



# ICSSR

*Academic Activities*

(2014-2015)



**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
HYDERABAD – 500 007**

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## **1. Introduction**

The primary objective of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is to promote research in Social Sciences and to facilitate the utilization of its vast resources. To assist the Council in the organization of its programmes within the Southern Region and to develop documentation and bibliographical services in some of the South Indian languages the Southern Regional Centre was established on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1973 at the Osmania University Library in collaboration with the Osmania University and the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The major role of the Regional Centre is to act as an agent of the ICSSR within the southern region; to act as the representative of the social scientists of the region and to bring their ideas and problems to the ICSSR, New Delhi; to provide a platform for the social scientists of the southern region; to come together for the promotion of social science research and to serve as the link between the social scientists of the southern region, national and international community of social scientists. The jurisdiction of the Southern Regional Centre extends to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep.

## **2. Aims and objectives**

1. To collect and stock social science research material in Telugu and Urdu in addition to English and maintain the necessary equipment for its use.
2. To represent the ICSSR within the Region and to work for extension of its programme to social scientists in the region.
3. To bring the social scientists of the region closer for promotion of social science research.
4. To bring the ideas and problems of the social scientists of the region to the notice of the ICSSR, New Delhi.
5. To serve as a link between the social scientists of the region and national and international communities of the social scientists.

To perform the above role, the following activities are envisaged for the Regional Centre:

- ❖ To promote documentation and bibliographical work in the regional languages and special documentation work.
- ❖ To supplement social science journals/periodicals of the Southern Universities.
- ❖ To organize or assist the seminars/workshops/conferences/lectures in the region.
- ❖ To provide financial assistance to regional/professional associations and social science journals in the regional languages.



- ❖ To provide Study Grants for visiting library/institution for research work.
- ❖ To collect material/information in regional languages to promote research.
- ❖ To provide translations of research materials into regional languages.
- ❖ To supervise and coordinate the research projects/fellowships sanctioned by the ICSSR in the region.
- ❖ To evaluate and support the proposals received in regional languages for financial support.
- ❖ To guide social science scholars about the various activities and facilities available at ICSSR.
- ❖ To organize meetings of the Project Directors, Senior Fellows, General Fellows and PhD students for streamlining the progress of their projects and fellowships and to bring to the notice of the ICSSR, the problems and difficulties faced by the scholars.
- ❖ In addition, the Regional Centres may provide financial assistance for organizing training programme in research methodology/application of computers in social science research.
- ❖ Any other activity which the ICSSR may entrust to the Regional Centres.
- ❖ To arrange visits of eminent social scientists to the Centre where they deliver lectures and hold discussions and seminars.

The expression 'Social Sciences' has been defined by ICSSR to cover the disciplines of Economics (including Business Administration), Political Science (including International Relations), Psychology, Public Administration and Sociology (including Criminology and Social work) as well as social science aspects of the disciplines of Anthropology, Demography, Geography, History, Law and Linguistics.

### **3. Management**

The Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University is the Chairman of the Southern Regional Centre. He broadly supervises the Centre's administration and programmes.

For advising the Chairman of the Centre in the Planning and Development of its programmes, the ICSSR-SRC constitutes, in consultation with the Chairman, an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Social Science Departments of the Universities and Research institutions in the four Southern States. The tenure of the advisory committee is two years. It meets at least once a year to review the work of the Centre during the preceding year and recommends programmes to be developed during the ensuing year.

The activities carried out by Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR, Hyderabad during the period 2013-14 may be classified under the following four categories:

1. **Promotional Programmes**
2. **Library**
3. **Study Grant**
4. **Other services**

#### **4. Promotional Programmes**

Two day National Seminar cum Workshop on "Quality Assurance in Teacher Education: Trends and Challenges in India" held on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, Organised by Dr. A.J.A. Raja Kumara Amirthagowri, Principal, Loyola College of Education, Loyola College Campus, Sterling Road, Nungabakkam, Chennai – 600 034



The seminar committee comprises five members of Loyola College of Education, namely the Principal, Dr. Rajakurnari Amirthagowri as convener of the seminar, Prof. RM. Tamil Selvan as the Organizing Secretary, Prof. Raphael Edward, the Vice Principal, Irudhaya Mary and Caroline Maria as the members of the organizing committee', Since, Prof. RM. Tamil Selvan was appointed as 'Asst. Professor of Special Education in Tamil Nadu Open University,

Prof. Antony Sujatha joined as additional member of the seminar committee. Prof. Raphael Edward Irudhaya Mary. M, Antony. Sujatha and Caroline -Maria along with the Principal constantly planned and organised the correspondences, editing the papers, planning for the seminar kit, inviting the resource persons and entrusting the responsibilities to other faculties. LCE witnessed meticulous planning and- organizing of the seminar by the committee.

The committee along with the Rev. Dr Xavier Alphonse and the Principal planned and confirmed the date to conduct the seminar and invited around two hundred teacher

education colleges, schools and Arts and Science Colleges in and around Tamil Nadu.

Though Rev. Dr. Xavier Alphonse was on overseas, during the-groundwork, his constant guidance and support enabled the members of the committee to actualize the plan to the perfect manner.

"The National Seminar cum Workshop on Quality Teacher Education: Trends and Challenges in India" sponsored by ICSSR began on 11th April 2014 with a song invoking God's-blessing which was followed by traditional welcome address delivered by the Principal. In her welcome address she emphasized on quality education that begins with teacher-students relationship based on human touch which needs to be taken into consideration.

Rev. Dr. S. Xavier Alphonse, the secretary of the college felicitated the gathering with his blessings. In his address he highlighted the importance of students being and adhering to emotional, spiritual, ethical, moral and social values which would certainly result in providing and acquiring the assurance of quality education. He reiterated academic knowledge is not the only criterion for quality education but along with academic proficiency making men and women for others.

Dr.K.S. Antony samy, Associate Professor, Loyola College, Chennai, in his inaugural address stressed that the teaching community must rise up to the expectation of the students they serve. Quality education depends on various aspects such as teachers ought to be evidence of caring and understanding students, search for meaning out of personal experiences that the students undergo and should own responsibilities for all their undertakings. He also emphasized on the need of the teachers, to accompany the students throughout his learning process. He concluded stating that assurance of quality education depends on the academic, personal, emotional and social integration of teachers who in turn provide holistic education to students.

Dr. B. S. Ponmudi Raj, Assistant Adviser, NAAC, Bangalore in his key note address expressed the existing gap between teacher education and school education which hinders quality education. He emphasized adhering, imbibing and exhibiting values: such as being truthful, honest in one's life as a teacher would enable learners to imbibe the same values in life, as a result the learners will grow with responsibility and accountability. Creativity and Innovation should be nurtured from within, not so much as from external. Thus he brought out the significance of teachers being role model to rise

up to the need of the hour by exhibiting qualities such as spiritual, emotional, social and academic intelligence in day-to-day life: consciously.

Prof. Raphael Edward the Vice Principal of the college in his presentation on dynamics of the seminar highlighted the objectives of the seminar stating that we need to create a platform to share and discuss the innovative methods effective strategies and significant research findings of teacher, teacher educators, research scholars and policy makers on quality assurance in the field of education.

The inaugural session concluded with paying tribute to the nation with national anthem.

