increasingly viewed as providing reliable and authentic source material for making informed choices by policy makers.

The Centre's research revolves around the economic and social problems of Andhra Pradesh as well as of the Indian economy and society. The centre's faculty members have developed expertise in several areas over the years. The research carried out at the CESS can be grouped under two broad categories viz., Micro level and Macro Level Studies. The sectors are growth and equity, agriculture, Irrigation and food Security; state finance; industry and services; education, health; poverty and rural development; district planning; political and institutional issues; environment and natural resources; resettlement and rehabilitation; child development and gender issues. More recently, the Centre has taken up research studies in several areas such as water and forest management, land degradation, education, tourism, poverty alleviation programmes, natural resource management, public finance, infrastructure, state business relation, economic reforms, forest rights, gender equality, biotechnology and intellectual property rights.

Some of these studies also contributed to policy formulation. The Centre had conducted evaluation studies of resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons under major irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh. It designed a programme for the rehabilitation of project affected families which the Government implemented in selected villages. The Centre has estimated the incidence of poverty district wise and examined the levels of living at the micro level. Based on the studies on poverty and unemployment, the Centre designed a programme for Employment Guarantee in Andhra Pradesh.

One of the areas of interest to the Centre is State Finances and Centre State financial relations. The Centre did a number of background studies on several state taxes with the twin objectives of establishing a rational, efficient growth promoting system and of improving its revenue collection for the Expert Committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

A number of studies were carried out in the area of health economics on Public Expenditure on Health Services, the role of Health Insurance, the nature of Utilization of Medical Services, Gender Issues in Health Care Utilization and Nutrition Status & Morbidity levels in Andhra Pradesh.

The Human Development Report prepared by the Centre for the government of Andhra Pradesh in 2007 was a comprehensive review of social sector development

and livelihood issues in the state. Written against the specific and unique context of the economic and social development of the state, it attracted wide attention from policy circles.

Campus

The Centre is situated in the heart of Hyderabad between Ameerpet – Greenlands road. The Centre is housed in the 5 acre campus given by the Osmania University in the premises of the Nizamiah Observatory Campus at Begumpet. The main building has an administrative wing, faculty rooms, seminar rooms, lecture halls, a cartographic laboratory and computer and data-processing unit. There are also separate buildings for Library, Auditorium, Visiting Faculty, and the Guest house.

Library

The Centre's library has a collection of over 22,000 books and other volumes. It receives about 150 Indian and foreign periodicals. As the only depository library of the World Bank in the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Centre receives the Bank's research publications, which are of immense value to the research community.

Funding

The Centre receives financial support in the form of grants-in-aid from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the ICSSR. The other source of funding has been the research studies sponsored by several national and international organizations, Central Government, Planning Commission, Reserve Bank of India, Jamshedji Tata Trust, and international organizations such as Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNICEF, Ford Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, European Union.

Efforts continue to be made to obtain endowments or contributions to the Corpus Fund of the Centre from National and International agencies to further strengthen the research activities at the Centre. The CESS is registered under Section 6(1) (a) of the foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 which enables the Centre to accept contributions from the external agencies for carrying out research work. It has also been approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Ministry of Science and Technology and the Director General of Income Tax (Exemptions), Calcutta under the rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules for the purpose of Section 35 (1) (iii) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

Members of the Board of Governors

Prof. K. L. Krishna	:	Chairman
Sri B.P.R. Vithal, IAS (Retd.)	:	Founder Member
Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	:	Founder Member
Dr. S.K. Rau, IAS (Retd.)	:	Founder Member
Prof. R. Radhakrishna	:	Founder Member
Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.)	:	Founder Member
Sri. Dr. T. Chaterjee, IAS	:	Member, Govt. Nominee
Sri I. G. Sudheer, IAS	:	Member, Govt. Nominee
Sri Y. Ramakrishna	:	Treasurer
Prof. T.C.A. Anant	:	Member Secretary, ICSSR
Dr. S.R.Hashim	:	Member
Prof. Gopal K. Kadekodi	:	Member, ICSSR Nominee
Prof. B. L. Mungekar	:	Member
Prof. Sheila Bhalla	:	Member
Prof. Sharit K. Bhowmik	:	ICSSR Nominee
Prof. S. Sudhakar Reddy	:	Member
Dr. K. S. Reddy	:	Member
Prof. Manoj Panda	:	Member-Secretary and Director

Members of the Executive Council

Prof. K. L. Krishna	-	Chairman
Sri B.P.R. Vithal, IAS (Retd.)	-	Founder Member
Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	-	Special Invitee
Dr. S.K. Rau, IAS (Retd.)	-	Founder Member
Prof. R. Radhakrishna	-	Special Invitee
Sri. G. Sudheer, IAS	-	Member
Sri Y. Ramakrishna	-	Treasurer
Prof. S. Sudhakar Reddy	-	Member
Prof. Manoj Panda	-	Member-Secretary and Director

1. Research Studies

a. Research Projects Completed

1.1. Bauxite Mining in Eastern Ghats: Mapping the Livelihoods of Affected Communities.

Sponsoring agency: Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai

Faculty Team: Prajna Paramita Mishra and M.Gopinath Reddy

Project Start Date: August, 2008; Date of Completion: March, 2010

Objectives of the study are: a) To map the existing livelihoods pattern of the affected communities in the mining and refinery areas. b) To assess how mining will influence the livelihoods of the communities and what exactly will be the benefits and costs from the mining projects, c) To understand the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) packages and to study communities' perception on the same.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary sources of information have been collected for this study. Secondary information was collected from the Socio-Economic Survey of AP, Statistical Abstracts of AP, Geological Survey of India and the EIA reports of the companies. For primary data collection the survey was carried out in different phases from March, 2009 to June 2009. Household survey was carried out with a structured questionnaire with the help of a group of 12 trained assistants. This survey covered 355 households in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh. Another set of qualitative data was collected with the help of a structured village questionnaire. Small group discussions took place on the socio-economic condition of the villages. These discussions were informal in nature. Data were collected from 12 study villages.

Our study areas are situated in the Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh. The study area is divided into four zones, which consist of four mandals: (1) S.Kota Mandal of Vizianagaram District (proposed Jindal Refinery), (2) Anantagiri/Araku Valley Mandal of Visakhapatnam District (proposed Jindal Mining), (3) Makavarapalem Mandal of Visakhapatnam District (proposed Anrak Alumina complex) and (4) G.K.Veedhi Mandal of Visakhapatnam District (proposed Anrak Mining). These zones are the strata of the study. As this is a geographically well-defined area, it is very easy to identify the population by taking all the villages, which are near the proposed mines and refinery areas. The list of villages was prepared with the help of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report. However, a visit to the study area shows that the EIA report did not include the small hamlets.

As per the field report, a list of villages and hamlets which are near the study area was prepared. Given the choice of a target population, the next step was to put together a list of the target population, known as the sample frame population, from which, ultimately, the sample was drawn. Secondly, a list of 15 villages was prepared, which is just within three kilometers from the proposed mines and refinery areas and where land acquisitions have either finished or just started. The sampling of the households was done as per the following procedure: as the villages near the refinery are comparatively bigger, 30 percent of the households were taken as sample households. Habitats near mining areas are small hamlets, so 50 percent of the households were taken as sample households. Finally, 355 households are selected: 138 from Jindal Refinery area, 51 from Jindal Mining area and 166 from Anrak Refinery area.

Summary and Conclusions

This study shows that all project-affected people do not have a sustainable livelihood. Though they are rich in some capital, they are lagging behind in other forms of capital. However, they are trying best to make a living out of their agricultural land, forest and labour. Once mining or a refinery starts, they will be deprived from all these assets. The compensation money paid is not enough for a sustainable living, and as the analysis shows none of them spent the money on alternate livelihoods. Jindal has tried to give a job to the *patta* holder and a share in the company. However, only time will tell how this will work. Again, this displacement policy is not covering the landless and the women. Therefore, Jindal should have tried for some initiative, with the help of the State Government to help the people trying for alternate livelihoods.

The compensation process for Anrak has not yet finalised. However, their compensation package shows that, they are also giving importance to cash compensation. As in Jindal area, here also compensation money is going to unproductive expenditure. However, unlike Jindal, Anrak has not promised any share in the company and is yet to train the people, to whom they have promised job. The Government of AP does not seem to be too keen on this aspect. Mining and Refinery will also have a negative impact on environment and health. Hence, the companies should try and use improved technology, to create less pollution.

Roger Moody, the Editor of *Mines and Communities*, asked, "Is there a real demand for alumina in India to necessitate bauxite mining in the Visakhapatnam Area?" According to him, 600 tons of aluminum in India can be recycled. India should follow the example of Germany, which made recycling of aluminum compulsory. Mining will only benefit the companies, while the poor people will suffer all the related socio-economic and environmental outcomes. All the political parties in opposition are taking bauxite mining in Visakhapatnam as an important issue. But what is the sincerity of the opposition parties? The same

parties forget the issue once they win the elections and might even go ahead with mining. The tribal and civil society organizations are trying their best to resist the mining, but only time will decide the fate of the tribals in Agency Area of Visakhapatnam.

1.2. Study on Fixation of Standard Rent of Buildings in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) Area Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA & UD) Department, Govt of Andhra Pradesh

Faculty Associated: P. Padmanabha Rao and G. K. Mitra

Project Start Date: November 15, 2009, Date of Completion: March, 15, 2010

Objectives of the Project

To arrive at a basis for calculation of standard rent at a percentage of capital value of the residential buildings under the proposed Rent Control Legislation. To arrive at a basis for calculation of standard rent at a percentage of capital value of Various categories of non – residential buildings under the proposed Rent Control Legislation. To carry out a detailed Survey of rental households, Malls, Commercial Establishments to generate base line data and collect information and to know their views on fixation of rental value and the anticipated effects on account of the rent control legislation. To prepare a detail report on fixation of standard rent of buildings.

Methodology of the Project

Review of literature on policies and procedures adopted by various state governments and government of India. Collection of secondary data from the all concerned departments like, Registration Department, GHMC, Revenue and Urban Development's etc and other officials involved in this process. Collection of primary data through random method. For wider interaction on the study results, groups discussions with stake holders, officials, builder community etc will be with the help of all stake holders besides focus group discussions among the rental households, and discussions with project authorities, functionaries involved in this programme. Preparation of sample maps/plans for a clear understanding of the area, where Field study is to be undertaking and also to find out the boundaries of the sample wards / blocks to be studied for fixation of the rental value if necessary. This can help if any changes in the wards / blocks / localities.

Findings

The study covered 5516 rented residential and commercial structures from five zones, 18 Circles in the GHMC area, of which 909 (16.48 percent of the total coverage) sample rented buildings from east zone. From South Zone the study covered 907 (16.44 percent) sample structures, Central zone 1237 (22.42 percent), west zone 1228 (22.26 percent) and the coverage from the north zone is 1235 (22.39 percent). Thus in all 5516 structures i.e. 0.50 percent of the total houses in the GHMC area have been covered. The coverage of sample by nature of use is categorized as 3 uses viz: 1. Residential, 2. Commercial and 3. Both uses. Of the 5516 sample buildings the proportion of residential buildings was 3183 (57.7 percent), 817 commercial buildings (14.8 percent) and the rest 1516 both uses (27.0 percent).

The nature of construction is categorized into 6 types based on roof. They are 1. RCC Posh, 2. RCC roof, 3. Madras Terrace, 4. Mangalore Tiles, 5. Country tiles and 6. ACC Roof / Tin Roof. The study covered 479 RCC posh structures (8.7 percent), 4812 RCC structures (87.2 percent), 9 each of madras terrace and Mangalore terrace roof structures (0.2 percent), 26 Country tiles structures and the rest 181 ACC roof / Tin Roof structures (3.3 percent).

The average percentage of rent for all the sample survey buildings comes to 7.02 percent of the value of the property. By zone wise the study reveals that the percentage is high in west zone (around 10 percent), followed by east zone with 8.3 percent, north zone around 7 percent. The lowest percent is observed in central zone (3.48 percent). This is because west zone is very posh locality where most of the software industries are located and high income group people are residing in this zone. Similar was the case in respect of east zone.

If we look into the percentage of rents for residential usage, the average percentage of rent to the capital value of the property for all sample survey buildings for residential areas comes to 5.77 percent. By zone wise, the percentage is high in west zone (around 9 percent), followed by east zone with 5.93 percent, south zone 5.67 percent. The lowest percent is in central zone (2.83 percent). As stated above this is because west zone is posh locality, most of the business and rich people prefer to stay in this area. Similar was the case in respect of east zone.

In the commercial usage, the average percentage of rent for all sample survey buildings is 9.11 percent of the capital value of the property. By zone wise the percentage is surprisingly high in east zone (11.57 percent), followed by west zone with 10.96 percent and north zone 9.247 percent. As usual the lowest percent is in central zone (4.67 percent). When compared to other zones most of the commercial establishments are located in the east zone. At present the

business establishments are concentrating in the west zone. This can also be observed clearly from the percentage of rents in the west zone.

1.3. Mid Term Appraisal of the 11th Plan of Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: Planning commission, Government of India

Faculty associated: Manoj Panda, S. Galab, G K Mitra, K. S. Reddy, C. Ravi, P. Padmanabha Rao, R. Nageswar Rao, K. S. Babu, K. Chandrasekhar, E. Revathi.

Date of Starting Project: September, 2009, Date of Completion: March 2010

Objectives of the Project

Mid-term appraisal of various monitorable indicators and evaluation of 16 centrally sponsored flagship programmes during the 11th Plan.

Summary and Conclusions

The economy of Andhra Pradesh exhibited strong performance in terms of aggregate growth in recent periods. The state GDP growth at 8.3% per annum during the 10th Plan period was higher than that of all India GDP. The per capita income of the state, which was lower than that of all India till the nineties, has caught up and overtaken the national average since 2000-01. Given the performance of the state for the first two and half years of the 11th Plan period, it would require the state to grow at 11.1% pa for the rest of the plan period in order to achieve the growth rate targeted in the plan period. A realistic growth target for the state would be in the range of 8-8.5%. The state exhibits large regional variations in the levels of development. The coefficient of variation of the per capita income across districts increased from 20% to 23%.

A P has been at the forefront of green revolution in India right from its early days. The growth in agricultural sector, after reaching a peak in the eighties started decelerating in the nineties only to recover and gain momentum in the recent periods. The growth rate of agricultural sector during the tenth plan period was 4.7%, higher than the targeted growth rate of 4%. Although the net irrigated area increased from about 36 lakh hectares to 46 lakh hectares during the last two decades, most of the increase is due to the expansion of ground water irrigation. The patterns of irrigation show large inter district variations and raise serious concerns.

Though the workforce participation in the state has been higher than that of all India average. However, they have declined in the recent periods. The unemployment rate in rural A.P was 109 as against 82 for rural India. Data on

employment in public sector in the state show declining trend overtime. The decline in public employment is steeped in the recent past. On the other hand employment in private sector is expanding rapidly, especially during the last four years. In view of decreasing public employment, two new institutions are set up by the Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh. They are: Overseas Manpower Company, and Rajiv Udyoga Sri. The performance of OMC has been moderate in meeting the demand for the growing overseas employment demand in the state. Rajiv Udyogosi has been organizing several skill development programmes and also has been acting as a nodal agency for all the government departments which are working on employment generating activities.