The second session comprised of parallel session. The sessions were shared by the, moderators Dr. J.E. Vallabi, Principal, and Dr. Alma, Associate Professor, Stella Matituna College of Education, Chennai, and Dr. Doreen, Associate Professor, Meston College of Education, Chennai. The reporters were Profs. A. Jasmine Christy, M. AmalaJansi and Vinnaras from Loyola College of Education respectively coordinated the session. Thirty papers were presented on the whole on various sub themes of Quality Assurance in Teacher Education: Trends and Challenges in India.

The participants, volunteers and the dignitaries shared in the agape and refreshed themselves for the following session.

The third session on Emotional Dimension in Teaching Learning Process was addressed by Dr. Porgio, the Research Director, Bishop Agnisamy College of Education, Muttam, Tamil Nadu. He emphasized on teachers being effective by stating a real teacher is the one who loves the subject and students. As Kothari commission says the "nation is shaped in the class room, so the quality education begins. The emotional quotient of a teacher directly affects the students Teaching is a system of action which induces learning through interpersonal relationship. Hence teaching involves the degree of intellectual ability and emotional intelligence he or she possess. So thinking process of the teacher has the direct effect on the students. He highlighted the role the perception plays in the teaching learning process. If a person has good perception then the interpretation would be good, and perceptions are ever changing phenomenon. Understanding students in all their circumstances is very important for quality education. Since every child is unique, the teacher must avoid comparison. We see the world not as it is: but as we are. The students need to feel accepted, understood and loved by the teaching community.

The fourth session which followed after tea was another parallel session. The session was shared by the moderators namely by Dr. S. DevesagayamSelvakumar, Principal and Dr. Mani, Associate Professor, Meston College of Education and Dr. N. Kalaiyarasi, Associate Professor, N.K.T. College of Education and the reporters were Prof. C. BehulaJeyarani, M. Caroline Maria and R. Sri Devi. Fifteen papers were presented by the participants which was highly appreciated by the moderators.

The Loyola College of Education was highly pleased to present Loyolities caliber on the stage from 6.30 pm to 7.30 pm. The dignitaries and the participants were spell bound to witness, Indian traditional culture being alive and refined adorned with Mayilaattam, Oyilaattam, Karagaatam, Poiekuthiriaatam, etc. At the end of the programme Dr. Mani, Associate Professor, Meston College of Education and Dr. B.S. Ponmudi Raj, Assistant Adviser, NAAC who shared their thoughts cum evaluation and well expressed their admired appreciation for the cultural programme.

On 12th April 2014, the second of the seminar began with the brief report of the first day by Dr. AntoneySujatha followed by plenary session presented by Bro. Arul, Principal, Campion Anglo Indian Hr. Sec School, Trichy. Highlighting the existing rift and bridging the gap between teacher education and school education, he said it is the need of the hour that curriculum in the field of education must enable future teachers effectively hence fulfilling the demand of school education thus fulfilling the dreams of our educational philosophers making men and women endowed with spiritual qualities who will bring desirable change in the society. He analyzed the existing overcrowded class room that does not facilitate the values to be learned by the learners. The quality of the text books is either irrelevant or not updated. Bridging the gap refers to paying individual attention to each students' emotional, mental, physical and academic needs, planning relevant effective teaching learning strategies such as playway method, stream-based learning, building confidence in them and being a guide and a mentor. Value education and ICT is a must for relevant education today, and protecting environment based on environment education and encouraging students to learn national language such as Hindi would enable them to receive holistic education. As a consequence, the ongoing process of education would; ultimately take deep root enabling quality education. Above all the size of the class room should be diligently restricted to 20 to 25 students.

The third parallel session on paper presentation on various sub themes were presented by 30 participants. Rev. Dr. Sagayaraj Mark, Principal, Loyola College of Education, Karim Nagar, AP, Dr. Sujatha and Dr. Venkareshvaran, who respectively

moderated the session. Prof. Irudhaya Mary, Jaya and Hilda served as reporters. The moderators highly appreciated the participants for their in-depth study on the topic chosen, for the study.

The valediction session began with invoking God's presence through a song by the college choir. Dr. Antoney Sujatha, member of the national seminar committee, department of Commerce extended warm welcome on behalf of LCE. Dr. Victor Louis Anthuvan, the Dean of Research Study, LIBA, Chennai delivered the valedictory address. In his valedictory address, Dr. Victor Louis Anthuvan explored the Jesuit tradition that vibrates learning desire passionately. Jesuits have great educational tradition. He posed a question, "How high are we in our higher education in India?" We need to compete with the outstanding potential of other countries and universities. He regretted on the existing reality of the higher education studies which does not prove its quality of imparting higher education. Einstein said, "we owe to India for their contribution in various field of education". In the field of medical, mathematics, physics, chemistry and astronomy, India was the pioneering country in the world and as well as in the fields of literature, architect, and philosophy.

One of the reasons for the lack of quality in education was the unshared knowledge with women who were the working force. It is Gandhi and Nehru, the religious leaders, others who contributed and the policy makers towards revitalizing India in all its glory.

Thus the future lies in the hands of teaching community through teachers' dedication sacrifice, commitment, creativity and the way the teaching community sets exemplary. The capital spend on education in India is very insignificant, as a result quality in education is strained at the root level. We import everything from overseas. Another sad reality for the lack of quality in education is the best human resources don't love our country or contribute their potentials. We have failed in upholding values of being Indians for the sake of India. Therefore corruption prevails in every sector of Indian society. As a result the most important field for the growth of human resource the apex body - education thrives in darkness of counter witness.

If we cannot produce a Gandhi, a Nehru, a Patel, or a Rajaji then our educational practices and the educators are in utter failure. Provide uncompromising knowledge as well as setting role model on ethical, moral, spiritual and academic values. We need to refocus OUR VALUE SYSTEM. It's a challenge before us!

The report of the ICSSR Sponsored a two-day national Level Seminar cum Workshop on quality Assurance in Teacher Education: Trends and Challenges in India" was presented by Prof. M. Irudhaya Mary, Asst. Prof. Department of English.

The entire programme of the two-day seminar concluded with National Anthem.

**Two day National Level Seminar on "Enhancement of Quality Perspective in Teacher Education" held on 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, Organised by Dr. S. Soma Sundaram, Principal, Mohamed Sathak Dastagir Teacher Training College, Collectorate Complex, Pattinamkathan, Ramanthapuram – 623 503**



The first day of the seminar started with the inaugural function at 9.15am. The seminar keynote address was given by Dr.C. Praveen, Kerela University at 10.30am. The first session was delivered by Dr.Selvakumar, Metson college of Education on the topic "Quality substances to Meet Global challenges in Teacher Education", at 12.30pm. The second session started at 2.30 pm on the topic "Information Communication Technologies and Quality in Teacher Education" by Dr.Singarvelu, Bharathiyar university. The first day ended at 4.00pm. The first session of the second day started at 10.00am on the topic "Value Education for Promoting Culture of Peace" by Dr.Muthusamy, Bharathithasan University. It was followed by Dr.Arunachalam, Alagappa University, on the topic "Pedagogies of Teacher Educators" at 11.00am. The same session was followed by Dr.Velliappan, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University on the topic "Curriculum Design and development" at 12.00pm. The second session of the day started at 1.00pm on the topic "The Professional Identity of Teacher Educator" by Dr.V.Dhamodharan, VOC College of Education. The Seminar ended with valedictory function.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

- To enhance the professional competencies of Teacher Educators.
- To create academic environment for quality enhancement in teacher education.
- To know the deep impact of Technology on education.
- To emphasise the need for quality in Teacher Education.
- To develop the technological skills among the Student, Teacher and Teacher Educators.
- To enrich the Teachers to be fit in the world of Technological and Scientific advancements.
- To strive towards formation of strategies and pedagogic skills to meet the future challenges in the field of education.