Existing official poverty estimates as well as those based on the revised methodology show that poverty reduction in the state has been impressive. However the increasing concentration poverty among SC and STs is emerging as a serious concern. The growth elasticity of poverty has been declining overtime in both the state and all India. This is due to increasing inequalities in both rural and urban areas. The recent growth rates in per capita income and rate of decline in poverty imply an elasticity of -0.63 for the state- slightly higher than all India elasticity of 0.56. The eleventh plan target for reduction of head-count ratio of consumption poverty implies that the state should reduce poverty level to 10.1% by 2012 from 16% in 2004-05. Given the elasticity of -0.6, it would require the state to grow at almost 10.5% pa- slightly higher than the targeted growth rate of 9.5% pa. Since the expected GDP growth rate of the state falls short of the targeted growth of 9.5%, the state is likely to fall short of the target of poverty reduction.

The literacy rate of the A P has always has been lower than all India average. However the increase in the literacy rate in the state in the recent period has been impressive. Also the gender gap in literacy is declining fast. For improving the literacy rates, the state should address the large stock of adult illiterates. Though the attendance rates for 5 to 14 year olds in AP about 90%, it declines sharply for 15-19 year olds, implying substantial dropout rates among the older children. The primary goal of the state is to increase the overall literacy level in the state. This can be achieved by not only raising the enrolment rates but more importantly by reducing the dropout rates.

The performance of AP with respect to improvement in its health indicators has been mixed. While it has performed well in certain indicators, there are concerns with regard to some indicators. One of the major concerns of the state is the persisting levels of malnutrition among children. The progress of the state in this regard is tardy. At the current pace the state cannot achieve the 11th plan target. In case of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the state has been able reduce considerably post-neonatal mortality, but somehow been not able to address the neonatal mortality rates. Any further reduction in IMR requires immediate

attention to neonatal mortality which constitutes three-fourths of infant mortalities. Because of concerted efforts the state could reduce its Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), considerably overtime. Anemia among women is actually increasing in the state. Anemia poses a serious threat to maternal health. The provision of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets to pregnant women to prevent nutritional anaemia forms an integral part of the safe motherhood services offered as part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India. However the state's performance in this regards needs to be improved. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the state is one of the lowest in India- lower than even Kerala. There appears to be a gradual compression in reproductive spans which can be attributed mainly to sterilization acceptance among younger women. Though this phenomenon certainly contributed the decline in fertility levels, its implications on the health of young mothers and their children could be adverse.

1.4. Impact Study on Singareni Seva Samithi (SSS) Activities

Sponsoring Agency: Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Hyderabad
Faculty associated: CH. Krishna Rao and M. Gopinath Reddy
Project Start Date: April 2009, Date of Completion: March 2010

Objectives and method of study:

To conduct an impact study to ascertain the need, rational and utility of these activities on the target groups. To document the results of these developmental initiatives undertaken by the organization. And To suggest further improvements in the programme implementation.

Methodology:

This study covered vocational courses and literacy programme. The data has been gathered by designed structured questionnaires separately for both the programmes and the sample details are given in below. The study team covered (a) 516 persons who completed training (referred to as trainees/ participants hereafter) from out of 868 in vocational courses and (b) 555 persons from out of 1500 in literacy programmes, randomly in the three districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad and Khammam. The numbers of trainees covered are (a) 116 in vocational courses and 130 in literacy programmes in Karimnagar district; (b) 162 in vocational courses and 197 in literacy programmes in Adilabad district; and (c) 238 in vocational courses and 228 in literacy programmes in Khammam district. For this impact assessment study, the courses offered by the SSS are classified under three categories, i.e. self-employment, formal employment, and wage employment. Under the category of self-employment, the beneficiaries covered are those who received training in dress-making, tailoring, beautician, DTP,

electrician, etc. Majority of trainees under self-employment category, after their training, established units partly with their own investment and partly with loan from the banks, particularly in dress making, tailoring, cell-phone repairing and beautician. Some of the participants, after the completion of their training, took formal employment. They are pursuing jobs with the acquired skills, and majority are getting good salaries in various jobs in the army, police, and paramilitary services; and some are employed locally as security guards in the Singareni Company collieries Limited (SCCL) premises. Some of the participants took to wage employment. They have been undertaking small piece-meal contract works from the units engaged in dress making and tailoring and get remuneration.

Findings

Maximum advantage from these training programmes is derived by those participants who have an educational background of primary, upper primary and technical/ vocational education. Participants falling in this category represent 72.6%. It is important to note that in this group, those with primary education alone amount to 65.8%. Majority of the trainees fall in the age group of 20 – 30 years and represent 69.9%. Women preferred training in skilled and semiskilled courses and they amount to 58.9%. The preference shown by women for training in administrative categories is much less, and it is only 5.6%. In contrast men preferred courses in administrative category and they represent 67.0%. It is noted that out of the sample of 516 who underwent training, 178 participants have established units and 175 secured jobs. They together represent 68.4%. And 163 (out of 516), amounting to 31.5% failed to either establish units or secured any job.

1.5. State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: University of Manchester, UK

Faculty Associated: M. Gopinath Reddy and G. Alivelu

Project Start Date: May, 2008, Date of Completion: December 2009

Objectives of the Project

To examine politics of government and business relation and how it affected industrial development in general and expansion of manufacturing sector in particular in AP.

Methodology of the Project

For qualitative information, key informant interviews involving a large number of stake holders associated with policy making such as; Ministers, bureaucrats such as Secretaries, Commissioners (former and serving) who held important positions, MDs of industrial corporations - APIDC, APIIC, Members of apex business associations like FAPCCI, FAPSIA (Federation of AP Small Industries Association), ALEAP (Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of A.P)., Representatives of Trade Unions, Journalists, For quantitative information – NAS (National Account's Statistics), Population Census, AP statistical abstract, NSS reports, ASI , field work in four research sites -Sanathnagar, Jeedimetla, Gajularamaram and Nacharam

Findings

Shift in political regimes' approach to State Business Relations (SBRs) is positively correlated to the political economy of change in the post-green revolution period. Two critical factors ;Emergence of a market savvy agrarian class; Emergence of a modern middle class - the proclivity on their part to look for alternative avenues of investment played a key role Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy – not pro-industry (1956-60 and 1962-64). Shaping SBR- Brahmananda Reddy's government (first critical juncture) (1964-71). Pro-active SBRs - Vengal rao's tenure (1973-78). Neglect of SBRs – NTR regime (1983-89). Pro-business and industry-friendly – Chandrababu Naidu (1995-2004) (II critical juncture). Continuation of pro-SBRs – Congress regime (2004-onwards). Dominance of registered manufacturing in total manufacturing output. Data on GDCF - during nineties and early 2000, creation of assets is more in private sector. This signals pro-business attitude of government. Socioeconomic survey of 2008-09 reports: 'after introduction of industrial policy in 1991, up to 31st March, 2009, state received IEM 6,630 proposals with an investment of Rs 4,16,304 crores providing employment to 11,08,607 persons. Out of the above, 2,883 have already gone into production. The state has received Rs12017 crores of FDI inflows as equity from January 2005 to September 2008.'" Dissemination of information by the BAs is given highest ranking. Joining a business association is particularly useful for the large and medium scale firms. Lobbying the government is not rated the best by the firms, especially the small firms. Majority of the firms are satisfied with the facilities provided by the government. There is no industrial unrest in the State.

1.6. Evaluation of the Efficacy of the Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development (APARD) Training Programmes to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) Functionaries in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: AMR-Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development (APARD), Government of AP, Hyderabad

Faculty Associated: M. Gopinath Reddy

Project Start Date: November – 2009, Date of Completion: March 2010

Objectives of the Project

The main objective is to study the relevance of training programmes on MGNREGS conducted by, APARD, during 2006-09, to the officials and non-officials and also assess the future training needs of APARD. To study the programme design content, teaching methods, delivery of information on the subject; To analyze the opinions of MPO (MPDO) APO, TA, on the utility of the training in improving their abilities to plan and implementation of the NREGS and other rural developmental programmes; To study the training programmes given by MPO/APO/TA to the field functionaries (Field Assistants, Mates) on NREGS and its impact on the efficacy of the latter in discharging their duties ; To elicit the opinion of the NREGS participants through wage seekers on the performance of field functionaries (TA/FA/Mates) in the implementation of the programmes. To examine the opinion of the non-officials on the relevance of training programmes and also on the overall performance of NREGS functionaries; To identify the key gaps in training programmes and also target groups, and thrust of training to be offered by APARD in their future endeavors;

Methodology of the Project

The districts, mandals, villages and respondents have been selected in the state using multi-sampling method for the purpose of evaluation of training given by APARD to APDs, MPDOs / POs, APOs, Technical Assistants, Field Assistants and Mates . The three Districts one each from the region – Andhra, Telangana and Rayalseema - three Revenue Divisions from each District and one mandal in each revenue division have been selected giving weightage to the region, revenue divisions and performance - better and low performance (i.e. average man-days of employment generated). Further, from each selected mandal five villages, (Five Field Assistants) and from each village four Mates are selected. In all, three districts, nine revenue divisions, nine mandals and 45 villages and around 793 respondents are selected.

Findings

An examination of the opinion of the respondents shows that they have undergone training on various dimensions of NREGS at APARD, during 2006-2009. They are mostly males; belong to middle aged group; and representing all the castes indicating representative bureaucracy. Majority of the trainees belong to Hindu community, possess higher qualification, working as contract employees and completed five or less than five years of service; and come from agriculture and weaker section families. Most of these factors are conducive for imparting training to the employees and, it is hoped, the training inputs given by APARD would further contribute for enhancement of administrative efficiency of the trainees. As the trainees are mostly locked up with office and ceremonial work, the periodical training at APARD would enthuse them to improve their capacities to effectively discharge the functions of the important programmes like MNREGS or any other rural development programme.

An examination of the subjects/contents taught at APARD brings out that the participants have been exposed to a wide range of topics/issues related to NREGS. The higher level officials have undergone the foundation course, while lower level officials are exposed to the project mode planning and watershed programmes.

The contents have been changed from time to time depending on the training needs. The material is updated republished and distributed to all the development functionaries from MPDOs up to the Mates in the village. The revision and updating of material may be done at shorter intervals of say six months to one year.

This analysis has brought out that the theoretical exposure, practical orientation and field visits have contributed to improve the administrative capacities of the participants. The training methods such as group discussions, individual interaction with resource persons, field visits, peer learning and lecture method etc., are rated as effective modes of training. The respondents, particularly the lower level bureaucracy – TAs – are satisfied with the key elements such as coverage of content, balance between theory and practice, technical aspects, methods taught to mobilize labour groups, sharing experience among participants, etc, taught at APARD.

An examination of the impact of the training on the functioning of the participants has reveal that it has helped them to develop positive thinking ability to function as responsible public servants in mobilizing the labour groups, and in the preparation of plans and works suitable to the local needs. All these factors helped them to handle the MNREGS more effectively.

The study/survey also highlighted the constraints/limitations of the training programme. They are: i) lack of adequate representation to females, young persons, and to those with lower educational background; ii) lack of follow-up action during the post-training period; iii) less priority to the computer/raga software operation; iv) less duration of training; v) Poor lodging facilities; vii) poor quality of food and the services at APARD, and modes of training, etc are a few reasons which affect the program effectiveness to some extent.

The survey also observed that certain drawbacks such as lack of autonomy to the lower level officials in preparing the works; delay in executing the works; lack of proper planning of the schemes; misutilisation of the funds; involvement of political leaders in the implementation of the schemes; corrupt bureaucracy; natural disasters like drought and floods; lack of supervision and monitoring; no proper social audit; non-availability of works in the village particularly benefiting the weaker-sections(SC/ST); poor quality of assets etc. These factors collectively contributed to hamper the progress of the NREGS in the State.

The socio-economic background of the field level functionaries (FAs & Mates) unfolds that most of them come from the young age group; belong to male; possess lower educational qualifications; represent Hindu community; belong to socially excluded sections (SC, ST, BCs) and target group family background (agricultural labour, marginal and small farmers). This indicates the field functionary by and large resemble the rural socio-economic structure of the state. They also are aware of the life experiences of the rural people. Therefore, it is hoped that formal training on the preparation and implementation of NREGS, would further broaden their knowledge and sharpen their skills on the issues/subjects related to the programme.

The study further reveals that the field functionaries are working on contract basis and possesses less than two years of experience in the implementation of MGNREGS. The field level functionary – FAs, though pre-occupied with the field work, very often they are forced to visit the mandal headquarters, which is resulting in time consuming, and wastage of money.

The analysis reveals that the training (cascade) was imparted by the officials, who are trained on NREGS at APARD was, to a large extent well planned in terms of: i) informing the training schedule well in advance to the participants; ii) imparting training in the initial stages of the programme; iii) inclusion of subjects/topics in the training contents; iv) methodology adopted in imparting training and its/their effectiveness in communicating the subject/s; v) using the knowledge and skills learnt in the training course for effective implementation of the works.

However, the field functionaries have identified certain gaps in the training programme which paid adequate attention in future programmes. They are i) the training period/time is not suitable; ii) duration of training is inadequate; iii) more theory and less emphasis on practical method/issues; iv) training is incompatible with ground realities; v) training contents are repetitive; vi) less priority to the feedback from the participants; vii) and others.

An examination of the opinion of the field functionaries on the implementation of NREGS uncovers that proper planning of the works, generation of gainful employment, increase in the wages, regular payment of wages, involvement of PRIs, non-interference of political leaders, etc are the factors which make the programme effective.

The analysis of the perceptions of the village secretaries, local elected representatives and beneficiaries of the programme clearly show that the relevance of Secretaries ends with the issuing of job cards to the beneficiaries. It is also found that, whenever the services of Secretaries are required they are most often coerced to follow the dictates of the local politicians and not allowed to function freely. Other important stakeholder is the local elected representatives. Although according to APREGS guidelines, they do not have much of the role in this Scheme, yet, the study reveals that all the major decisions are taken by these leaders. Most of these decisions are laced with their political considerations and against the poor and innocent people against whom they may have no affection. Beneficiaries on the other hand are found to be less vulnerable if they are well aware about the programme and whom they are also more assertive about their rights. Then again, Indian society being so dynamic, there tend to be some sections in every village where some are more aware and some less aware, and in such situations the weaker sections are found to be more at the mercy of those who dictate the terms of the Scheme.

To sum up, if measures are taken in correcting the above constraints, the purpose of training programme, to a large extent, will be achieved i.e., capacity building of the functionaries to discharge their duties more effectively.

1.7. Impact Evaluation of Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Programme (APRPRP)

Sponsoring Agency: World Bank through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Hyderabad

Faculty Associated: S. Galab and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

Project Start Date: June 2008, Date of Completion: January 2010 (Draft Report Submitted).

Objectives of the Project

The study focuses on the contribution of project activities in key areas, namely empowerment of women; asset base of women; coping with shocks and reducing exposure to uninsured risk; livelihoods; food security and vulnerability, improved service delivery and institutional empowerment.

Methodology of the Project

It is a longitudinal study. The standard approach of using a treatment (programme) and control group in the areas targeted by the project can not be followed, as the programme has been extended to control areas also. Hence, the approach of participant and non-participant approach has been adopted. Usual statistical tools are adopted. Double difference method is used to assess the net impact of the project

Findings

There is a substantial improvement in the loans accessed by the participants of the project from different sources and it is higher than the respective non-participants. SC participants derived maximum benefit through the project in the loan amount accessed from formal institutions recording an additional increase of 25 percentage points followed by 11 percentage points each by pop and poor. STs are lagging behind on requesting loans especially from formal institutions and there is a large scope for improvement. Percentage of households opting loans for production purpose has increased over BLS and the increase is higher in the case of pop participants. The net increase in the total value of assets due to the project is substantial for poor participants (Rs. 52802/-) followed by pop participants (Rs. 47739/-) in the economic category. The gain in the asset base is more for the STs (Rs.112796) followed by SCs (Rs.75693), and BCs (Rs.66904) in the social category. The annual income of POP participated in RPRP, on average, has increased from Rs.21603 in the pre-project situation to Rs.47079 in the end-project situation. Income of the poor has increased from Rs.21736 to Rs.50386. Dependency on wage employment has reduced by around 5 percentage points for both the category of participant households (pop and poor) with corresponding increase in self-employment activities

Poverty ratio hovered around 20% in BLS for both the participants and non-participants. In case of participants, the poverty ratio declined to 11.3% in FUS-2 (end-term), while it declined marginally to 20.4% in case of non-participants. FUS-2 results indicate that a very negligible percentage of the households (all) - whether participants or non-participants, irrespective of the season, reported food

insecurity. RPRP has contributed to the expansion of the space for joint decision-making for the participants more so in pop. Participation of women from both the poverty groups and social group has contributed to the better functioning of the public institutions.

1.8. A Study of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Andhra Pradesh: An Assessment of its Major Features and Issues in Implementation Process

Sponsoring agency: University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK (through CUTS International, Jaipur).

Faculty Associated: M. Gopinath Reddy, K. Anil Kumar

Project Start Date: May, 2008, Tentative Date of Completion: April, 2009 (Report Submitted)

Objectives of the Project

Why and how did the FRA emerge? The origins and extent of underlying rights deprivations, and the political mobilization processes. Do the FRA provisions adequately cover the range of forest rights deprivations? Is implementation of the FRA actually resulting in meaningful pro-poor institutional reform at the local level? Will the FRA lead to poverty alleviation and pro-poor growth, and if so how?

Methodology

We purposively selected 6 local villages across 5 districts of AP to reflect the range of different local conditions and institutional arrangements in the state relating to the forest rights deprivations. We selected for the study five districts with high forest extent and known to contain extensive forest rights deprivations: Adilabad, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool. Within these districts, six panchayats were selected based mainly on their reflecting forest rights deprivation scenarios. Within each panchayat one village was selected randomly (Cheruvuguda, Pamuleru, Panasalapalem, Koruturu, Goppulapalem and Nagaluty). Research was conducted across these villages from early 2008 to mid 2009, using a range of triangulated data collection methods.

Findings

The Government was focusing entirely on individual claims rather than community claims. Many claims were illegally rejected by forest officials during the survey at the initial stage even prior to placing them before Gram Sabhas for their resolution. The Act requires hamlet level Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas and revenue village Gram Sabhas elsewhere. However, the Government is considering Gram Panchayat which includes multiple revenue villages and multiple hamlets as a unit for implementation of the FRA.

The lack of transparency at various levels, the continued dominant role of revenue and FD prohibit a democratic way of FRA implementation. People's institutions like the Gram Sabhas and FRC are reduced to a secondary position. People's genuine claims have not been sufficiently heard. Although this Act has good potential as a pro-poor measure, the effective and transparent implementation is the key. Certainly as an institutional reform FRA is a laudable achievement, to undo the historical injustice done to the forest-dwelling communities. The spirit with which FRA is brought will be lost if genuine implementation, taking cognizance of the reality, does not take place. It is here, civil society, political parties, academia need to put pressure on policy makers and the concerned ruling governments.

The Forest Rights Act is aimed at providing poor people rights to forest land already occupied by them and access to forest produce for livelihood purposes. These indicate a range of benefits from the act, the most obvious being an improvement in economic growth of poor people conditions. With the help of this act many tribals and other forest dwellers will get forest land for cultivation which results in economic gains of the poor people. The enforcement of this act gives forest dwellers legal entitlements for various other livelihood activities of the state which may flow henceforth. As a result, poor people's dependency on NTFP will get better and income from the forest in the households will increase. Local people may be able to generate good employment and income in the view of the fact that in so many areas the commercially important species like tamarind, soap nut, honey, gum, bark, beedi leaves, medicinal plants etc are abundantly grown.

Policy Recommendations:

Lack of commitment to FRA by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) at state level is obstructing citizens in forest areas for accessing their rights in a number of ways: Excessively rapid 'road maps' and emphasis on 'cut off dates'. Focus on private rights. Promotion of Andhra Pradesh Forest Development (APFD 'VSS' ad hoc groups to annex community rights over actual community.

1.9. Unpacking Sex trafficking among women and girls in coastal Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: International Center for Research on Women, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Faculty Associated: U.Vindhya, S. Galab, and E. Revathi

Date of Starting Project: March, 2009, Date of ending Project: March, 2010

Objectives of the Project

To understand from the perspective of women, the processes and dynamics of, and workable responses to, sex work, on a continuum ranging from coercion to consent. To review published and grey literature and secondary data sources to Understand current debates and work in sex trafficking. Examine the mapping of trafficking patterns available from previous research and the demographic profile of those trafficked; To conduct formative research in three selected sites in Andhra Pradesh (Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, and Tirupati); to Understand the structural factors that drive families and women to engage in sex work, on a continuum ranging from coercion to consent. Examine the different subsystems of sex work in these locations in order to understand the varied dynamics of women's vulnerabilities to physical, emotional and economic harm in sex work. Identify and understand the risks and consequences to women when engaged in sex work.

Methodology of the Project

Qualitative research involving in-depth interviews with sex workers, women rescued from trafficking, agents, and community-based organization members

B. Ongoing Research Projects

2.1. Impoverishment Risks and Livelihood Restoration Strategies in Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement: A Case Study from Godavari River Basin

Project Start Date: April 2009, Duration: one year

Faculty Associated: Jeena T Srinivasan and K Anil Kumar

Objectives:

To understand the multiple dimensions of poverty of the households with particular emphasis on gender and intra-household characteristics both pre and post displacement and resettlement scenarios, To identify the various types of risks faced by the households and categorize them into different layers based on the type and severity of exposure; To analyze the achievements and limitations of resettlement and livelihood restoration policies and programmes for the affected communities; To understand the strategies adopted by the victims of displacement to cope-up with new location and to show the gaps, if any, between peoples expectation and the actual field situation.; To provide policy inputs for reviewing and revising the present resettlement policies and programmes as well as help in designing ex ante risk minimizing and ex post coping up and livelihood strategies which are effective in the long run.

Progress of the study

A survey was conducted among all the households in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts facing displacement and resettlement. Over 2000 households have been covered in the survey using a structured schedule with a purpose to collect base line information on their socio economic conditions. Data entry is completed and the analysis is in progress. It is expected to complete a working paper within a month based on the data collected in the first round of the survey. In addition to this, a detailed questionnaire has been prepared to collect detailed data on displacement and resettlement and the risks the households face etc. Presently the detailed household surveys are in progress. The starting of the surveys has been delayed due to unexpected reasons and is presently interrupted due to the ongoing problems in the state over the Telangana issue. Efforts are being made to stick to the schedule as far as possible.

2.2. Bauxite Mining in Koraput Region of Orissa: A Socio-Economic Impact Analysis

Faculty Associated: Prajna Paramita Mishra and M. Gopinath Reddy
Project Start Date: April, 2010, Duration: One year

Objectives

To assess the socio-economic and environmental impact and challenges of bauxite mining; to examine possible impact on financial capital (household income), physical capital (land, house, livestock and other physical assets), human capital (health, literacy), social capital (displacement, social network) and natural capital (water, air, noise); to study the gendered- specific impacts of mining.

Methodology

To assess the positive and negative impacts of mining, Social Impact Assessment (SIA, also called Social Impact Analysis) will be used in addition to the sustainable rural livelihoods framework. It refers to the processes and procedures for understanding and managing the social consequences of development activities. This will include people's way of life, their culture, community, political and institutional systems, environment, health and wellbeing, personal and property rights and their fears and aspirations. Gender issues will be addressed with the help of a gender analysis. It is a tool to better understand the realities of the women and men, girls and boys whose lives are impacted by planned development. This will be useful to identify different needs of men and women that will help them to achieve more sustainable livelihood strategies.

Preliminary Findings

In Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, there is heated discourse going on about the upcoming bauxite mining in the Eastern Ghats. As the areas are rich in forests and primarily dominated by tribal people, agitation is going on against mining. Both the states preserve 70% of all India bauxite reserves. In Orissa bauxite mining has started nearly 25 years back unlike Andhra Pradesh. One previous study of RULNR tried to study the existing livelihoods of people living in the upcoming mining area of Andhra Pradesh.

Countries that possess rich mineral resources are generally taken as rich countries. However, over the decades a more negative view of mining has emerged that questions the positive relationship between mineral extraction and economic development. Therefore, this study will try to study the externalities

(both positive and negative) of bauxite mining in Orissa, focusing mainly on livelihoods.

The study area is Panchapatmali mines of Koraput district in Orissa because it bears the largest single deposit of bauxite in the world. As mining has started two decades back this study will adopt 'with and without comparison' taking few non-mining villages from the same district. It will use the Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Framework to study the impact of mining on five capital e.g. physical capital, financial capital, natural capital, human capital and social capital. All aspects of livelihoods analysis should explore gender issues. Therefore, the gendered aspect of mining will also be studied with the help of gender analysis. Given the relatively long and extensive mining history of Orissa, it is believed that this study will provide important lessons to other region in Orissa and all India. The study's primary goal is to analyse the mining operations externalities upon the surrounding vicinity from a multi-dimensional perspective.

2.3. Socio- Economic Analysis of Farming Systems and Farmers Vulnerability impact in 3 Watersheds of South India.

Sponsoring agency: SHIVA – ANR Research Project, Funded by French Research Agency

Faculty Associated: S.Galab, P.Prudhvikar Reddy, and C.Ravi

Project Start Date: July 2009,

Objectives

To assess the rural vulnerability of water uses under stressors of global change in the hard rocks area of South India from a socio-economic point of view and at evaluating the possibilities to modify this baseline rural vulnerability through improved water management policies or initiatives. To assess farmers' vulnerability to global changes that is both climate and socioeconomic changes. Vulnerability is defined as a function of capacitive adaptability of farmers, and their sensitivity and exposure to changes.

Methodology

A socioeconomic survey will be carried out in each pilot site of the project. The questionnaire will be addressed to agricultural operational holders, as defined by the Indian Agricultural Census. The questionnaire includes questions aiming at characterizing landholdings and landholders related to both technical and socioeconomic aspects; and at quantifying the criteria that have been identified

to define farmers' vulnerability. The sampling method will be followed and 50 surveys shall be representative of the distribution of landholding groups.

Status of Work: Draft Questionnaire prepared and piloting of instruments was administered and the refinement of questionnaire is under progress.

2.4. Existing State Policies, Women's access to land and Women Empowerment

Sponsoring agency: National Institute for Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

Faculty Associated: S Galab and E. Revathi

Project Start Date: December, 2008,

Objectives

To collect, collate and document information about existing laws, policies and interventions related to women's access to land in selected states; To examine the existing pattern of land tenancy and land ownership rights for women associated with agricultural production / practices in terms of individual rights, joint pattas, common property land etc; To examine the relationship between access to land and women empowerment, To Identify constraints that inhibit women from availing full benefit of these laws, policies and interventions; To study the constraints faced by implementing agencies in providing land ownership rights to women;

Methodology

Selection of sample: states 1) Northern Region -Uttar Pradesh 2) Central Region -Madhya Pradesh 3) Eastern Region - West Bengal 4) North Eastern Region - Meghalaya 5) Southern Region - Andhra Pradesh. From the selected states two districts (2 x 5 = 10 districts) which show maximum variation in terms of agro ecological situations, social customs, community etc., will be chosen by the multi stage stratified random sampling. On the basis of similar criteria, 20 blocks will be selected at random at the rate of 2 blocks from each of the selected districts. Selection of blocks will be made on the basis of any regional variations in patterns of access to land by women by way of ethnic (tribal) origin, distribution of land by the state to women, or accessing land to women by joint title deeds. About 60 villages will be selected at random. Number of villages from each of the identified blocks will be decided based on the extent of diversity exists. A total of 1200 households will be selected with the help of purposive sampling to

study the impact of implementation of laws, policies and interventions by the government and NGOs, on farm women and their access to land.

Status of work: Preparation of Census survey, Household and Village schedules has been completed.

2.5. Recreation vs. Pollution: A study of Hussain Sagar Lake and its surrounding in Hyderabad

Sponsoring agency: South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE)
Faculty Associated: Prajna Paramita Mishra
Project Start Date: February, 2010,

Objectives

To estimate the recreational benefit that may result from controlling water pollution in the lake.

Methodology

In the non-market valuation literature, indirect methods (primarily travel cost models) and direct methods (primarily contingent valuation) have been used to value environmental quality changes. While Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) is the most common stated preference approach found in the literature, some researchers have employed contingent ranking or contingent behavior (CB). The methodology proposed here is a combined revealed and stated preference in order to estimate the economic benefit of improvements in lake water quality. The stated preference application proposed here is a combination of contingent behavior and contingent valuation method. The revealed preference application is travel cost method. This new blended framework broadens the TCM model to include possible management policies that have yet to be implemented.

Tentative Findings:

As people learn that the lake has become cleaner, they will adjust their preferences towards lake recreation. This is especially true of people who do not currently use the lake. When lake's quality is poor, the public's loss from having limited shoreline access is meager. As water quality improves, the public stands to gain from improving conditions of physical access.

The authority has undertaken a number of programmes to clean Hussain Sagar Lake. The costs of the programme include construction of sewage treatment plant, regulate and monitor industrial effluents, construction of fence and restrictions on slum development around the lake. They are interested to know people's perception about pollution of the lake. What are the main attractions and what are the drawbacks? As a result corrective measures can be taken for the overall improvement of the area. This will focus policy maker's thoughts on the welfare benefits resulting from such improvements, especially given the high costs of improvements.

2.6. Livelihood Linkages and Tradeoffs in the Downstream Floodplains of River Basins: A Study of Kole Lands in Trissur, Kerala

Faculty associated: Jeena T Srinivasan and Jyothis Sathyapalan
RULNR (Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai)
Date of Starting Project: 1-04-2009,

Objectives

The broad objective of the study is to examine the ecological, economic and livelihood linkages and tradeoffs in the use and management of Kole wetlands in Trissur and analyse the associated institutional issues. Keeping livelihoods as the central theme, the specific objectives of the study are stated as follows:

To examine the ecosystem characteristics of the Kole lands, the relationship between the location and type of goods and services provided by it and the types of values associated with them. To analyse the trends in the area reduction of the Kole lands and identify the various anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic pressures facing it. To identify the various ecosystem services provided by kole lands and the changes due to various anthropogenic pressures and its impact on human livelihoods. To examine the existing institutional arrangements as well as explore the alternatives available for ensuring a wise use of Kole wetlands and sustainable livelihoods for the local population

Methodology

We have used the Driver Pressure State Impact Response (DPSIR) framework to understand wetland-agriculture interactions and the various pressures facing the ecosystem. The relationship between the location and type of goods and services provided by the Kole wetlands and the types of values associated with them has been classified into two categories, namely, on-site and off-site. Both secondary and primary data have been used. Primary data collection has been

carried out in two stages. In the first stage during July-October qualitative data has been collected from various Padasekharams by conducting focus group discussions. Qualitative data so collected have been used to analyze the key issues the DPSIR framework has been used to analyze the major issues facing the ecosystem. This was followed by a detailed survey of about 400 Kole farmers during December 2009- March 2010 using a structured interview schedule. Collection of primary data required for the study has been completed and editing and processing of data is in progress.