There were 67 papers, presented by Principals, Research Scholars, Professors and Student Teachers from various Districts of Tamilnadu and other states. Among the presentations there were 5 Research papers and 62 Thematic papers.

ON THE BASIS OF THE SUGGESTION OFFERED BY THE PARTICIPANTS AND THE NEED FELT BY THE MANAGEMENT ALL THE PARTICIPANTS DECIDED TO IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION

- Enrichment programme, Refresher courses, Workshop on qualities in Teacher Education.
- Collaboration with stakeholders in Foreign Institution and polling other sources of society.
- Orientation on ICT.
- Conducting Creative Programme, value development programme and evaluating them.
- Working on e-learning packages.
- Writing articles to the media and arranging press meet.
- Identifying Strengths and Weakness, Challenges and Threats and other issues related to quality in education.
- Competency mapping of staff and institution.
- Self-appraisal and feedback from all sources – Student, Alumni Association, Parents, Staff, Management, etc.,
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**Two day National Seminar on “LIS Education in India through ODL: Prospects and Retrospect” held on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 Organised by Dr. G. Saroja, I/c. Head, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Prof. G. Ram Reddy Marg, Road No. 46, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad – 500 033**



The Department of Library and Information Science & University Library, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University jointly conducted a Two-day National Seminar on “LIS Education in India with special reference to ODL – Prospect & Retrospect” at its campus on May 29 and 30, 2014.

Inauguration: Chief Guest of the Inaugural function Prof. L. Venugopal Reddy, Chairman, A.P. State Council of Higher Education lighted the lamp and inaugurated the Seminar. Referring to the contribution of Dr.S.R.Ranganathan to the LIS profession, he observed that LIS Education in India has a history of more than 100 years and has evolved as a distinct discipline coping up with the rapid changes taking place in the technology front.

Sri Ajai Misra, Vice-Chancellor, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University presided over the inaugural session. In his address, he emphasised the role of LIS Schools in enhancing the skills and producing competent professionals to work in the competitive and changing technological environment.

Prof. Uma Kanjilal, Department of Library and Information Science, IGNOU delivered the Key note address. She gave a bird's eye view of the LIS Education and research in India. She stressed the need for imparting generic and professional skills and competencies to the LIS professionals, offering choice based credit courses and urged the need for offering online courses in the discipline.

Registrar Prof. A.Sudhakar placed appraised the contribution of the Department of LIS, BRAOU to the stream of Distance Learners.

The inaugural session was followed by Plenary - I on the theme - Status of LIS Education & Research. Prof. N.Parvathamma, Dept. of Library & Information Science, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, the plenary speaker focused her talk on several aspects starting from transition of Library economy into information science, History and Present Status of LIS education in India and discussed the problems confronting the discipline. She concluded saying that since Information content industry accounts for half of the information industry, it is necessary to concentrate on training LIS professionals in content creation in a web environment.

The Second Plenary session was held after Lunch Break. Prof. B. Ramesh Babu, Professor (Rtd.), Department of Library & Information Science, University of Madras, Chennai, speaker of the second plenary chose to talk on the topic "Harmonization of LIS Curricula in India". Discussing the Landmark initiatives in the design of LIS Curriculum in India he observed that there is lack of harmonization in curriculum among LIS Schools. He stressed the need for periodic revision of the curricula, striking a balance between the traditional and modern concepts.

On the first day, three sessions were held on the themes –

1. Status of LIS Education & Research
2. LIS Curricula
3. Skills and Competencies.

The second day Plenary-III was given by Prof. C.K.Ramaiah, Department of Library & Information Science, Pondicherry University, Puducherry on the topic "Need based LIS Curriculum Development". Discussing the Singapore model of Curriculum Development, he stressed the need to develop the curriculum in line with the market demands.

Two Technical sessions were held on the second day on the themes –

1. Theory vs. Practice
2. Impact of ICT on LIS Education and e-Learning practices.

Prof. Pravakar Rath, Dept. of LIS, University of Mizoram; Prof. AAN Raju, Rtd. Professor, Osmania University, Prof. Seetharama (Rtd.), DRTC, Bangalore ; Prof.

V.Vishwa Mohan, Osmania University; Prof. E. Rama Reddy (Rtd.), University of Hyderabad acted as Chairpersons for the Plenaries and Technical sessions.

The two day seminar deliberated on various issues confronting LIS Education in India.

Earlier, Ms. Pallavi Kabde, welcomed the gathering. Prof. V.Chandrasekhara Rao, Seminar Vice-Chairman introduced the theme of the seminar. Prof. N. Venkata Narayana, Director Academic & Chairman of the Seminar introduced the Chief Guest while Prof. G.Sujatha, University Librarian introduced the Keynote speaker. Dr.G.Saroja, Seminar Director proposed vote of thanks.

### **Valedictory:**

Prof. V.S.Prasad, Former Vice-Chancellor, Dr.BRAOU & Director NAAC, was the chief guest of the valedictory function. Prof. A.Sudhakar, Registrar presided over the function. The seminar offered felicitations to Prof. V.Chandrasekhara Rao, the teacher who offered 30 years of dedicated services to the University on the eve of his superannuation. Dr.P.Venkata Ramana, Librarian, JNTU Architecture and Fine Arts acted as Rapporteur General and presented a detailed report of the seminar proceedings.

The two-day seminar was sponsored by Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education and Dr.BRAOU. About 150 delegates from various universities, colleges and research organizations from all over the country participated in the seminar.

Some of the important resolutions adopted in the seminar are:

1. To review the LIS curricula keeping in view the emerging Technologies.
2. To offer Credit Based Courses on Information Literacy
3. To work for Harmonization of LIS Curricula
4. Impart Competencies and skills to the learners keeping in view the market demands.
5. Suggest for improvement of infrastructure and faculty in the LIS Departments.

**Three day National Workshop on "Science for Social Justice" held on 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 Organised by Dr. P. Venkateswarlu, Organizing Secretary, Jana Vignana Vedika (Telangana), B-4, F-2, HIG, Baghlingampalli, Hyderabad – 500 044**

**Session 1:** Welcome and Introduction of the participants  
Welcome: Dr.Patta Venkateswarlu

Chair(s): Prof. K. Satya Prasad

This Session was presided by Prof Katta Satya Prasaf – President, Jana Vignana Vedika Telangana. He welcome to all presenters and participants come for attending the workshop. He discussed about present scenario and perspective of the workshop.

Presenter (s): Mr. T. Gangadharan,

Mr. T. Gangadharan – General Secretary AIPSN discussed about the Social, Economical and Political equality. He said that without Social, Economical and Political power, we cannot talk about the social justice. He discussed about the social reality

Ms. Komal Srivastava – Vice President AIPSN talked about the Samata (equality). She said that nutritious food, pure water, education, earning source, shelters are the basic need of every human being and discussed about the gender-based violence. She said that violence against women is the major issue of today's period and there is a pressing need to take some step. There are lots of cases of crime are registering in police station but we are not aware about the crime which are not registering, who are responsible for that? It is now very important that we will have to think that how can we strong our movements? We will prepare work strategy and action plan for States.

Mr. T.Ramesh

The Schedule of the workshop was shared by T. Ramesh - Convener, Social Justice Subcommittee, AIPSN.

## **Session 2: Social Justice is need of the hour**

Chair(s): S.Mohana, State Coordinator, Samatha, Tamilnadu

Presenter (s): T.Ramesh

Ramesh presented a theme paper on Science for Social Justice is a need of the hour. In this paper he mentioned about Social Justice Holds the aims of equal opportunity to every citizen in the matter of social, political & economical activities and to prevent inequalities. So we have to work with special concentration for this. Till now our main slogan was "Science for People" only. Then a question arises - why science for People? Who are the people? Before thinking about these questions we have to think about whose science this is? Who made science? Who are the creators of Science? Some intelligent persons with their intelligentsia and merit invent new things. So some people argue that science is born from the minds of great personalities. This science was established by the intelligentsia of Scientists like Einstein, Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Darwin, Dalton, Mendeleev, Rutherford, Humfry Devi, Watson, Krik, Satyendhranath

Bose, Jagdish Chandra Bose, C.V.Raman and so on. They made scientific discoveries with their curiosity and interest and a continuous effort. Some people say that many times, discoveries are results of some accidents or sudden incidents by the mistakes of scientists/their assistants. Is it true? The development of science happened only because of some people's intelligentsia?

The discoveries like fire, wheel, agriculture, various occupational and work-tools have changed the development of humankind and rapid growth of society. Who invented these? Science is a treasure of collective efforts of human beings since generations together. The ancient farmers, while working in their fields observed the sky and calculated the time. Then they observed the motions of stars. The sailors also observed the sky to know the route and weather conditions. Even the greatest discovery of our great C.V.Raman happened only during his journey in a ship. The first astronomical observatories were farmers' fields and sea-ships. In the ancient period, the people lived on hunting only. At that time the people started using tools of stones. They removed skin of dead animals and used them as clothes to protect themselves from the unfriendly climatic conditions. With this skin they also learned to make footwear. In this process they discovered tanning technique using the bark of some plants. Those discoveries are the basis for today's chemistry. By using animal skins, they made water bags for cooling and carrying the water. They made musical instruments with this skin. They made air pumps with leather. In this process they started using the physics based on their experience. Like this, various artisans learned science with their experience at work and labor and they started utilizing this in their daily life. These are all their daily life experiences.

### **Session 3: Human Rights Framework**

Chair(s): Mallesh Advocate State Coordinator – Tamilnadu

Presenter (s): Professor Hargopal

Prof. Hargopal basically focused on nationalization except privatization. He discussed about the science and social justice. There is basic need of a person are food, cloth and a home for living in this society and education is also the main factor for living better life in today's period. Now we have so many rights like Right to Education, Right to Food, Right to Information but most of the person does not know how to use of these factors? There is need to work for awareness programme at the community level. He focused for equality to all. He discussed in details about the agriculture, Indian agriculture has different types of agriculture and we should use different types of agricultural methods. How should be used of fertilize and land water? How to arise

cereals in different – different areas and how to save it? He said that this is the time to think about growing agriculture and need to employment in agriculture. He discussed about the research money also and said that it should be funded by Government not by corporate. He said that privatization in the 18th Century lead to the deforestation; migration from village to cities, unaware of sanitation directly affected the health of people. Also new face of liberalization, which is known as patriarchy led to many problems within the society. He requested to participants to take this issue ahead in their States and bring changes in the present society system.

Shri K.R.Venugopal, Retd. IAS

A paper was presented by DharmaPrakash, Jana Vignana Vedika Telangana on belhf of Shri K.R.Veugopal, Retd.IAS, Former Secretary Prime minister of India. In this paper Shri K.R.Venugopal garu discussed about What is Social Justice, Importance of Social Justice in the context of our Constitution. Social justice is about equality for all in all respects in all spheres of life, and socio-economic and cultural inclusiveness of all. In all societies we have inequalities but a society like ours in India in particular is riven with these inequalities given its fractured hierarchy of castes. The most important aspect of social justice is bridging of the levels of inequalities in our society. Has science a role in bridging inequalities? For this, the relevance of science to the poor has to be examined in the context of how the condition of the poor can be improved by absolute standards, and also relatively in relation to the non-poor.

One important way of approaching this question is to look at what are the basic rights of the poor where social injustice manifests itself so that absence of social justice can be examined at its most essential points. A good starting point would be the basic rights of all human beings, which are those relating to food, work, education, health, shelter and information. These are the very rights that are denied to the very poor. The manifestations of this denial in all these areas can be seen plainly if we look at the indices pertaining to these areas of human life in India such as hunger, malnutrition, unemployment, ill health, anemia in women and children, underweight of children at birth and thereafter, consequential birth defects, illiteracy, poor enrolment, dropouts from schools, lack of skill-based education at schools rendering education irrelevant to employment, acute unemployment, untouchability leading to forfeiture of dignified living and all other rights like food and health and education, absence of housing and above all absence of information relating to all these.

**Session 4: Social Justice – Vulnerable Sections**

Chair(s): T. Ramesh - Convener, Social Justice Subcommittee, AIPSN

Presenter (s): Dr.Ramesh, President, Telangana Govt. Doctors Association

We have, undoubtedly one of the most unjust societies in the world. Untouchability and caste discrimination are still prevalent in India. Social discrimination which leads to social isolation and social exclusion is mostly based on caste. Caste is an unscientific superstition, the mother of all superstitions and has no sanction by way of consent of all concerned. Thus caste based inequality and hierarchical isolation is nothing but exclusion.

Infusion of modern technological practices (e.g. leather processing) has deprived large sections of Dalits of their livelihood and the education system has not permitted them to acquire new skills or proficiencies so much so that they are being found unsuitable in all sectors of employment whether government or private.

Education also does not provide for the up gradation of traditional skills so that those whose livelihoods depend on traditional skills or those who have acquired manual skills are being excluded from the mainstream. Exclusion of minorities from mainstream skill-enhancement programmes.

#### **Session 5: The Status of Women in Indian Society**

Chair: Sh. Sadeera Udaykumar – KSSP Kerala

Presenter: Ms. Komal Srivastava

Ms. Komal Srivastava explained briefly by sharing some international and national surveys done to find the actual status of the women in India. With those survey reports, it was clear that being growth in country does not mean that the status of women has also increased. Still she has to face discrimination in the family, society as well as in the work places. Indian women are still vulnerable. Some points of the survey which she shared was shocking like India is at 132 out of 146 countries in Gender Inequality Index which is disgraceful for the country which is growing rapidly,

- Whopping numbers of crimes against women is happening, like in every minute's cases of molesting, harassing, rape, violence's and other crimes are taking place. This statistics shows that crime on women has drastically increased by 850% within three decades.

- Around 55% of women is anemic, 36% mal nourished, 65.46% Literacy rate, 940 present sex ratio, slight change in Infant Maternal Rate (IMR), rise in declining female fetus, 22% participation in workforce, which shows decline instead of increase, etc.

Because of lack of acceptance from the male dominant society, Indian women suffer immensely. Women are responsible for baring children, yet they are malnourished and in poor health. Women are also overworked in the field and complete the all of the

domestic work. Most Indian women are uneducated. Although the country's constitution says women have equal status to men, women are powerless and are mistreated inside and outside the home. Crimes like Dowry related death, marital harassment (including marital rape), acid attacks, sexual harassment, child sexual harassment, harassment by relative, sexual harassment at workplace, rape etc are the main crime against women and child.