Tentative findings

Preliminary analysis of data shows that apart from the goods and services which have direct market value, the Kole lands provides a number of ecological services in the form of flood control, recharge of groundwater, nutrient retention, etc which does not have a direct market value and are offsite benefits. There are also some important non marketed on-site benefits found on the Kole lands like recreational opportunities to local population, habitat and nesting place for migratory birds, support of plant and animal diversity etc. Rice cultivation, fish farming, clay and sand mining, and lotus farming etc are among some of the major activities undertaken on Kole lands. It has been observed that fewer and fewer households consider Kole lands as their exclusive source of livelihood. It appears that this changing trend does not reduce the pressure on Kole lands, but exposes it to different types of interrelated pressures which are very complex to understand. In such a situation, there is a need to disentangle the complex web of interrelated pressures on this wetland ecosystem beyond its significance in supporting the local land based livelihoods either directly or indirectly.

2.7. Impoverishment Risks and Livelihood Restoration Strategies in Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement: A Case Study from Godavari River Basin

Sponsoring Agency: RULNR (supported by Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai)

Faculty associated: Jeena T Srinivasan and K Anil Kumar

Date of starting project: 1-04-2009,

Objectives

The important objectives of the study are: 1.to understand the multiple dimensions of poverty of the households with particular emphasis on gender and intra-household characteristics both pre and post displacement and resettlement scenarios, 2.to identify the various types of risks faced by the households and categorize them into different layers based on the type and severity of exposure, 3.To analyze the achievements and limitations of resettlement and livelihood

restoration policies and programmes for the affected communities, 4.To understand the strategies adopted by the victims of displacement to cope-up with new location and to show the gaps, if any, between peoples expectation and the actual field situation., 5.To provide policy inputs for reviewing and revising the present resettlement policies and programmes as well as help in designing ex ante risk minimizing and ex post coping up and livelihood strategies which are effective in the long run. To begin with a critical review of theoretical and empirical literature related to displacement and resettlement has been carried out.

Methodology

The study has used Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model for population displacement and resettlement as a base for analyzing displacement related to Polavaram project in the Godavari basin. Analysis of available secondary data on and documents related to resettlement program, compensation issue of reservoir project and developmental projects in terms of improving the life of the resettled people, as well as history and traditional customs of the local people has been carried out. In order to study the socio economic conditions of the household, the risks they face in the wake of displacement and the coping up mechanisms and livelihood restoration strategies primary data has been collected from over 1000 households. These households are either fully, partially and yet to be displaced and rehabilitated spread across 11 villages in East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Focus group discussion and case studies has also been carried out.

Tentative Findings

The study is in the data editing and processing phase. It is estimated that the Polavaram project submerges about 276 villages in Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa and displaces about 200000 people. People in these villages who are mostly from the economically and socially marginalized communities face various types of risks including risk in land, job, home, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of access to common property resources, and community. A detailed analysis of the poverty of the households, the risks they face and the coping up mechanisms are in progress. The study is also expected to bring out various drawbacks in the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement policies and packages.

2.8. Recognition of Forest Rights and Livelihood Enhancement under Participatory Forest Management: A Study of Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) and EDCs and its linkages with National Tribal and Forest Polity (NTFP) issues in Westerns Ghats Region

Sponsoring Agency: RULNR CESS and Government of Kerala

Faculty Associated: Jyothis Sathyapalan, M. Gopinath Reddy, and Ajith Menon

Project Start Date: February, 2009,

Major objectives

To understand the economic and institutional changes in PFM programmes that supports the livelihood of the forest dwellers and tribes in the Western Ghats. To review the process of implementation strategy of FRA 2006 taken by the government of Kerala. To assess the constraints and possibilities in the process of implementing FRA within the institutional and economic changes that is already taken place as part of PFM's programmes.

Finalizing the report (Total 30 tribal hamlets are covered under this study from the entire Western Ghats region of Kerala State)

Tentative Findings

The government of India realizing the importance of recognizing the forest dwellers' individual rights over the land they occupies and their community rights over non-timber forest products, enacted the Forest Rights Acts in 2006, aimed at restoring the traditional rights of forest dwellers and maintaining ecological balance. The present study found the implementation process of the Act to be slow due to lack of co-ordination between government departments: each department tries to take a "standing" that is based on its original mandate and objectives and 'set of rules' in a given 'action arena'. Community rights and conservation duty provisions seem to be completely ignored in the process of Forest Rights Act implementation. No serious attempts were found in solving implementation issues related to critical wildlife habitats. In this context the study also highlights the importance of integrating the implementation of forest right Act and participatory forest management programmes for providing community rights over the use of forests products. Our observations also reveal that there is a need for sensitizing the communities to various provisions of the forest rights Act.

2.9. Sustaining Pastoral Livelihoods in Drylands Challenges and Potentials for Grasslands: Case of Banni, Gujarat

Sponsoring Agency: RULNR, CESS

Faculty Associated: Charul Bharwada , Vinay Mahajan, and Jyothis Sathyapalan

Project Start Date: 1-06-2009,

Objectives

To understand the historical and ecological factors, processes and recent socio-political changes that have contributed to and impacted the pastoral livelihood system in Banni region. To examine the traditional systems of access to grazing, the current status of traditional pastures and the changes in the pastoral access to these pastures. To study various coping mechanisms adopted by Banni pastoralists like changes in livestock management, marketable products, access to grazing resources, migration cycle and migration routes etc. Based on the findings of the study, bring out the challenges and potentials and evolve a framework for the sustaining pastoral livelihood system in Banni.

Methodology

This work will be multi-disciplinary in nature and shall include both qualitative and quantitative analysis based on primary and secondary information.

Status of Work: Field work to be commenced

2.10. Role of Mangroves in Livelihoods and Climate Change: The Case of Semi- Arid Kachch in Gujarat, Gujarat

Name of the Sponsoring agency: RULNR-CESS

Faculty Associated: R Parthasarathi, and Jyothis Sathyapalan

Project Start Date: August-2009

Objectives

To understand and map the role of mangroves in dry arid regions in ensuring livelihood security to the villagers and livestock. To understand the role of mangroves in protecting the coast with the increasing threats from climate variations and also to estimate the extent of its influence on the hinterlands. To understand the non-provisioning value associated with mangroves, to the extent possible, To understand the threats to mangroves from anthropogenic activities affecting the value associated with mangroves, To understand and evaluate the

existing development regulations and its impact on efficient and sustainable management of natural resource such as mangroves. To develop resource regeneration and management strategies keeping in view the dual nature of livelihood security and protection against climatic variations

Methodology

This work will be multi-disciplinary in nature and shall include both qualitative and quantitative analysis based on primary and secondary information. The study also aim to develop management strategies for mangrove conservation.

Status of the work: Study is on way.

2.11. Basin Governance, Institutions and Livelihood Systems of the Poor: A Case Study of Two Sub-basins in Godavari River Basin

Sponsoring Agency: RULNRProject Director and other faculty associated
Faculty Associated: Hardeep Singh, Amita Bhaduri, Surya Prakash Rai, Alisha Vasudev, Jeena T Srinivasan and M Gopinath Reddy.
Date of starting project: May 2009

Objectives

The study intends to look at the emerging character/ interrelations of the various institutions involved in water allocation and management right from Water User Associations (WUAs)/ Departments/ Regulatory Authorities and their potential as well as selective tendencies to address contradictory concerns. The relation which intra & inter-sectoral water allocation bear with the ground level realities related to water use and livelihoods are being examined. The manner in which social structure and technology influences water management and allocation is being probed. The legislative and regulatory framework related to water allocation & management and its efficacy at sub-basins' level is being looked at in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the context of the peculiarities of its social structure, political economy and day to day political practices that shape the policy environment. The study will also probe whether multi stakeholder platforms can be effective in resolving contentious issues, assuring equity and affecting water sector reforms? These questions will be probed at sub-basin based hydronomic unit and/ or at basin level.

The focus initially was on developing the context of the case and an identification of key issues regarding water resources in the basin. These questions are being probed at the sub-basin based hydronomic unit and/ or at basin level. The basin has been delineated. A desk review is being done to understand historical

development of water resources in different sub-basins [G6 and its exogenous water source basin like G5 and G10] in the context of socio-economic and political developments at regional and national level. Issues of inter and intra-State [also inter-regional] conflicts are being studied to understand problems related to data and various principles followed in deciding on the GWDT award. Basin is being used as an appropriate unit for studying various intra and inter-state conflicts around water resource development, and the available and potential conflict resolution mechanisms. A picture of water resource development of the North Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh and the agricultural situation in the basin is being constructed through a review of documentary material such as desk review studies/ reports related to the area.

Present status

Collection of basic data on rainfall, soil, topography, land-use, crop production regimes, and surface & groundwater yields is almost over. Relevant information on major industrial & urban centres has been collected. Six visits have been made to the basin and a reconnaissance of major/medium water resource development projects (existing and ongoing) for irrigation as well as drinking water in the basin (G-6) as well as adjacent basins (G-5 and G-10) done Sri Ram Sagar Project (SRSP) Stage I and II, Devadula project, Lower Maneru dam, SRSP-Flood Flow Canal, Upper Maneru project, Shangram project, Salivagu project, drinking water tanks like Dharamsagar, Bhadrakali and Wadepalli etc.

Acts, policies, rules, guidelines related to water and other allied natural resources [State and National] are being reviewed such as; AP Farmers Managed Irrigation Systems act, act related to Regulation and control of groundwater use APWALTA, Act related to raising of capital for creating irrigation infrastructure through creation of AP Water Resource Development Corporation, Act to restructure Water and Sanitation Sectors through creation of a Board for major urban centres like Hyderabad in case of Andhra Pradesh.

2.12. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASHCost) (India) Project

Sponsoring agency: IRC – International Water and Sanitation Centre – The Netherlands.

Faculty Associated: V. Ratna Reddy, M. Snehalatha, G. Aivelu, M. Venkata Swamy, MS.Ramamohan Rao, N. Jaya Kumar

Project Start Date: March, 2008

Objectives

Specifically support the implementing departments, private sector, NGOs, etc. for effective and efficient WASH service delivery by: Developing appropriate methodologies for estimating life-cycle costs for sustainable service delivery. Identifying the life-cycle costs and factors that affect them, Designing a range of decision support tools.

Methodology

WASHCost India is adopting a phased approach to study the disaggregated life cycle costs for WASH service delivery in rural and peri urban areas. As a first step number of tools are being developed and tested in test bed villages and peri-urban location on a pilot basis.

Sampling:

Number of criteria were identified and discussed with Learning Alliance member (advisory and working groups) meetings to finalize the sampling criteria. It is proposed to select the sites on the basis of agro-climatic zones, as these zones reflect the natural criteria like rainfall, water quality, water source and scarcity to a large extent. In order to capture the variations in unit costs it is proposed to cover 180 villages with secondary data and a sample of 10 habitations from each zone will be selected for detailed analysis. About 50 households representing various socio-economic sections and other disadvantaged groups will be selected from each habitation. In the case of peri-urban 18 locations will be selected for secondary analysis and 9 will be selected for detailed analysis.

Both Qualitative and quantitative research methods would be used for eliciting information at secondary as well as primary levels. Qualitative and quantitative methods would be used as complimentary rather than substitute. For this purpose number of formats and check lists would be used. Qualitative methods such as Participatory Rural Appraisal, Qualitative Information Systems, etc., would be adopted. Quantitative information will be collected using the questionnaires and check lists.

Tentative findings:

Three sample habitations were selected from Ranga Reddy district of south Telangana region of AP. These habitations differ in terms of WASH coverage, infrastructure, governance, etc. Groundwater is the main source of drinking water in all the habitations and source sustainability is a major problem. Well / hand pump failure is common in Malreddyguda and Tekulapalle. All the habitations depend on multiple sources like open wells, hand pumps, bore wells, public stand posts, private taps, etc. The community is not pro-active in ensuring maintenance of hand pumps or regulating the piped water supply with norms and

procedures. The apathy on the part of community is conspicuous in Malreddyguda, where only hand pump water is free from fluoride and safe to drink as the deep bore well water is unfit for drinking.

Cost of Provision

WASH capital expenditure (CapEx) over the years indicates that the pattern and frequency of expenditure vary across habitations. Ankushapur has more infrastructure when compared to Tekulapalle, given that both are of similar size. The investments in Malreddyguda are not only less dense but also old when compared to other two habitations. Both Ankushapur and Tekulapalle have some recent and new investments. The present value of the investments in the water supply segment includes all the investments that have been made over the period from the date of initiating the water supply schemes. The disaggregate costs include number of components, which are grouped under the broad categories of life cycle costs viz., CapEx hardware, CapEx software, CapManEx, OpEx, Indirect and Direct support costs, etc. It may be noted some of the costs like cost of capital are not available for the water supply and sanitation. Similarly, it is difficult to separate out the indirect support costs like expenditure on policy making in the sector, as there are no separate budget heads for policy making. The cost estimates presented here, therefore, do not include these costs. These costs are estimated on per household basis for the entire span of the systems, i.e., depending on the age of the scheme the actual costs are cumulated over 30 years, 35 years and 39 years respectively for Tekulapalle, Ankushapur and Malreddyguda.

Per household costs (investments) of water supply range between US \$262 (Rs. 13,100) and US\$331 (Rs. 17,500) among the test bed habitations. Tekulapalle, which is a fully covered habitation (officially), has shown the highest per household costs, while the partially covered habitation of Ankushapur has recorded the lowest costs. About 90 percent of these costs are in terms of CapEx Hardware followed by CapManEx and CapEx Software and Indirect costs. CapManEx, which is not part of the planning exercise, accounts for 12-13 percent of the total costs in Tekulapalle and Malreddyguda and 6 percent in Ankushapur. The high CapManEx in two of the habitations is due to the replacement of collapsed / failed wells. CapExSoft and Indirect Support costs are negligible in the sample habitations.

The life-cycle capital costs in the sample habitations (TBCapEx) are about 50 percent higher when compared to the RWSS estimates (APCapEx) and about 3 times more when compared to the World Bank estimates (WBCapEx) when economic / useful life span is assumed for the schemes in the sample habitations. These differences are mainly due to the methodological differences.

Rehabilitation (CapManEx) costs, which range between 6 to 13 percent of the total costs, do not find a place even in the new and revised estimates, as these are not estimated so far and hence planners are neither aware nor have any idea regarding the extent of these costs. Further, there was no emphasis on support activities during the post scheme period in two of the habitations. Limited amount was allocated to planning and designing in the initial stages, which is termed as expenditure on software (CapExSoft).

Sanitation Costs

The main cost components of sanitation include household and community level investments. At the household level the main investment is in the form of individual sanitary latrines (ISLs). At the community level the major investment includes public or common toilets at schools, public places, anganwadis, sewerage systems, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, training and awareness programmes, etc. All these components are grouped under life-cycle cost components. Here also almost the entire amounts were spent on CapEx hardware. All other cost components are either absent or negligible (Fig. 3). Support costs that are more important in sanitation are either negligible or not available. While the present per household investments on sanitation are much lower in two habitations, the costs in Ankushapur crossed US\$400 (Rs. 20,000) due to the recently laid underground drainage (UGD) system @ Rs 10 million.

These are much higher than the recent estimates (US\$ 174) of the Asian Development Bank (Bonu and Kim, 2009). Even the low cost systems could be in the range of US\$ 45-60 in Pakistan and Srilanka (Rs. 2200-3000 in 1984 prices) per household (Paterson, Mara and Curtis, 2006). This indicates that the cost of providing total sanitation is equal, if not more, to that of providing drinking water. But, the actual allocations towards sanitation are only one fifth of the total allocations to the sector. Moreover, sanitation is treated as a by-product of water supply. Given the magnitude and importance of the problem there is a clear case for substantial increase in allocations for sanitation. Even the new guidelines do not recognize this reality.