#### **Session 6:** Superstitious in the world

Chair: Ms. Komal Srivastava : Vice President – AIPSN

Presenter (s): Shri Narender Nayak

Shri Narender Nayak ji discussed about the superstitious in India. He said there are so many black magicians in our society. He gave the examples of this types of activities are going on in our society.

Then he discusses about the animal superstitious because about these people think most of the times:

- If a black cat crosses your path, it is a sign of bad luck; the person should go the other way to avoid bad luck.
- If you hear an owl hoot, someone will die.

And another one:

Most common superstition in India that we have come across is a belief that if you sneeze once when you are just starting work on something or when just leaving to go somewhere, then you are likely to fail on whatever your task. This bad luck somehow gets cancelled by a second sneeze.

He discussed about the astrology also. There are so many people in India who believe in astrology. This type of people believes that if we do any work with the help of astrology, we can't be unsuccessful, definitely that work will be succeed.

#### **Session 7:** Laws for women

Chair(s): Usha Rani Behera

Presenter (s): Advocate Suresh

Advocate Suresh informed that presently there are many laws and acts to help women, like Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Bill, 2007, etc. He briefly explained the significance of the laws and



acts. He also informed that most of the women are not aware of their rights and acts prepared for their benefit. He also discussed about the amendments in the constitution for women. He also pointed few questions related to the Nirbhaya case (16th December rape case in Delhi). He said there is the provision in law that if rape victim (rape victim or sexual harassed) comes in hospital for treatment, she should be treated immediately, name should not be disclosed, must be treated as a special case.

Most of the cases go unreported, largely because of cultural stigmas surrounding such incidents that could bring shame to victims and their families. Those who do report cases often face a dehumanizing experience. A lack of specialized training for police, doctors and even lawyers often drives the problem. Due to this enforcement of the law is weak. Many women are still deprived of their right.

He discussed about Article 326A & 326 B, 326, 354 A, 354 B, 354 C, 354 D, 370, 375, 376 Offense of Acid Attack, molesting, threatening, harassment, etc. Even he informed that there is no need to visit police station for victim for enquiry, police can collect information by visiting victims home and should be given full security if there is any threatening to her life. Advocate Suresh also advised that the CASH (Committee against Sexual Harassment) at work place should be formed in every work place; it is either small or large. If women are working, there is immediate need to form this committee.

## **Session 8: Overview of social and gender issues in India**

Chair(s): Dr. Anil Kumar

Presenter (s): Shri Mukhteshwar Rao – Retired IAS

- Mr. Mukhteshwar Rao talked with participants about the program conducted on gender sensitization and conducted by only females. Mukhteshwar ji said that why do we have male dominant society? In this Male Dominant society, women's are not getting proper rights, proper food even after so many responsibilities. Female does not have right for decision making also. Women have Reproductive system even then she does not have right to born a baby child. Then he discussed about the sex ratio:

Understanding sex ratios: According to the formal definition, sex ratio = (number of males/number of females) per 100 population. However, in India, we usually define sex ratio as (number of females/number of males) per 1,000 populations, at a specific point in time.

Population sex ratio is the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the entire population.

The child sex ratio is the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the 0-6 age-group.

Sex ratio at birth is the ratio of female live births per 1,000 male live births. The fact that more boys are born than girls has been known at least since the 17th century:

A sex ratio at birth that lies between 934 and 952 females per 1,000 male births is considered to be within the normal range, based on observation over several decades in many countries

The sex ratio at birth is the most relevant indicator for examining the magnitude of sex-selective abortions.

#### **Session 9:** Group Discussion and Presentation on Science for Social Justice Note

Chair(s): Sapna Hira Haribhau: Samata State Coordinator - Maharashtra

Presenter (s): State Representatives

Process: This session starts with the group activity, participants divided in three groups. The groups were asked to note down the points which are not included in social justice note.

All groups performed very well. They discussed about the social justice note in group and not down the points then discussed with the other participants.

#### **Session 10:** Status of Tribals, farmers and weavers

Chair(s): C. Ramakrishnan

Presenter (s): Dr. Surepalli Sujata, Principal, Sathavahan University College, Karimnagar

Tribal forest lands have been largely acquired for implementation of new technologies in power production, mining, manufacturing etc leading to large scale displacement both physically and in the knowledge arena. The education system has also not assisted tribals in the acquisition of new knowledge and skills and as a result, they are forced to live on the fringes of society in sub-human conditions. Introduction of synthetic yarn based technologies, power looms, jet looms etc has resulted in the de-skilling of traditional weavers reducing them also to the level of unskilled laborers. This is one of the causes of the large scale suicides of farmers and weavers in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc.

The exploration and production of natural gas in the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala has led to large scale destruction of mangroves. This has badly affected the activity of traditional fisherman and deprived them of their livelihood, reducing them to the state of manual labourers. Similar infusion of modern technology without training or skill-up gradation of the traditional working communities has led to livelihood deprivation and poverty of these large sections of society.

**Session 11: Cultural programme**

Presenter (s): State Representatives

This session was included in the schedule to create a friendly atmosphere and develop feeling of harmony in the participants. The session was commencing with the revolutionary Jan Vachan songs to bring an enthusiasm among the participants.

The participants of every state had performed singing, dancing both as individual and in a group. Folk and local songs and dances were performed. It was great experience for all the participants as well as for the host to have a feel of diversity and mixed culture in our country at one place. Every state participated fully in the activity to make other known to their culture language and tradition.

In this session, it was clear that being diverse in culture, tradition and language there are many similarities. The evening ended with a message of unity and equality.

**Session 12: Globalization**

Chair(s): C. Ramakrishnan

Presenter (s): Mr. Sabya Chattergy

Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the telegraph and its posterity the internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities. He talked about the liberalization and liberty of capital. He gave the example of sugar production.

**Session 13: Women, Science and Technology**

Chair(s): N. Prabha : Samata National Convener

Presenter (s): Professor Sarah Kamala

Professor Kamala asked a question to participants: How many types of work are doing by women in farmland? Then she got responses from participants: spinning, cropping and planting and except these other works are doing by men in the farmland. Then she discussed about the technologies. She told about the:

- Smokeless chulha
- Biogases plant
- Ring Cutter for cutting flowers and grass

And she discussed about the Janta Fridge which is made by soil's pot. One big pot and then another small pot within the big pot. We have to put the soil till half big pot, then we can use it as a fridge and can keep safe things for a long period like vegetables, fruits etc.

This session was basically for the gaining knowledge about the technologies helpful in agriculture. Everyone was aware with this type of technologies by which a woman can do her work in farmland easily. The Janta Fridge idea was awesome for giving this idea in the community.

#### **Session 14:** Group Discussion & Presentation on Samata Vision Note

Chair(s): Seema Chauhan: Samata State Coordinator – Himachal Pradesh

Presenter (s): N. Prabha: Samata National Convener

Participants were divided into three groups to have comprehensive discussion on the Samata Vision Note in the each group to come out with their suggestions, remarks and improvisation in the note. In two hours participants had thorough discussion within the group and the main points which came out in the discussion was as under.

- There is a need to organise a National campaign to strengthen the activities of the Samata and this will bring a new enthusiasm in the Samata activists.
- As most of the states do not have lots of fund to run activities, because of that there is lack of resources; National Centre should support states for the activities. And the guidance, monitoring system, tracking should be done by the National Centre for proper implementation of the activities.
- In State committee meeting, its seen that Samata activities were always taken as for granted, now it's a time to be raise voice for Samata also.
- Blogs option should be in BGVS website for generating ideas of the people about particular programme and demand for Samata Magazine was raised.

- Need to engage more and more people, transgender people should be involved in Samata Team.
- Women's empowerment programmes should be start in all States under Samata. There is urgent need of trainings, workshops and skill development activities for activists and girl child in the states
- There is need to prepare work target area in the health like pre-natal pregnancy, adolescent health, menopause and menstrual hygiene, breast-feeding, anemia and prevention of child marriage, literacy for female, etc.

**Session 16:** Culmination and Vote of Thanks

Chair(s): T. Gangadharan

Presenter (s): Mr. Chandra Mouli: Retired IAS

The Chief Guest Mr. Chandra Mouli: Retired IAS Andhra Pradesh given his precious time for workshop culmination. Mr. Chandra Mouli talked about the Corruption, Superstitious and about the vulnerable section of the society.

**Book Release Function titled "Sapthapadhi" held on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2014 Organised by Osmania University Library, Osmania University in collaboration with ICSSR-SRC.**

The Osmania University Library in collaboration with the ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University has organized a book release function titled "SAPTHAPADHI" authored by Sri A. Muthanna, Library Assistant, University Library, Osmania University on Thursday, 23rd June, 2014 at ICSSR-SRC Conference Hall, University Library building, Osmania University on the occasion of Book release function about 300 participants were attended.

The programme was started by a warm welcome to the dignitaries/guests on the dais i.e. Prof. S. Satyanarayana, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University as chief Guest , Prof.T.Tirupati Rao, former Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University, Prof.NanumaSwamy, Emeritus Professor Dept. of Telugu, OU and also gathering by Sri R.K.Pavan Kumar, Asst. Librarian, Univ. Library, OU

Followed by lighting of the lamp by Prof.S.Satyanarayana, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University and other dignitaries on the dais.

The prayer is made by Mrs.Geetha, Mrs.K.Jyothi and Mrs.K.Sudha Rani, University Library, OU on this occasion.

Prof. S.Satyanaryana Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University has released the book titled "SAPTHAPADHI" which was dedicated to Prof.T.Tirupathi Rao, former Vice-Chancellor, OU and also all the members on the dais has received the above book from the Vice-Chancellor, OU, Dr. D.Kameshwar Rao, Vice-Principal, Aurora Degree College has briefly explained about the book "SAPTHAPADHI" written by Mr. A.Muthanna and also all the dignitaries/guests on the dais has appreciated the work of Mr.A.Muthanna, Library Asst. on the occasion.

Prof. T. Tirupathi Rao, former Vice-Chancellor, OU has very much impressed and appreciated the work of Sri A. Muthanna who wrote the book titled "SAPTHAPADHI" and dedicated to him. The senior professors/students has also appreciated the work of Mr.Muthanna.

Prof. G .Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR-SRC has appreciated Mr.A.Muthanna for writing a book while working in the Library. He also explained certain important items which were discussed/presented in the book.

Sri A. Muthanna, Library Asst. author of the book has also shared his feelings for the above work and also explained about his book.

Programme was ended with vote of thanks which was proposed by Mrs. Sangeetha, Superintendent, OU Library.

**Two day Seminar on "Status of Social Sciences Past and Present" ICSSR-SRC's Collaborative Programme to promote Social Science Research in Local and Urban areas held on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2014 Organised by Prof. G. Chandrashekhar, Dept. of Mass Communication, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad – 503 322**



The Two-Day Seminar on "Status of Social Sciences" held in the computer Science & Engineering Building, Telangana University on 2nd and 3rd July 2014. Prominent Social Science Professors delivered lectures on various topics on the present situation of Social Sciences (list of speakers is provided in Annexure-I). Degree and PG Colleges lectures, Research University research scholars, Students were presented research papers on various topics. In-depth discussions took place on various contemporary issues.

All of the four speakers are good expertise in their research from various social science discipline were invited to deliver /share their experiences in the field of social science research and well as the status of social sciences in the contemporary society. The two day seminar divided in to eight sessions, each day four sessions. On each day, four sessions-(two sessions in the forenoon and two in the afternoon)-each with 1½ hour duration were organized. A lunch break of half an hour was provided. With this Two-Day Seminar were held. (a detailed programme schedule is enclosed in Annexure II).

The Seminar commenced at 9.30 AM on 2nd July, 2014 with the inaugural function chaired by Prof. Mohammad Akbar Ali Khan, Honorable Vice Chancellor of Telangana University, Keynote address by Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Director of ICSSR-SRC, and Welcome address by Prof. R. Limbadi, Registrar, Telangana University. Guest of Honor Prof. S. Satyanarayana, Honorable Vice Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad and presented as Guest of honor and inaugurated the Seminar. Principal of University College, Deans of various faculty, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and research scholars, students were presented in the inaugural session.

Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Director ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad, delivered key note address in the seminar. In his key note address stressed the importance of social science research in the contemporary society. He elaborated the present situation of the social sciences. He discussed how the Social Sciences will help you to understand better the society around us? And also discussed how the man became aware on various social issues and mould as a social animal. He elaborated how the study of social sciences helps to know the roots, strengths and achievements and gives us a sense of pride as well as direction towards progress. He discussed the importance of social sciences like History, Political Science, Public Administration, Archeology and Sociology in the contemporary society. He discussed the evaluation of human beings from the nomadic life of stone age old stone age to the modern life. Guest of Honor Prof. S. Satyanarayana, Honorable Vice Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Prof.

Mohammad Akbar Ali Khan, Honorable Vice Chancellor of Telangana University, Prof. R. Limbadri, Registrar, Telangana University, and presented as Guest of honor and inaugurated the Seminar. Principal of University College, Deans of various faculty, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and research scholars, students were presented in the inaugural session. After inaugural session the seminar started with the lightening of the lamp by the dignitaries of the seminar.

1st July, 2014

In the first session Prof. K. Sreenivasulu of Osmania University delivered a lecture on "Status of Social Science Research in Contemporary Times". Prof. K. Sreenivasulu said that social sciences are a derivative concept of western societies adopted by the third world countries. He stressed that after Indian independence there is a radical change taken place between after and pre emergency in India and the social scientists has to analyze the changes and motivate the people to wards social awareness. In his speech he elaborated how a lot of debate has taken place on Indian history and colonial India. Prof. Sreenivasulu said how the social movements playing a key role in modern India to shape up the Indian development.

In the second session Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana of Osmania University delivered his lecture on "Issues in Social Science Research". In his speech he critically analyzed how the social issues playing key role in the Indian sociological structure. He explained the issues are highlighted post and pre independence. In present situation how the social, cultural movements are taking strategic place in the social sciences. He also elaborated experiences of the generations are necessary to consider in the recent research in India. After 1980 many movements like Dalith movements, Gender movements and other movements are taken apart in social structure.