Service Levels

Despite huge capital expenditure on WASH infrastructure, services are below norms in some habitations. It is noticeable also that service levels can vary within habitations. Tekulapalle, despite being a fully covered village, gets less than 40 lpcd in some seasons. Ankushapur with dense and new WASH infrastructure gets adequate supplies in all the seasons though it is a partially covered village officially. Due to inadequate supplies more than 20 percent of the households depend on other sources like ponds, streams, etc., in Tekulapalle

and Malreddyguda. Sometimes the villagers go to agricultural wells for fetching water. Reasons for poor service levels include non safe source (Malreddyguda) and Technical problems like low pressure and wastage (Tekulapalle). Sanitation coverage is much low though Ankushapur fares better.

Water and Sanitation Governance

Water governance structures are more or less absent, sometimes by design and sometimes by default, in the sample habitations. The involvement of Gram Panchayat in the O & M of the systems in the sample habitations is not effective in the absence of required capacities and guidelines. For instance, there is no clarity at the habitation level regarding electricity charges for running the water systems. Similarly, pricing of house connections is left to the discretion of the village presidents. As a result, adopting a water pricing regime depends on whether pricing is politically correct or not from the president's perception. Despite the importance of planning and support components in sustaining WASH services, the actual allocations are nearly absent in the sample habitations. Planning phase in the WASH schemes is marginal and the level of community participation in planning is extremely low. The only planning that can be observed is the recurring capital investments with limited impact on the sustainability of the service delivery. While such unplanned capital expenditure is adding to the cost of provision it hardly enhances the quality of service. On the other hand, sanitation and hygiene require more focus on support activities, at least to the extent of improving the usage of existing toilets. This is mainly due to the absence of comprehensive planning at the habitation level.

Summary and Conclusions

The LCCA framework adopted in the sample habitations identifies gaps in the present pattern of planning and investment. Some of the important gaps include:

Cost estimates need to be more realistic incorporating all the important costs such as source protection, rehabilitation, etc., that ensure sustainable service delivery. The emphasis of planning processes should shift from being focused on engineering design with little community participation to one that is based around active participation of users and, particularly, women and poorer social groups. Sanitation needs mainstreaming in terms of planning and budgeting with realistic allocations based on costs. This could result in substantial increase in per unit costs. The higher allocations need not be lumpy or one time i.e., once the comprehensive planning is in place and investment priorities are identified, investments can take place in a building block approach as against the *ad hoc* investments at present. The challenge is to investigate how best LCCA can be mainstreamed into WASH planning and other governance processes. The LCCA when adopted for costing requires effective decentralisation of WASH sector

even at the planning level. Source sustainability or source protection aspects could be dealt effectively through proper planning (using GIS and at least a pragmatic IWRM) along with the devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the village panchayats coupled with capacitating the panchayats.

WASHCost has an inclusive approach to learning and changing practice by undertaking action research related to community participation in decision making, planning, implementation as well as operation and maintenance for developing efficient WASH service delivery services keeping equity and sustainability central to the project. The project would proceed in a lesson-learning mode. The learning's will be shared with the concerned stakeholders with the overall aim of correcting, improving and building improved WASH policies and initiatives both at state, national and global levels.

2.13. "Procurement of Minor Forest Produce and Living Conditions of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh"

Faculty associated: G.K. Mitra, R.Nageswar Rao and K.Chandrasekhar
Project Start Date: 1st August, 2009,

Objectives

The study broadly aims at examining the problems of procurement and contribution of Minor Forest Product (MFP) resource base to the living conditions of tribal households in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh. Besides it also attempts to evaluate the policies relating to improve the tribal economy in Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to study the relationship between the production of MFP and per capita income of tribal households. (a) to evaluate the significance of MFP in living conditions of tribals and quality of life of tribals in the state. (b) to study the prevailing practices and systems of collection, processing, marketing and utilization of MFP. to evaluate the policy implementations supporting the tribal poor in developing the MFP resource base.

Methodology

The required data is proposed to collect through conventional survey method using specially structured and pre-tested questionnaire. Cross sectional data will be obtained from two selected districts and from total cluster of eighteen villages, nine villages from each district selected randomly from the list of tribal villages. Then it is proposed to take cluster of 30 tribal households from each cluster of villages and its habitations, thus total sample consists of 540 households.

2.14. Young Lives - Longitudinal study – Round-3 is in progress

Sponsoring agency: DFID through Oxford University, UK
Faculty Associated: S. Galab and P. Prudhvikar Reddy
Project Start Date: April 2002,

Objectives

Young Lives is an innovative long-term international research project, investigating the changing nature of childhood poverty. A unique initiative that combines cutting edge research with policy analysis, dialogue and influence, the Young Lives project explores the views, experiences and circumstances of two age cohorts of children in four countries including India.

Methodology

It is a longitudinal study. Young Lives covers 2000 one year old children born in 2001-02 whose growth and progress will be followed until they are 15 years old. In addition, 1000 eight year old children (as on 2002) were also covered for the purpose of comparison. Simple statistical are applied.

Tentative findings

The second round analysis explored the trends in household level poverty and child poverty. At the household level, there has been a significant improvement of over 15 per cent in the wealth status of the households for both the cohorts between the two rounds of survey. However, the improvement is not uniform across the different regions in the state. Between rural and urban areas, the households in urban areas are better placed than those in rural areas though the rate of improvement is higher in rural areas. Among the social groups, the improvement in wealth status is the highest and significant for the STs followed by BCs, SCs and OCs. Inequalities in asset status are not as pronounced as in wealth status across the social groups in both the rounds of survey for both the cohorts.

20 percent of children living in households in the poorest wealth index quintile remain in the same status in both the cohorts. This implies that the benefits of the growth process between the two rounds of survey have not percolated down to the poorest of poor households.

With regard to malnutrition measured in terms of stunting, the proportion of children who are stunted, irrespective of gender, has increased for the younger cohorts (from 27.10% in 2002 to 34.41% in 2006) compared to the older cohorts (33.04% to 33.63%) between the two rounds of survey. Interestingly, the

enrolment rates in primary schools is higher for STs and SCs compared to other social groups which also suggest the positive effect of the inducement offered by mid-day meals in schools. Children are optimistic of their future though more number of boys worked for income compared to girls.

2.15. A Study on Impact of Utilization of School Grants under SSA programme in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: Rajiv Vidya Mission Department of School Education, Hyderabad

Faculty Associated: G K Mitra and R Nageswara Rao

Project Start Date: December, 2009,

Objectives

To know about the grants provided by Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) during the last 3 years. b) To observe the facilities provided in the schools by utilizing the grants. c). To assess the improvement of school with the grants provided during last 3 years (Year wise comparison). d) To know the maintenance of cash books, registers etc. in schools, School Complexes and MRCs. e) to know the impact of utilization of grants.

Methodology

Five districts namely Medak, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Guntur and Chittoor are selected for a sample study. From each district, 10 mandals (2 tribal,2 urban and 6 rural mandals) are selected on the basis of performance of utilization of grants. Five schools and five teachers will be contacted to elicit information and data.

2.16. Rural Indebtedness Study in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: Finance Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

Faculty Associated: S Galab, P. Prudvikar Reddy

Project Start Date: February 2007,

Objectives

To examine the dynamics of rural indebtedness along with dimensions of human development in rural Andhra Pradesh vis a vis other states of India, To assess the level of indebtedness, To examine the causes of indebtedness, The role of institutional credit in reducing rural indebtedness

Methodology

Analysis of administrative data on agriculture and rural credit as well as employment. Primary data collection by representative sample.

Status of the study: Field work completed and Draft is in progress

2.17. Second Human Development Report of Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: Department of Planning, Govt. of A. P

Faculty Associated: Manoj Panda, S. Galab, S. Sudhakar Reddy, G K Mitra, C.

Ravi, K. S. Reddy, M. Gopinath Reddy, E. Revathi., P. Prudvikar Reddy, P.

Padmanabha Rao, K. S. Babu, R. Nageswar Rao, K. Chandrasekhar, C.

Ramchandraiah, N. Sreedevi, K. Anilkumar,

Project Start Date: July, 2009,

Methodology

Faculty members who are involved in this report are already initiated collecting review of literature, Primary and secondary data collection for preparation of background papers, and examining the issues considered by Human Development reports of other states.

Collection of Primary and Secondary Data and review of literature work is in progress by the faculty who are associated with this report. Drafting of background papers work is in progress.

Based on the topics the faculties are using different methodologies for undertaking the studies.

Status of the study

Major part of review of literature, data collection from secondary sources on MSPs, Wholesale prices, Farm harvest prices, cost of cultivation of important crops has been completed.

Sl.no	Topics agreed and study initiated	Faculty Associated
01	Agricultural Prices	Dr. P. Prudvikar Reddy
02	Agriculture s	Dr. E. Revathi
03	Child Labour	Prof. S. Galab and Dr. P. Prudvikar Reddy
04	Issues and Policies in Improving quality of Education among children belonged	Dr. R. Nageswar Rao

	disadvantaged population	
05	Displacement and Development in A P: Implications for Human Development	P. Padmanabha Rao
06	Fiscal Scenario of Andhra Pradesh: Expenditure Trends in Human Development	Dr. N. Sreedevi
07	Socio-economic and human development profile of scheduled tribes in A P	Dr. K. Anil Kumar
08	Trends and Patterns of Urbanisation and Regional Development : A Case of Andhra Pradesh	Dr. P. Padmanabha Rao
09	Employment	Prof. S. Sudhakar Reddy
10	Institutional Credit to Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh: Problems and Prospects	Dr. K. Chandrasekhar and Prof. K. S. Reddy
11	Water and Sanitation	Dr. C. Ramachandraiah
12	Health and Nutrition	Dr. K. S. Babu
13	Inclusive Growth	Prof. S. Galab
14	Institutions and Human Development	Prof. S. Galab and Dr. P. Prudvikar Reddy
15	Inequalities in Human Development	Dr. C. Ravi
16	Natural Resource Management, Institutions and Governance	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy
17	Poverty	Prof. G. K. Mitra
18	Gender Relations and Women Empowerment	Prof. U. Vindhya and Dr. E. Revathi

As a part of this Second A P HDR report **Three (3) Micro-Studies** were proposed and initiated in the Month of March, 2010.

1	Micro study on Poverty	Dr. C. Ravi
2	Study on the impact of recession on Human Development	Dr. P. Prudvikar Reddy and Prof. S. Galab
3	“Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) in Andhra Pradesh: Implications for Human Development”	P. Padmanabha Rao

2.18. Andhra Pradesh State Strategic Statistical Plan

Sponsoring agency: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India and Govt. of A. P.

Faculty Associated: C. Ravi, G K Mitra,

Project Start Date: March 2010,

Objectives

The specific objectives of the Andhra Pradesh State Strategic Plan Statistical Plan are: 1) To assess the current status of the statistical system of the state and identify the main gaps and constraints, 2) To review the data needs of all the users., 3) To set out medium and long term goals for improving the quality, coverage and timeliness of statistics , 4) To set out a viable and technically sound plan of action and strategies to achieve the goals, 5) To provide a set of indicators to monitor the achievements of the plan.

Methodology

The India Statistical Strengthening Project identified 20 key statistical activities for consideration of the SSSP. Earlier a study entitled “*Study for Identifying the Specific Requirements of Strengthening of DES*” was undertaken in the tier-1 of the project. This study reviewed the state statistical system and provided a comprehensive assessment of the gaps in most of the key statistical activities of the state that need to be addressed in the SSSP. To a large extent, this report forms the basis for identifying the gaps and constraints of existing system. This will be further supplemented with the later developments and detailed analysis of some of the key line departments. The entire process of the preparation of SSSP will be participatory and consultative. Keeping this in view we propose the following steps

1. A core committee will supervise the tasks of the plan formulation. The core committee will consists of the Director and one senior officer from DES and director and one senior faculty of CESS.
2. A Series of workshops and meetings will be with senior policy makers from the government and important users to identify issues and areas to be focused in the SSSP and give it a broad direction. The details of the workshops are given in annex 1
3. The CESS along with DES will hold a series of consultations with various line departments.
4. The CESS will review all the documents and reports related to the SSSP and participate in all the deliberations of the meetings and workshops planned.
5. The CESS will prepare the draft plan in close collaboration with DES. After receiving the comments from state level steering committee, MOSPI and the stakeholders, the draft will be revised and shred with the DES.

2.19. The Impact of Economic Slowdown and Past Reforms on State Finances: A Case of Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: CESS Plan Funds

Faculty Associated: N.Sreedevi

Objectives

- ✓ To review the steps taken by the government of AP to turn the situation around.
- ✓ To study the impact of these reforms on the present and future state finances.
- ✓ To study impact of economic slowdown on the state finances.

Methodology

Simple Statistical Tools such as percentages, ratios, average annual growth rates using semi-log model and estimating the causal relationships using regression method.

Tentative findings

Economic slowdown is now accepted as fact by most policy makers and observers of the Indian economy or AP state economy and is mainly attributed to the external factors such as global slowdown, global financial crisis, particularly US economy that has contributed to the economic slowdown and now the recession in the US, European Union and other developed country markets and the associated impact on the exports. This is true to some extent. But our economy also has been showing several causes of concern even before that external factors started pouring in.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh , when Year on Year (YoY) growth rates are considered, in 2004-05 it was very high at 9.35 percent mainly because of the high growth rate of agriculture under agricultural sector, moderate increase in service sector. However, the industrial sector showed a decline by 2 percentage points.

As far as the manufacturing sector is concerned, it has increased till 2004-05 and declined drastically in 2005-6 and again though increased has not reached to earlier position. Gas, Electricity and Water Supply increased in the second half of the period when compared to earlier. Construction reached its peak in 2004-05 and started declining.

Most of the components of service sector declined in 2007-08 causing overall share of this sector to fall. The growth rate of *Trade, Hotels and Restaurants* showed a decline with heavy fluctuations during 2000-05 and in the last three years its growth rate increased with minor fluctuations. Similar is the case with other components of service sector. However most of the components declined

in the year 2007-08 except (1) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, (2) Railways, (3) Banking and Insurance. This led to the growth of 2.48 percentage points in 2006-07 over the previous year growth rate and remaining at the same growth rate in the year 2007-08.

The impact of the above situation reflected on some of the revenue receipts of AP State in the year 2007-08. The revenue from stamp duty and registration fee which has increased by 42 percent in 2006-07 (over previous year) has showed a nominal increase of 7.7 per cent in 2007-08 (over previous year). While the revised estimates of 2008-09 showed a 12 per cent growth rate (YoY) the budget estimates of 2009-10 showed a negative growth rate. Similar is the case with the revenue from state excise. In 2008-09 themselves the state government could not mobilize the revenue receipts and also capital receipts which impacted on the expenditure side and therefore revised estimates are much lower than the budget estimates. In the present budget the impact is total on the budget estimates.

2.20. Centre State Financial Relations in India in the Recent Past with Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: Plan Funds
Faculty Associated: N.Sreedevi

- To review the central financial transfers through the major channels.
- The effect of these transfers on the state finances at aggregate level and on Andhra Pradesh finances in particular.

Simple Statistical Tools such as percentages, ratios, average annual growth rates using semi-log model and estimating the causal relationships using regression method.

Status of Work: Work is in Progress.

3. Publications

3.1 Books

Mahendra Dev, S. Ravi. C, and Venkatnarayana, M. (eds), 2009, “**Human Development in Andhra Pradesh: Experiences – Issues and Challenges**”, CESS Publication, Hyderabad.

Mahendra Dev, and Chandrasekhara Rao N, (eds), 2009, “**India Perspectives on Equitable Development**”, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.