## **2nd July, 2014**

In the second day second session started at 10.00 a.m. Prof. Ghanta Chakrapani of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University delivered a lecture on "Social Science Research in Telangana State". In his lecture Prof. Chakrapani stressed the significance of social sciences research in the contemporary society. He said that the social science is nothing but human relations. Every writing or finding a solution for a social problem in a right time and presenting in a right place is the basic qualification of a social scientist. Still there is no statistical data in various issues in the society. Every social science researcher has to keenly observe and thoroughly study the present and past experiences of the society. Workshops, seminars should organize to motivate the people to carry the facts of ancient social issues.



In the second session of the second day, Prof. Arun Patnayak of University of Hyderabad delivered a lecture on "Critical Social Science Thinking". In his lecture he opened that critical un critical thinking is interlinked and co related. He said that the derivative nature of social science thinking i.e., political, economical, sociological, cultural thinking is derivative. Natural scientific methods can make social science thinking is very aggressive, very conservative and very analytical. He stressed that internal criticism is gives strength to the research.

The valedictory session of the seminar presided over by Honorable Vice Chancellor of TU, Prof. Akbar Ali Khan. Prof. Haragopal delivered valedictory address in this session. In his speech he stressed the importance of social science research, and how research finds path to strengthen the society. He also stressed the universities should concentrate and create live atmosphere in various discussions and debates on social issues in is necessasary in the contemporary civil society. The reflections and feed back of the seminar presented by Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR-SRC, Guest of honor Mr. Bajireddy Goverdhan, MLA, Nizamabad Rural expressed his solidarity to strengthen the social sciences in the University. Finally Prof. R. Limbadri, Registrar, Telangana University given vote of thanks.

**One day Symposium on "Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in "Reconstruction of Telangana State" held on 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 Organised by Dr. S. Upender Sastry, Principal, Dept. of Economics, C.K.M. Arts and Science College, Desaipet, Warangal – 506 006**

The leading political analysist Prof. Ghanta Chakrapani stated that Telangana people should utilize the Godavari and Krishna waters for the sake of development in agriculture. If Jurala water of Mahaboobnagar is supplied, irrigation water will be available for Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar.

Former Director, NAAC, Bangalore participated in the meeting as the Chief Guest. He said that Prof. K. Jayashankar has selflessly worked for Telangana day in and day out.

Sadly, our agriculture has turned into a Market under the successive governments. This is very dangerous for the country in the days to come.

The main objective of the Symposium is to examine the efficiency of the Governmental Schemes launched for Agriculture Development. The sub-objective is to examine the Regional imbalance and suggest suitable measures for redressal from the

point of Telangana Reconstruction and also for achieving Rural Development through sustainable Agriculture Development in the State of Telangana.

Prof. C. Shiva Rama Krishna Rao, Guest of Honour also spoke on the occasion that agriculture, which is the backbone of society, has been neglected badly by the governments and a serious crisis has resulted in the Indian Economy.

Another guest of honour, Dr. B. Venkateshwar Rao said that credit facilities are poorly available for the formers and as a result they are not getting remunerative incomes from agriculture.

Dr. Y. Venkat Reddy, Organizing Secretary explained the significance relevance of Symposium and highlighted the objectives. He also stressed the importance of link between agriculture and industrial sector.

**Two day National Seminar on “Commodity Derivative Trading in India – Issues and Concern” held on 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 Organised by Prof. Laxman Gaddam, Chairman, BOS in Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**



Trading in commodity derivatives first started to protect farmers from the risk of the value of their crop going below the cost price of their produce. Derivative contracts were offered on various agricultural products like cotton, rice, coffee, wheat, pepper etc.; Commodity derivatives have had a long presence in India. The commodity derivatives market has been functioning in India. The Commodity derivatives market has been functioning in India since the nineteenth century with organized trading in cotton through the establishment of Cotton Trade Association in 1875. Over the years, there have been various bans, suspensions and regulatory dogmas on various contracts.

There are six national and eleven regional commodity derivative exchanges in India as of now and derivative contracts on more than 100 commodities are available for trade. The commodities allowed to trade on these exchanges are grouped into Bullion, Cereals, Metals, Energy, Fiber, Oil and Oilseeds, Petrochemicals Plantation, Pulses and Spices. Commodity derivatives, which were traditionally developed for risk management purposes, are now growing in popularity as an investment tool. Most of the trading in the commodity derivatives market is being done by people who have no need for the commodity itself. They just speculate on the direction of the price of these commodities, hoping to make money if the price moves in their favour. The commodity derivatives market is a direct way to invest in commodities rather than investing in the companies that trade in those commodities.

The most critical function in a commodity derivatives exchange is the settlement and clearing of trades. Commodity derivatives can involve the exchange of funds and goods. The exchanges have a separate body to handle all the settlements, known as the clearing house. In spite of the surge in the turnover of the commodity exchanges in recent years, a lot of work in terms of policy liberalization, setting up the right legal system, creating the necessary infrastructure, large-scale training programs, et cetera still needs to be done in order to catch up with the developed commodity derivative markets.

The regulators should look towards introducing new contracts in the Indian market in order to provide the investors with choice, plus provide the farmers and commodity traders with more tools to hedge their risks. Commodity derivatives have a crucial role to play in managing price risk especially in agriculture dominated economies. However, they have been utilized in a very limited scale in India. As long as prices of many commodities are restrained to certain extent by government intervention in production, supply and distribution, forwards and futures markets for hedging in price risk in those commodities have only limited practical relevance. A review of the nature of institutional and policy level constraints facing this segment calls for more focused and pragmatic approach from government, the regulator and the exchanges for making the agricultural futures markets a vibrant segment for risk management.

Indian commodity derivatives market is witnessing a worrying trend wherein too much money is chasing too few commodities. In the midst of doubts and debates on the utility of commodity derivatives market and against background of conflicting views and vista, there is a need to list various issues and concerns in the development of commodity exchanges. This presents the agenda for research on commodity derivatives

market in India, from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. With this backdrop, the present conference aims to discuss the emergence , growth, trends and progress of commodity derivatives market in India; the development of commodity exchanges; pricing, trading, clearing and settlement mechanism in the commodity derivatives market; the role, regulation, policy issues of Forward Market Commission in the commodity derivatives market; the role of market participants and concerns of investors in the market; international linkages; opportunities and challenges of commodity derivatives market; derivative trading in Agriculture, Metal and Energy Commodities.

This Seminar aims to providing a platform for Academicians, Practicing Managers, Investors, Market Intermediaries, Market Regulators, Research Scholars, Commerce and Management Students to make deliberate discussions on the various aspects of commodity derivatives market in India.

Indicative Themes:

1. Trends and Progress of Commodity Derivatives Market.
2. Role of Forward Market Commission.
3. Role of Market Participants.
4. Trading, Clearing and Settlement Mechanism – A Comparison.
5. Regulation and Policy Issues.
6. International Linkages.
7. Opportunities and Challenges.
8. Pricing of Commodity Futures.
9. Price Discovery through Forwards and Futures.
10. Management of Price Risk through Forwards and Futures.
11. Protection of Investors by Commodity Exchanges and FMC.
12. Cost Issues in maintenance of Warehouses.
13. Prospects of Commodity Futures Market.
14. Infrastructure and Technical Challenges.
15. Role of National Commodity Exchanges.
16. Convergence of Securities and Commodity Derivative Markets.
17. Derivative Trading in Agriculture Commodities.
18. Derivative Trading in Metal Commodities.
19. Derivative Trading in Energy Commodities.
20. Issues in Development of Commodity Derivative Markets in India.