Ratna Reddy,V. (2009) “**Water Security and Management: Ecological Imperative and Policy Options**”, Academic Foundation, New Delhi and CESS, Hyderabad.

N. Chandrasekhar Rao, S. Mahendra Dev. (2010) “**Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture: Potential, Performance and Concerns**”, Academic Foundation, New Delhi and CESS, Hyderabad.

Ratna Reddy, V., Gopinath Reddy, M, John Soussan, (2010), “**Political Economy of Watershed Management: Policies, Institutions, Implementation and Livelihoods**”, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, and CESS, Hyderabad.

3.2 Journals

Chandrasekhara Rao, N, “Biotechnology and Pro-Poor Agricultural Development” published in Economic and Political Weekly, December 26, 2009, vol. Xliv. No. 52 (jointly with Prof. S. Mahendra Dev).

Reddy, D.V.R., M.R.Sudarshana, Marc Fuchs, N.Chandrasekhara Rao and George Thottappilly (2009), ‘**Genetically engineered virus resistant plants in developing Countries: current status and future prospects**’ *Advances in Virus Research*, 75, Elsevier.

Rao, N.Chandrasekhara and S.Mahendra Dev (2009), ‘**Impact of Bt Cotton on Farm Income and Employment in Andhra Pradesh**’ *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 22 (Conference Issue): pp. 461-470.

Gopinath reddy M. : **“Responsive Governance and Decentralized Participatory Institutions”**, Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, Vol XXIV, No.1, Jan-June, 2009, Central Department of Public Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Jeena T Srinivasan: **“Impact of Irrigation Water Quality on Human Health: A Case Study in India”**, *Ecological Economics* Vol 68 (11): 2800-2807. (Elsevier publications), 2009 (Co-author). (Elsevier publications).

Pragna Paramita Misra, **“Coal Mining and Rural Livelihoods: Case of the Ib Valley Coalfield, Orissa”**. *Economic and Political Weekly*. XLIV (44): 117- 123.

Ramchandraiah, C, **‘YSR “shock deaths” in Andhra’**, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(43), 24 October 2009, 20-21.

Ramchandraiah, C.**“Hyderabad as the Temporary Joint Capital”**, *Andhrajyothy*, Telugu Daily, 11 December 2009, Hyderabad.

Srinivas Reddy M: **“Beneficiary Perceptions of Action Fraterna’s Watershed Development Programme Works and Activities”**, Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (MPJSS), June-November, No 1, Vol.14, 2009.

Sudhakar Reddy, S. (2009). ‘Emerging Tendencies of Rural Employment: The Case of Andhra Pradesh’, **The Asian Economic Review**, Vol .51, No.3, December, pp551-580.

Sudhakar Reddy, S. (2009). ‘Solid Waste Management in Hyderabad: Collection, Transportation and Disposal’ in A . Ranga Reddy (ed), **Ethics and Environment**, (Mittal Publication).

Suresh Reddy, BN. **“Beneficiary Perceptions of Action Fraterna’s Watershed Development Programme Works and Activities”**, Madhya Pradesh Institute Journal of Social Sciences (MPIJSS), December 2009.

Suresh Reddy, B. **“Rural-Urban Water Sharing-Emerging Conflicts and Livelihood Implications for Local Communities in Medak District”**, MAN & DEVELOPMENT, VolumeXXXI No.3, September 2009.

Suresh Reddy, B. **“Non-Pesticidal Management-A Paradigm Shift: A case study of pod borer Management in Deccan Plateau”**. Oct-Dec 2009 issue of Vikas Vani Journal.

3.3 Chapters in Books

Alivelu G, **State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study**, Discussion Paper Series, 31, IPPG, November (co-author)

Alivelu G, **State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study**, IPPG Briefing Note, (co-author)

Anil Kumar, K. **Local Knowledge and Sustainable Development: A Case of Konda Reddi Tribe.** (ed book) Development Initiatives in India by V. Narayana Reddy, D. Sunder Raj & M. Romesh Singh. Pub by Serial Publications New Delhi-110002, 2008

Chandrasekhara Rao, N, **“Socio-economic Impact of Transgenic Cotton”**, published in Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 22 (Conference Number) 2009 pp 461-470 (joint paper with S. Mahendra Dev).

Chandrasekhara Rao, N, **“Genetically Engineered Virus-Resistant Plants in Developing Countries: Current Status and Future Prospects”** published in Gad Loebenstein and John P. Carr, editors, Advances in Virus Research, vol. 75 - Natural and Engineered Resistance to Plant Viruses. Chennai: Academic Press, 2009 (Joint Paper with DVR Reddy, M R Sudershan, M Fuchs and G. Thottapilly).

Gopinath Reddy, M. : **“People’s (Tribals’) Participation in Sustainable Forest Development: A Case Study of Community Forest Management (CFM) in Andhra Pradesh”** in Kailas Sarap (Ed), “Institutions, Livelihood and Natural Resource Management”, Bookwell Publications, 2010, New Delhi.

Gopinath Reddy, M.: **“How genuine is people’s participation in sustainable forest development? A case of community forest management in Andhra Pradesh”** in Sakarama Somayaji, Ganesh Somayaji (Eds), “Environmental concerns and Sustainable Development: Some Perspectives from India” TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) Press, 2009, New Delhi.

Gopinath Reddy, M. : **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Watershed Development Programme in Semi-arid Areas in Andhra Pradesh**, in Surjit Singh and M.S. Rathode (Eds), Rainfed Agriculture in India: Perspectives and Challenges, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2010.

Galab S., Prudivikar Reddy P.: **“Farmers’ Suicides and Unfolding Agrarian Crisis in Andhra Pradesh”** in Oxford Published Book “Agrarian Crisis in India”,

edited by D. Narasimha Reddy and Srijit Mishra, pp 164..198, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.

Manoj Panda : “**Global Economic Shocks and Indian Policy Response: An Analysis Using a CGE Model**”, chapter in Kirit S. Parikh (ed) “*Macro-Modelling for the Eleventh Five year Plan of India*”, New Delhi, Planning Commission, Government of India and Academic Foundation, 2009 (with A. Ganesh Kumar).

Manoj Panda : “**Economic Development in Orissa: Growth Without Inclusion**”, chapter in R.K. Panda (ed) “*Orissa’s Economic Development: Experiences and Expectations*”, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2009.

Mishra Prajna Paramita and M.Gopinath Reddy (2010), “**Mining in Forest Areas of Orissa – Problems, Causes and Concerns: A Review**”, in Kailash Sarap (eds) *Institutions, Livelihood and Natural Resource Management*. Bookwell: New Delhi.

Mishra Prajna Paramita (2009), “**Development or Destruction? Mining and Livelihoods in Western Orissa**”, in Giridhari Prasad Guru (eds) *West Orissa: Past and Present*. Western Orissa Development Council: Bhubaneswar

Padmanabha Rao, P. “**Patterns of Urban Growth and Regional Development: A case of Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh**”, Paper published in the Proceedings of International conference volume on “Multilayered Cities and Urban Systems” organized by International Geographical Union and Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, A. P, 30 July – 9th August, 2009.

Padmanabha Rao, P. “**Impact of Migrants on Urban Environment**”, Paper published in the Proceedings of International conference volume on “Multilayered Cities and Urban Systems” organized by International Geographical Union and Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, A. P, 30 July – 9th August, 2009.

Padmanabha Rao, P. **Economic opportunities and Resource Development: A case of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh**”, in the proceedings of the national seminar on “ Trends in Geo Spatial Data Analysis for Resource and Environmental Management” UGC-UPE SAP conference held School of Earth and Atmosphere Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, 29-30 March, 2010.

Srinivas Reddy, M. “**The Teachers under Public Sector: Are they allowed to work for 220 days?**”, in *Ideas and Issues in Education* (ed. P. ArjunRao), N. Mani Publications, Hyderabad, 2009.

Sudhakar Reddy, S; K.S.Reddy and T.Sudarsana Reddy (2009), '**Rural Nonfarm Employment in Andhra Pradesh**' Paper presented in the XXVIII Annual Conference of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Association during 13 and 14 March, 2010, held at the Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University , Nagarjuna Nagar , Guntur - 522 510 , pp115-130

Sudhakar Reddy, S and Joseph Abraham (2009), '**Emerging Patterns of Diversification Towards Nonfarm Activities in Andhra Pradesh**' Paper presented in the XXVIII Annual Conference of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Association during 13 and 14 March, 2010, held at the Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University , Nagarjuna Nagar , Guntur -522 510 , pp391-403

Vindhya, U. "**Living with HIV/AIDS: Coping strategies of young widows**". In A.K. Tiwari (Ed.), *Psychological Perspectives on Social Issues and Human Development*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2009. [co-author]

Vindhya, U. "**Love in the time of globalization: An exploration of the 'private' domain of love through 'public' narratives of readers**" letters. In Vasanth Kannabiran (Ed.), *Family in Andhra Pradesh*. New Delhi: Sage.

3.4. Monographs

N. Chandrasekhara Rao (2009), "**Enhancing Growth and Productive Employment linkages in the food Processing Sector**", CESS Monograph No. 7, September, 2009.

B. Suresh Reddy, (2010), **Assessment of Economic and Ecological Returns from Millet based Bio Diverse Organisc Farms vis a vis Conventional Farms** (RULNR Monograph -1), CESS Monograph -8, January, 2010.

Bhagirath Behra, Pulak Mishra, Narayan C. Nayak and V. Ratna Reddy, (2010), "**Payments for Environmental Services (PES), : A review of Expreiences across countries**" (RULNR monograph -2), CESS Monograph -9, March 2010.

Pragna PArAmita Mishra and M. Gopinath Reddy, (2010), "**Mapping the Livelihood of Affected Communities**" (RULNR Monograph – 3), CESS Monograph -10, March 2010.

B P R Vithal, (2010), "**A State in Periodic Crises : Andhra Pradesh**" CESS Monograph -11, March 2010.

S. Galab, U. Vindhya and E. Revathi (2010), **“Suicide in SAARC Countries: Multi Disciplinary Perspectives and Evidence**, CESS Monograph – 12, March, 2010.

Gopinath Reddy: **“A Study of Redistributive Politics and Its Impact on PRIs: A Case of Assembly Constituency Development Programme”**, (MLA LADS Scheme in Andhra Pradesh), Centre For World Solidarity, Hyderabad, 2010.

3.5. Working Papers

Krishnaji N., (2009), **Poverty and Household Size: Facts and Statistical Artefacts**, WP no. 77, July, 2009.

Gopinath Reddy. M, Anil Kumar K, and Naga Raju Chikkala, (2009), **A study of Forest Right Act, 2006 in Andhra Pradesh: An Assessment of its Major Feature’s and Issues in Implementation Process**, WP no. 78, January, 2009.

Pragna Paramita Mishra.and M. Gopinath Reddy, (2009), **Mining in Forest Areas – Problems, Causes and Concerns: A Review**, RULNR –CESS WP no. 1, July, 2009.

B. Suresh Reddy, (2009), **Organic Farming: Status, Issues and Prospects – A Review**, RULNR –CESS WP no. 2, July, 2009.

“Dam and Displacement: A Review” RULNR-CESS Working Paper No. 3 December, 2009 published by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, N.O. Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad-16.

Deepita Chakravarty, (2009), **Trade Unions and Business Firms: Unorganised Manufacturing in West Bengal**, WP no. 79, August, 2009.

S. Sudhakar Reddy, K. S Reddy and P. Padmanabha Rao (2009), **Reflections on the Women’s Empowerment, Approaches, Evidence and Ways forward. The Case of Andhra Pradesh**, WP no. 80, September, 2009.

K. Anil Kumar, (2010), **“Local Knowledge and Agricultural Sustainability: A Case Study of Pradhan Tribe in Adilabad District**, “WP No. 81, January, 2010.

G. Aivelu, K. Srinivasulu and M. Gopinath Reddy, (2010) “ **State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh**”, WP No. 82, January 2010.

Aivelu G (2010) and Gopinath Reddy, M “**State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study**”, Working Paper No. 82, January, CESS, (co-author); also Discussion Paper Series, 31, IPPG,

Deepita Chakravarty, Indranil Bose (2010)” **Industrializing West Bengal?: The case of Institutional Stickiness**”, WP No. 83, February, 2010.

Deepita Chakravarty, Ishita Chakravarty (2010)” **Bed and Board in Lieu of Salary: Women and Girl Children Domestic in Post Partition Calcutta (191 -1981)**, WP No. 84, February 2010.

M. Gopinath Reddy, K. Anil Kumar (2010) “**Political Economy of Tribal Development: A case study of Andhra Pradesh**”, WP No. 85, February, 2010.

G. Aivelu (2010) “**Salient Aspects of the Growth Story of Indian Railways” 1981 – 82 through 2007-08**, WP No. 86, April 2010.

Ratnareddy V , Rammohna Rao and M. Venkatswamy (2010), “ **Slippage: The Bane of Rural Drinking Water Sector (Study of Extent and Causes in Andhra Pradesh)**, WP No 87, April, 2010.

Ratnareddy V and Charlets Batchelor (2010), “ **Cost of Providing Sustainable Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)_ Services: An initial Assessment of LCCA in Andhra Pradesh**”, WP No 88, May, 2010.

Jeena T Srinivasan (2010). “Exploring Livelihood Issues and Linkages in the Context of River Basins in India” Approach Paper No 2. Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, CESS, Hyderabad.

4 .Seminars / Conferences

Alivelu.G Presented paper titled '**State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh**' at the International Conference on 'Emergent Business Models and Strategies for the Knowledge Economy: Impact on Business, Government and Society' held at Indian Business Academy Bangalore, November 19-21, 2009, Bengaluru

Alivelu G. Presented a paper titled "**State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh - A Case Study**" at the International Conference on "Analysing the Economics and Politics of State Business Relations in Africa and India", December 15-18, 2009 at Jaipur.

Alivelu G ,'**State Business Relations and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh**' paper accepted for presentation at the ICSSR Development Convention held at ISEC, Bangalore, January 21-23

Alivelu G "Presented a paper titled "**Salient Aspects of the Growth Story of Indian Railways 1981-82 through 2007-08**" at the International Conference on India's Services Sector – Whom Does it Serve" hosted by the British Northern Universities India Forum (BNUIF 3rd Annual Conference), 24-26 March, 2010, Taj Deccan, Hyderabad.

Anil Kumar K. Paper entitled "**Implementation of Forest Right Act of 2006 in Andhra Pradesh: Will Effective Governance Matter?**" Presented at National Convention on Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State. A 3-day (October 26-28, 2009) National Convention organized by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmadabad

Anilkumar, K. Paper entitled "**Evolution of Forest Tenure Rights of Indigenous Communities: A Study of Andhra Pradesh**" paper presented at the International Symposium "Decentralization, Power and Tenure Rights of Forest-Dependent People", to be held from 27 to 29 October 2009 in Dahod, Gujarat, India.

Anilkumar , K. Paper entitled "**Political Economy of Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh- A Review**" presented at the National Seminar on Social Exclusion in Contemporary India, organized by Institute of Development Studies Jaipur, during Novemer 26-27, 2009.

Anilkumar K., Paper entitled "**A Study of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Andhra Pradesh: An Assessment of its Major Features and issues in Implementation Process**" Presented at National Conference on Role of Social

Sciences in National Development during October 5th - 6th, 2009, organized by Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research and Social Action (MGNIRSA) Hyderabad

Anilkumar, K. Presented paper entitled “ **Relevance of Indigenous/Local Agricultural Knowledge: A Case of Pradhan Community**” at 4th Inter-Congress of Indian National Confederation and Academy of Anthropologists in February 21-23, 2009, organised by Department of Anthropology University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

Chandrasekhar, K. Presented a paper titled “**Performance of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Providing Shelter to the Rural Poor in Andhra Pradesh**” in a National Seminar on Shelterlessness and Homestead Right organized by Council for Social Development, New Delhi during November 05-06, 2009.

Chandrasekhar Rao, N. Presented a paper entitled ‘**Socioeconomic Impact of Genetically Engineered Crops**’ at the seminar on ‘*Modern Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture*’ at Tiruvananthapuram organised by the Environmental Resources Research Centre, All India Crop Biotech Association, and Forum for Biotechnology Awareness and Education during 14-15 December 2009.

Galab, S. Attended a workshop on the dissemination of Young Lives Findings sponsored by DFID and presented findings on “**Patterns and Determinants of Stunting in Andhra Pradesh**, Analysis Based on Y L Panel data” at India habitat centre, New Delhi; 7th October 2009, Co-Authored.

Jeena, T, Presented a paper on “**the Economic and Ecological Importance of Wetlands with Special Reference to the Kole Wetlands in Kerala**” in the Inception Workshop of the Project “**Livelihood Linkages and Tradeoffs in the Downstream Flood Plains of River Basins: A Study of Kole Lands in Kerala**” organised jointly by the Centre for Economic Studies, Hyderabad and the District Administration Thrissur on June 5, 2009 at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Thrissur, Kerala.

Presented faculty seminar at CESS on the topic “**Economic Valuation of livelihood benefits as well as health and related costs of wastewater Irrigation: A Study in Hyderabad**” on 12th August 2009.

Jeena, T. Presented a paper on “**Livelihood Linkages and Tradeoffs in Kole Wetlands in Kerala**” in the RULNR Partners Meet at CESS on 17th August 2009.

Jyothis Sathapalan, 12th November 2009, Presented a seminar at the Amsterdam Institute of Metropolitan and International Studies at the University of Amsterdam on a topic entitled “**The Dynamics of Aquatic Value Chain between**

India and Europe: A study of Shrimp trade between India and the Netherlands”,

Jyothis Sathapalan, 2009 (Sept to Nov) Visited University of Amsterdam and worked on a topic “Aquatic Value chain, A study between Indian and EU. It is supported by the NWO-ICSSR Exchange of Scholars (EOS) programme. The paper prepared under this programme will be published in a academic journal.

Gopinath Reddy, M. **“Development of Education in Andhra Pradesh with Focus on Primary Education”**, BNUIF (British Northern Universities India Forum) 3rd Annual Conference on “India’s Services Sector: Whom does it Serve?” Taj Deccan, 24 - 26th March, 2010, Hyderabad.

Gopinath Reddy, M. **Responsive Governance and Decentralized Institutions: An Analytical Study of Democratic Vis-à-vis Participatory (Community Based) Institutions** in Andhra Pradesh, Paper Presented at the National Seminar on 27th Jan, 2010, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Galab S. participated and presented on **Indian Education system** in the Workshop on school survey held in Oxford; UK; February, 2010.

G K Mitra: **World Food Crisis and Emerging Issues in India** (with Manoj Panda and K S Babu), Asia Regional Meeting on Informing Policy Responses to Global Food Crisis, IFPRI New Delhi, July 2009

Mishra Prajna Paramita, K.Anil Kumar and T.S.Jeena (2010) **“Development Induced Displacement: Two Case studies from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh”**, presented in the National Seminar on Forest and Livelihood System, 18-19 March, 2010, organized by the P.G. Department of Economics, Sambalpur University. Orissa.

Mishra Prajna Paramita (2009), Attended training on Estimating Limited Dependent Variable Models in Valuation Studies organized by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), on 13th and 14th December, 2009 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Niranjan Rao, C, **‘TRIPs and the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry’**, at the ‘Seminar on WTO and India’, Vignana Jyothi Institute of Management, Hyderabad, November 7, 2009.

Srinivas Reddy, M. **”Impact of Drought on Rural Livelihoods: A Study of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh**, UGC National Seminar on “Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods in Drought Prone Regions”, Department of Rural Development and Social Work, Srikrishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, 22-23th March, 2010

Manoj Panda, Participated in the two-day National Seminar on “**Inclusive Growth: Challenges and Opportunities**” held on 1-2 October, 2009 organized by Nrupatunga First Grade College of Arts, Commerce, Management & Science, Sadam, Gulbarga, Karnataka.

Manoj Panda, Participated in the two-day National Conference on “**Role of Social Sciences in National Development**” organized by the Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research and Social Action (MGNIRSA), Hyderabad, held on 5-6 October, 2009.

Manoj Panda, Participated in the **knowledge sharing workshop for DFID Researchers** on 4th November, 2009 at the Clarion Collection Hotel Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi. The workshop shared information on the research questions covered by current DFID research projects across India.

Manoj Panda, Participated in the **92nd Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association** held during 27-29 December, 2009 at School of Management, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa and delivered a keynote address on “Global Economic Crisis and Indian Economy”.

Manoj Panda: Participated in the “**Development Convention 2009-10**”, which is an event held annually through a joint Endeavour of the ICSSR Institutes of South India, held at ISEC, Bangalore during 21-23 January, 2010.

Manoj Panda: Participated in the IHD International Seminar on “**Poverty in Bihar: Pattern, dimensions and Eradication strategies**” held during 18-20 April, 2010 at Patna.

Padmanabha Rao, P. : Presented a paper titled “**Scenario of Education and Health Attainments in Krishna Basin Area in Andhra Pradesh**” in the National seminar on “Democratic Governance and Human Development: stocking and Future Strategies, Jan 29 & 30, 2010., organized by Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, M. P.

Padmanabha Rao, P.: Presented a paper titled” **Trends and Patterns of Urbanisation and Regional Development: A case of Andhra Pradesh**” in the National Seminar on “Trends and Prospects of Geoinformatics in Spatial Planning” organized by Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, A. P, March 12-13, 2010.

Padmanabha Rao, P. : Presented a paper titled “ **Sheep Rearing: An Alternative Strategy of Allied Activity for Agriculture in Mahaboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh**” in the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth in Agriculture, Sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi, 27th March,

2010, organized by Department of economics, UGC-ASP (DSA-II), Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007 (joint paper)

Padmanabha Rao, P. Presented a paper on “**Economic opportunities and Resource Development: A case of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh**”, in the UGC-UPE SAP National Seminar on “Trends in Geo Spatial Data Analysis for Resource and Environmental Management” held School of Earth and Atmosphere Science, Madurai KAmaraaj University, Madurai, 29-30 March, 2010.

Niranjan Rao, C. Presented a paper ‘**TRIPs and the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry**’, at the ‘Seminar on WTO and India’, Vignana Jyothi Institute of Management, Hyderabad, November 7, 2009.

Pragna Paramita Misra Participated in a South Asia Training Programme titled ‘**Gender, Water and Equity**’, organized by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai; South Asian Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (Saci WATERs) Hyderabad; Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (SOPPECOM), Pune; and Gender and Water Alliance, from 23rd to 27th November, 2009 in Pune.

Pragna Paramita Misra Attended the **19th Biannual Research and Training Workshop** organized by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), from December 8-12, 2009 at Pokhara, Nepal.

Pragna Paramita Misra Attended training on **Estimating Limited Dependent Variable Models in Valuation Studies** organized by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), on 13th and 14th December, 2009 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ramchandraiah, C. Presented a paper on “**Urban Politics in Hyderabad**”, in the national workshop on *Undisciplined City*, 30 November-1 December 2009, organized by Centre for Policy Research and theindiancity.net, New Delhi.

Sudhakar Reddy, S; K.S.Reddy and T.Sudarsana Reddy (2009), ‘**Rural Nonfarm Employment in Andhra Pradesh**’ Paper presented in the XXVIII Annual Conference of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Association during 13 and 14 March, 2010, held at the Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur - 522 510, pp115-130

Sudhakar Reddy, S and Joseph Abraham (2009), ‘**Emerging Patterns of Diversification Towards Nonfarm Activities in Andhra Pradesh**’ Paper presented in the XXVIII Annual Conference of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Association during 13 and 14 March, 2010, held at the Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur -522 510, pp391-403

Vindhya, U Co-convener with Serdar Degirmencioglu, Turkey of symposium titled *Social Justice and Social Policy: Challenges for Developing Countries*, 8th Biennial Conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology, Delhi, and December 11-14, 2009.

Vindhya. U. **Presented paper titled *Social Justice and Mental Health Care: Some examples of effective practices in India*** in Symposium titled *Social Justice and Social Policy: Challenges for Developing Countries*, 8th Biennial Conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology, Delhi, and December 11-14, 2009.

5. Resource Persons, Lecture and Meetings

Manoj Panda, Gave a talk on '**Growth and Equity in India**' at Dr.MCRHRD Institute, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad on 9th October, 2009.

Manoj Panda, Spoke on the topic "**Global Economic Shocks & Indian Policy Response**" on 12th October, 2009 at the Refresher Course in Economics, organized by the UGC-Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Manoj Panda: Attended meeting of the **Expert Group on Asset Price Monitoring System** on 13th January, 2010 at the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

Manoj Panda, Attended the meeting of the **ICSSR Research Institutes Directors** held on 15-16 December, 2009 organized at Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram.

Manoj Panda: Delivered the Key Note Address in the National Seminar on "**Inclusive Growth in Agriculture**", held on 27th March, 2010, organized by the Department of Economics, Osmania University.

Manoj Panda: Participated as an expert member in the selection committee meeting for selection of faculty at the Department of Economics, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, Orissa on 7th June, 2010.

Padmanabha Rao, P, attended meeting of **Indian Association of Social Science Institutions** held at Chennai, December, 2009.

Padmanabha Rao, P. Participated as an Subject expert member in the selection committee meeting for selection of Research Associates at the Department of Geography, Osmania University.

Padmanabha Rao, P. Participated as an Subject expert member in the selection committee meeting for selection of Lab Assistant and UGC Senior Research Fellowships at the Department of Geography, Osmania University.

Vindhya, U. Resource person for UGC sponsored Capacity Building Workshop for Women Managers in Higher Education, at Hyderabad Central University, December 19-20, 2009.

6. Teaching and Guidance

Alivelu, G. Delivered two Lectures on Microeconomics to the students of M.Phil and Ph.D at CESS, Hyderabad during May 2009

Alivelu. G, Along with Prof S. Galab currently guiding one Ph.D student on the pattern of employment and costs of Indian Railways.

Padmanabha Rao, P,

Delivered lectures on Physical Geography for M. Phil, Ph. D students at CESS. Supervising 2 Ph. D Students.

Evaluated the M.Phil dissertation entitled **Population and Migration of Ranga Reddy District**” submitted by Mr. Krishna to the Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad in April, 2009.

S. Sudhakar Reddy

SUBHASH, B: **Agricultural Credit in Andhra Pradesh: Pre and Post Reform Period** was awarded M. Phil degree in 2009

Venkateswara Rao, p: **Financial Integration in Emerging Market Economies** was awarded M. Phil degree in 2009

Evaluated the M.Phil dissertation entitled **Drop-Out Problem in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Teluvarigudam Village in Nalgonda District** submitted by MR. K.SRI VENU BABU to the Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad in July, 2009.

*Evaluated and Conducted the Viva for the Ph.D THESIS entitled **Economy of a Tribal Village: A Study of Maram Khullen, Senapati District, Manipur** submitted by MR. KOMOL SINGHA to the Department of Economics, Manipur Central University, Imphal in November, 2009.*

Delivered lectures for M.Phil and Ph.D Course at the Centre on DEVELOPMENT THEORY

b) Supervising two Ph.D students

7. Membership of professional / governing bodies

Jeena T, Life Member Indian Society for Ecological Economics

Padmanabha Rao, P.

Vice Chairman, Indian National Cartographic Association, 2009-11
Executive Member, Indian Association of Regional Science, Calcutta.
Vice President, Deccan Geographical Society, Pune.
Member, Academic Council, Department of Geography, Osmania University.

Sudhakar Reddy, S.

Member, Governing Body, Centre for Economic and Social Studies from 2008.
Member, Executive Council, Centre for Economic and Social Studies from 2008.

Faculty with their areas of Specialization

Manoj Panda, Director, Computable general equilibrium models, Issues in poverty and human development, Environmental issues in economic development.

Professors

Mahendra Dev, S. (On Lien to Govt. of India), Development Economics, Agriculture, Food Security, Poverty, Employment.

Galab, Shaik, Rural Development, Labour and Credit Markets, Dry land Agriculture.

Sudhakar Reddy, S., Development Economics, Labour Market, Poverty.

Samba Murthy, C., Agricultural Economics, Rural Development and Co-operation.

Vindhya, U. (On Lien from Andhra University), Gender, Women Studies, Psychology.

Mitra, G. K., Poverty, Unemployment.

K.S. Reddy, Agriculture, Subsidies, New Economic Policy.

Ramachandraiah, C., Urbanisation, Urban Environment, IT and Cities.

Associate Professors

Narayana, K. V., Health Economics.

Ravi, C. (On Deputation from Govt. of A. P), Demand Models, Welfare, Poverty, Nutrition.

Niranjan Rao, C., Industrial Economics, Economics of Technical Change, Economics of Intellectual Property Rights.

Prudhvikar Reddy, P., Agricultural Policy, Rural Labour Markets, Irrigation Management, Poverty Reduction.

Revathi, E. (On Lien from Kakatiya University), Gender Studies in the Rural, Agricultural, and Tribal Context, Agrarian Studies.

Chandrasekhara Rao, N., Economic Reforms and Agriculture, Intersectoral Terms of Trade, Capital Formation in Agriculture, Plant Biotechnology, Food Processing and Contract Farming.

Padmanabha Rao, P., Urbanisation, Regional Development, Cartography, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Poverty Alleviation.

Nageswara Rao, R., Rural Development, Bovine Sector, Primary Education.

K. S. Babu, Medical Sociology, Demographic Sociology, Health Insurance.

Sreedevi, N., Public Finance.

Deepita Chakravarty, Development Issues related to Indian Industry, Industrial Organization, Labour Economics and Gender Issues in Economics.

Assistant Professors

Chandrasekhar, K., Rural Credit, Agricultural Economics.

Alivelu, G., Industry, Service Sector.

Sreenivasulu, Y. Development Economics

Krishna Rao, Ch. Sociology, Science and Technology

Anil Kumar , K., Anthropology, Demographic Sociology.

RULNR Staff

Professor

Gopinath Reddy, M., Decentralised Governance, Institutions and Natural Resource Management, Governance, Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Associate Professor

Jeena T , Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural Economics.

Jyothis S, Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural Economics.

Assistant Professors (RULNR)

Srinivasa Reddy, M., Environment, Watersheds, Sustainable Development.

Suresh Reddy, S., Environment, watersheds, Sustainable development

Pragna Parimita Misra, Environment, Sustainable development

WASHCost Staff

M. Snehalatha,	Country Coordinator
M. Venkata Swamy,	WASH - Specialist
M S.Ramamohan Rao,	WRM - Consultant
N. Jaya Kumar,	Junior Economist
V.S.N. Murthy,	Project Officer

Library Staff

Sri. G. Vijay Kumar	Librarian
Sri. P. Sudhakar	Assistant Librarian.

M. Phil & Ph. D Programme

Prof. C. Samba Murty	-	Coordinator
Mr. K. Venkataiah	-	Associate Coordinator

Honorary Senior Fellows

Shri. B. P. R. Vithal, Finance, Development Planning.

Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Agriculture, Planning, Economic Policy.

Prof. N. Subba Reddy, Peasant Society, Caste & Social Dynamics, Tribal Issues, Sociology of Development.

Prof. R. Radhakrishna, ICSSR National Fellow, Agriculture, Poverty and Employment.

Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, Regional Planning, Public Enterprises, Macro - Economic Policy.

Research Support Staff

Sri P. Praveen Kumar	Cartographer
Sri T. Mahender Reddy	Research Associate
Sri B. Sampath Rao	Research Associate
Sri D. Mohana Rao	Research Associate
Sri K. Prasada Rao	Research Associate
Sri V. Malla Reddy	Research Associate

Administrative Staff

Sri G. Shankaraiah	Administrative Officer
Sri M. Prakasa Rao	Finance Officer
Sri B Sankara Reddy	Superintendent -PA to Director
Mrs. B. Srivani	Superintendent
Sri A. Srinivas	UD Clerk-cum-Typist
Sri A. Naga Raju	U.D. Steno
Sri P. Komuraiah	UD Clerk-cum-Typist
Sri M. Gnaneswar	UD Assistant
Sri Zakir Hussain	UD Assistant
Sri V.M. Sarma	Clerk-cum-Typist
Sri R. Mahender Reddy	Clerk-cum-Typist
Sri G. Butchi Ramulu	Clerk-cum-Typist
Sri Mohd. Taufeeq	Car Driver
Sri A. Ramulu	Auto Driver
Sri M. Yadaiah	Jamedar
Mrs. B. Swaroopa	Helper
Smt. A. Lakshmi	Office Subordinate
Smt. P. Bharathi	Office Subordinate
Mr. Syed Younus	Office Subordinate

Visitors to CESS during April 2009 to March 2010

Dr. Hans Lofgren, Ph.D (Melb)
Senior Lecturer, Politics and Policy Studies
Program Director, Master of Politics and Policy
School of International and Political Studies
Faculty of Arts
Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway
Burwood Victoria 3125 AUSTRALIA

Sri Mrutyunjaya Sahu, IAS
Principal Secretary, RWSS
Government of Andhra Pradesh
A.P. Secretariat
HYDERABAD – 500 022

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Programme Officer
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PO Box 23350, Seattle
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Ms. Caterian Fonseca
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WASHCost Project
IRC, Netherlands

Dr. P. Krishnaiah
Chief Executive
National Fisheries Development Board
Ministry of Agriculture
Government of India
NEW DELHI

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Ms. Anotin Walters
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Prof. R. Parthasarathy
Director
Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR)
AHMEDABAD (Gujarat)

Mr. Itty Abraham
Marlene and Morton Meyerson Centennial Chair
Director, South Asia Institute
Associate Professor (with tenure)
Government and Asian Studies
University of Texas at Austin

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Associate Professor
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Dr. Eduardo Zepeda
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Prof. Rajas Purchase
Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
PUNE (Maharashtra)

Prof. Johan Galtung
University of Basel
SWITZERLAND

Dr. Biswa Nath Bhattacharyay
Special Adviser, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
Tokyo, Japan

Professor Bhanoji Rao
Singapore

Prof. V.N. Balasubramanyam
Department of Economics
Lancaster University, UK

Prof. D.S. Prasada Rao
Professor, School of Economics
The University of Queensland
Brisbane, Australia

Prof. Indira Hirway
Director
Centre for Development Alternatives
AHMEDABAD

Prof. H. Ramachandran
Department of Geography
Delhi School of Economics
University of Delhi, University of Delhi Enclave
DELHI – 110 007

Prof. Balachander Mungekar
Former Member
Planning Commission
MUMBAI

Prof. K. Nagaraj (Retired)
Madras Institute of Development Research
CHENNAI

Dr. Ruth Kattumuri
Co-Director
India Observatory & Asia Research Centre
London School of Economics, UK

Financial Statement



TAGORE & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

3-6-293/2/D, Hyderguda,
Hyderabad - 500 029
Phone # 23223848
65544724

AUDIT REPORT

The Members of the Executive Council
Centre for Economic and Social Studies
Hyderabad.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, Receipts and Payments account of the Centre (**Consolidated Accounts**) for the year ended 31st March, 2010 and report that:

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion proper books of account as required have been kept by the Centre so far as appears from our examination of these books.

The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give true information:

- i) in the case of the Balance Sheet and the State of affairs as at 31st March, 2010.
- ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure account, of the excess of Income over expenditure of the Centre for the year ended on that date.

Hyderabad
27.09.2010

for **TAGORE & COMPANY,**
Chartered Accountants,

Proprietor
(**K. A. SUBBA RAOJI**)
M No. 018517

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2009-10
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT

Receipts		Payments	
Code No.	Amount Rs.	Code No.	Amount Rs.
	To opening balance		
A	To Maintenance & Development Grant Non-plan: State Government ICSSR - Normal Grant Transfer from Plan Plan Grant: State Government ICSSR - Normal Grant Transfer from RDF Transfer to Non-plan	A	By Maintenance & Development (Schedule - VIII) Non-Plan Revenue Fixed Assets (Capital) Plan Revenue Capital
B	17499000.00 2140000.00 7207.53 -159307.70	D	By Expenditure under: Corpus Fund Revenue Capital
C	To Centre's Receipts Interest Receipts M.Phil & Ph.D Receipts Rents Other Receipts	E	By Expenditure under RDF Revenue Capital
D	To Corpus Fund Interest Receipt Donations Received	F	By Expenditure under CDF Revenue Capital
E	To RDF Interest Fund received	G	By Amounts Relating to Previous years adjustable to CDF adjusted
F	To Amounts credited to CDF Previous Years Current Year Interest	I	By Specific Purpose Account including Fellowship and Projects & Specific Purpose accounts Revenue Capital Fellowships (Revenue)
G	To amounts Creditable to CDF, 2009-10 Less adjusted to CDF	J	By Welfare Fund Outright grant paid
H	To Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund Interest Receipt Donations Received	K	By Gratuity payments Bank charges
I	To Specific Purpose Accounts including Fellowships and project accounts Projects (Schedule - II) Fellowships (Schedule - III)	L	By RULNR Project Revenue Capital
J	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee Contributions Interest	M	By Loans & Advances CESS Non-plan Grant Account CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee RULNR Project
K	To CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account Interest Receipt Gratuity Receipt from LIC	N	By Deposits Repayable Deposits of CESS Repayable Deposits of RULNR
L	To RULNR Project Grant Interest		By Closing Balance
	20479000.00 307281.86		6471110.20 19551899.83 60411.50 0.00 867895.13 0.00 216272.00 0.00 39040691.70 2534084.00 766144.00 42340919.70 6000.00 250000.00 0.00 9855613.90 3510998.72 13366612.62 536100.00 65000.00 1282567.60 1885687.60 31516.00 7000.00 38516.00 93373698.13



M. Habanaka
Finance Officer

M. Manoj Kumar
Director

M. Manoj Kumar
Treasurer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Code No.	Receipts	Amount	Code No.	Payments	Amount
M	To Loans & Advances CESS Non-plan Grant Account Loans & Advances Recovered CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee RULNR Project	371844.00 70000.00 995307.40			
N	To Repayable Deposits CESS RULNR Project	18700.00 7050.00			
Grand Total :-		185980088.44	Grand Total :-		185980088.44

Proprietor
(K.A. Subba Raoji)

M. Subbarao Rao
FINANCE OFFICER

Manoj Panda
Director
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Per our report attached
For TAGORE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Per our report attached
For TAGORE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Proprietor
(K.A. Subba Raoji)

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**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2009-10**

PREVIOUS YEAR	EXPENDITURE		CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR		INCOME		CURRENT YEAR
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
19158467.28	To Maintenance and Development (Grant)		19551899.83		0.00		By Unspent grants & other amounts of previous years		0.00
8459985.96	Plan		6308181.50		-1394765.98		Non-plan		-1238643.48
	Non-plan				8958083.39		Specific purpose & project a/c.		13641224.69
4826932.00	To Other Fund Account		216272.00		257226.53		Fellowships		1085033.53
577330.00	CDF		60411.50				RULNR		10406856.13
1329633.00	Corpus Fund		867895.13						
	RDF								
27502797.08	To Specific purpose & project a/c.		1144578.63				By Grants and other amounts received during the year		2649000.00
518403.00	To Fellowships		39040691.70		3532000.00		Non-plan - State Government		3960000.00
142663.00	To Group Gratuity Account		766144.00		17500000.00		Non-plan - ICSSR - Normal Grant		17499000.00
10.00	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account		250000.00		16000000.00		Plan - State Government		2140000.00
6791407.72	To RULNR Project		6000.00		38524977.00		Plan - ICSSR		50569426.30
4523357.00	To Depreciation		9855613.90		1346210.00		Specific purpose & project a/c.		553243.00
228051.29	CESS		4146038.00		1269088.00		By T/f. of interest on RDF to Plan		72207.53
1306704.00	RULNR Project		404091.56		142643.00		By Group Gratuity Account		250000.00
25000.00	To Payment of amount due to CDF during previous year		4550129.56		6290.00		By CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account		6230.00
	To Provision for audit fee		7553055.73		24963000.00		By RULNR Project		20479000.00
13641224.69	To Unspent Balances		25000.00		502035.98		Grant		307281.86
1085033.53	Specific purpose a/c. & Project a/c.				1306704.00		Interest		7553055.73
10406858.13	Fellowships		22635875.29				By amounts credited to CDF of Previous year		216272.00
	RULNR Project		872132.53				Current year		7769327.73
5010157.02	To Excess of income over Expenditure		17292412.17		40800419.99		Centre's other receipts		107718.21
-2996150.00	General Capital Fund Account		-2460054.03				Interest on other investments		159500.00
	Centre's Development Fund Account		8075389.73				M.Phil/Ph.D Receipt		427398.00
	Corpus Fund		551588.50				Rents		52538.00
	Research Development Fund		788237.87				Other Receipts		
1654.00	Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund		1712.00				By Interest Receipts on investment of		612000.00
290.00	Group Gratuity Account		58.00				Corpus Fund		522334.00
8392.04	PF Trusteeship Account		0.00				CDF		1656133.00
8038718.84	CESS Employees Welfare Fund		2463.74				Research Development Fund		58.00
	RULNR Project		3641022.36				Gratuity Account		2233.74
							Welfare Fund Account		1712.00
							Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund		
							By Amounts creditable to CDF		6542027.00
							By Overspent Grant - Non-plan		219291.77
110586919.58			140452133.01		110586919.58				140452133.01

Per our report attached
For TAGORE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

M. Babar Rao
FINANCE OFFICER

Manoj Pandey
Director

M. Anur Kumar
Treasurer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

K.A. Subba Rao
Proprietor
(K.A. Subba Rao & Co)

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES, HYDERABAD
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2010

PREVIOUS YEAR	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs. P.	AMOUNT Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR	ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs. P.	AMOUNT Rs. P.
32576049.64	Capital fund (General account)	37562555.37	27711747.27	Fixed Assets	26262721.97	37408147.97	
5010157.02	Previous year	-2460054.03	8038518.84	CESS (Schedule - V)	11145426.00		
-23651.29	Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income	0.00	35102501.34	RULNR Project	219291.77	219291.77	
	Less: Assets writtenoff			Grants Receivable (Schedule-I)			
				Overspent Grant for the year Non-plan			
1500000.00	Corpus Fund	1500000.00		Recoverable Loans and Advances (Schedule-VI)			
0.00	Donations:			CESS Non-plan Grant A/c.:			
	Previous (Prof. C.H.H.Rao)			Previous year	237818.00		
	Add: Current year additions			Current year payments	536100.00		
7500000.00	Contributions:	7500000.00		Less: Recovered	-371814.00	402074.00	
0.00	Previous (RBI)	551588.50	8201588.50	Welfare Fund Account:			
0.00	Add: Current year's addition			Previous year	27500.00		
				Current year payments	65000.00		
20000000.00	Research Development Fund	20000000.00		Less: Recovered	-70000.00	22500.00	
0.00	Previous Year	785237.87	20788237.87	RULNR Project:			
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure			Current year	0.00		
9325733.80	Centre's Development Fund	6329583.80		Current year payments	1282303.60		
-2996150.00	Previous year	8075395.73	14404973.53	Less: Recovered	-748188.40	534115.20	
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure			Recoverable Deposits (SCHEDULE-IV)			
46838.00	Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Fund	48492.00	50204.00	CESS Non-plan Grant A/c.	125950.00		
1654.00	Previous year	1712.00		Previous year	0.00		
	Donations			Add: Payments during the current year	0.00		
1365.00	CESS Employees Group Gratuity	1655.00	1713.00	Less: Recovered during the year	0.00	125950.00	
250.00	Previous	58.00		RULNR Project:			
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure			Previous year	200.00		
65121.86	Employees Welfare Fund Committee	73513.90	75977.64	Add: Payments during the current year	0.00		
8392.04	Previous Year	2463.74		Less: Recovered during the year	0.00	200.00	
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure			Closing Balance (Schedule VII)			
0.00	RULNR Project			FDRS	36671796.51		
8038718.84	Previous Year	8038718.84	11679741.20	CESS			
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	3641022.36		RULNR Project	33638889.56		
	Unspent grants & other amounts			Cash on hand	15071062.12		
	Project Accounts of specific purpose			RULNR Project	3379.53		
13641224.69	Accounts (Schedule II)	22635875.29	40800419.99	Current Bank	1169.30		
1085033.53	Fellowships (Schedule III)	872112.53		CESS:			
10406858.13	RULNR Project	1729242.17		SBI SB A/c 10421845174	1485028.66		
	Sundry Liabilities			Syndicate Bank SB A/c-30392010007909	715390.01		
50000.00	Audit fee	75000.00		Indian Bank SB A/c-460807429	12667762.13		
0.00	Previous Year Outstanding	0.00		Indian Bank SB A/c-460840376	8945516.53		
25000.00	Less Payment During the year	25000.00	1000000.00	FCRA SB A/c-460881391	11987502.56		
	Audit fee provision for Current year			Rural Development SB A/c-460867343	3832.07		
	Repayable Loans & Advances			Indian Bank current A/c-460914634	4732521.59		
500.00	RULNR Project	245119.00		Syndicate Bank Current A/c-303910000315	193131.83		
3000.00	Previous Year	-254.00	244825.00	SBI Current A/c.No.10421834693	935927.41		
3000.00	Add Additions during current year			Syndicate Bank-W F-30392010007430	39072.08		
-3500.00	Less Payments during current year			1655.00	1713.00		
				Group Gratuity - 460841450	50204.00		
				Dr. Waheeduddin Khan SB A/c--722301214			
				RULNR Project:			
				Syndicate Bank-RULNR-SB A/c-30392010068612	1597319.93		
				473651.64	1104225.82		
				Synd.Bank-RULNR-Current A/c-30391010006074	93373698.13		

M. Lakshma Rao
FINANCE OFFICER

Manoj Panda
Director

Y. N. S. Reddy
Treasurer

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies



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PREVIOUS YEAR	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT		PREVIOUS YEAR		ASSETS		AMOUNT	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
	Repayable Deposits (Schedule-IV)								
	CESS A/c:								
326579.00	Previous year	412021.00							
195984.00	Add Additions during current year	187000.00							
-110542.00	Less Payments during current year	-31516.00		399205.00					
	RULMR Project:								
0.00	Previous year	236590.00							
236590.00	Add Additions during current year	7000.00							
0.00	Less Payments during current year	-7000.00		236590.00					
105561246.26				132085977.07		105561246.26			132085977.07

Per our report attached
 For TAGORE & CO.
 Chartered Accountants
 Proprietor
 (K.A. Subba Raoji)

M. Subba Rao
 FINANCE OFFICER

M. Anand Kumar
 Director
 For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

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