Technical Sessions:

TS-1: Commodity Price Risk Management

TS-2: Derivative Trading in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Commodities

TS-3: Investor Protection and Role of Regulators

TS-4: Global Commodity Derivate Trading

**LIBRARIAN'S DAY CELEBRATION – 2014 held on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 Organized by University Library, In Collaboration with ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University**

The Osmania University Library in collaboration with the ICSSR-SRC and ALSD, Hyderabad has organized the Librarian's Day celebration 2014 on Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 at ICSSR-SRC Conference Hall, Univ. Library Building, O. U. on the occasion of the 122<sup>nd</sup> birthday of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, father of Library Science in India. Prof. K. Pratap Reddy Honble Registrar, Osmania University attended the function as chief guest. Prof. S. Seetha Rama, DRTC Bangalore, S. Sudershan Rao, ICSSR Fellow and Prof. V. Vishwamohan Head & Chairman , Dept. of Library Science, O. U. Presided the programme.

The Programme was started by a warm welcome to the dignitaries/guests on the dais, gathering by Dr. C. Srikanth Reddy, General Secretary ALSD and also prayer by Mrs. Geetha, Mrs. K. Jyothi and Mrs. K. Sudha Rani on this occasion.

Dr. S. Yadigir, I/c Librarian, O. U. Library welcomed the Chief Guest, Guest of honor, president of the function and gathering and briefly explained about the importance of "Librarians Day" and highlighted the contribution of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and Library activities. Dr. C. Srikanth Reddy, General Secretray, ALSD introduced the Guests.

Prof. S. Seetha Ram, DRTC, Bangalore has highlighted the works of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and his contribution to the Library & Information Science.

Prof. S. Sudershan Rao, ICSSR Senior Fellow has explained about the use of information technology and also he spoke on Management of E-resources in Academic Libraries.

Prof. K. Pratap Reddy, Registrar, O. U. in his address as Chief Guest he stressed the importance of the Libraries as Knowledge centers for providing the best information services for advancement of teaching and research in the Universities. He also briefed the contribution of Prof. S. R. Ranganathan in the field of Library & Information Science.

Dr. A. Ravindra Chary, President, ALSD has addressed the gathering and briefed about the importance of Librarians Day and contributions of S. R. Ranganathan.

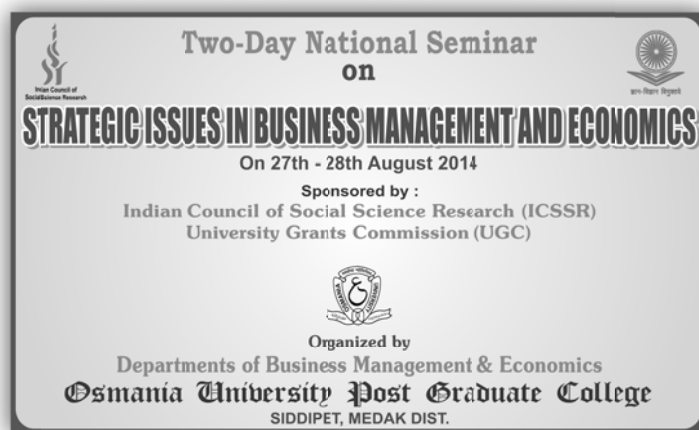
Dr. V. Vishwamohan, highlighted the contribution of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan to the field of Library and Information Science. He highlighted the works in the Library Science and its relevance and importance to the present era and also other writings by Prof. S. R. Ranganathan.

The Teachers/Librarians of Library & Information Science, Prof. S. Seetha Rama, DRTC, Bangalore, and Former Librarians, Dr. Ramchander, Retd. Dy. Librarian/OSD, P.S. Telugu University, Dr. Narasimha Murthy, Retd. Librarian of Telangana University, Sri Vidyasagar Reddy, Hyd. And Sri P. Srinivas, Retd. Librarian, Information Department were felicitated with a shawl & memento on this occasion. About 150 members comprising of students, faculty members and Library Professionals participated in the event.

Dr. A. S. Chakravarthy, Asst. Librarian, University Library, O. U. has presented the citations of felicitated persons on the occasion.

Programme was ended with vote of thanks which was proposed by Sri R. K. Pavan Kumar, Asst. Librarian, O. U. Library.

**Two day Seminar on “Strategic Issues in Business and Economics (SIBE – 2014)” held on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 Organised by Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Director, District PG Colleges, Dept. of Business Management and Dept. of Economics, District PG College, Siddipet – 502 103, Medak**



The Departments of Business Management and Economics, O.U. P.G. College Siddipet had organized a Two-Day National Seminar on 27th & 28th August, 2014. The titled of the seminar is “Strategic Issues in Business Management and Economics”. The

said seminar provided a platform for the Academicians, Practitioners, Researchers, Industrialists and Students to understand the present business scenario and the Emerging situations where Economic development plays a vital role. A business is one that is operated independently and focuses on Strategic decision making processes as it is inherited with many inter related activities. Business Economics is concerned with issues and problems related to Business Organizations, Management and strategy which has become an increasingly vital ingredient for Organizational success and it profoundly affects our day-to-day life.

### **Objective of the Seminar**

Business and Economics are important branches of study for all professionals which aim at growth and innovative strategic practices. The objective of the seminar is to address the Strategic issues which draw adequate attention for long term planning.

The seminar is organized into six technical sessions

The Inaugural session was held from 10:30 am to 11:50 am on 27th August, 2014

10.30 am to 10.40 am : Welcoming the Guests

Prof. Papi Reddy, Chairman, TSCHE, Telangana State and the Chief Guest

Prof. A. Vidyadhar Reddy, Dept. of Business Management, O.U

Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Seminar Director & Director, District PG Colleges, O.U

10.40 am to 10.45 am : Lighting of the Lamp

10.45 am to 10.50 am : Prayer by MBA Students

10.50 am to 11.00 am : About the Seminar by

Prof. A. Vidyadhar Reddy, DBM. O.U

11.00 am to 11.10 am : Introduction of the Chief Guest by

Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Seminar Director & Director, District PG Colleges, O.U

11.10 am to 11.20 am : Inaugural Address by

Prof. T. Papi Reddy, Chairman, Telangana State Council for  
Higher Education

He spoke on importance of Education in rural areas and Aims of Professional Education in competency world. He stressed on the sweeping changes in business and economics across the world and advised. Teachers, researchers and students to be prepared to overcome them. He also spoke about the role of professional education in the development of the new state of Telangana.

11.20 am to 11.30 am : Presidential remarks by

Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Seminar Director & Director, District PG Colleges, O.U

11.30 am to 11.40 am : Felicitation to Chief Guest

11.40 am to 11.50 am : Vote of Thanks by

Mr. Ch. Ram Mohan Rao, I/c Principal, OUPG College,  
Siddipet

After inaugural Pre-Lunch session, The First Technical session was organized in two-sub sessions separately in two halls, the first sub-session on General Management and second session on Development Economics. The first technical sub-session was chaired by Prof. A. Vidyadhar Reddy, Former Dean, CBoS, Head, Department of Business Management, O.U and discussant by Dr. G. Vidya Sagar Rao, rapporteur by Mr. Raju Polamaru, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet. Nine papers were presented on various topics in General Management.

#### Sub-session on Business Management

1. B. Shobha Rani, Associate Professor, Kasthurba Gandhi College for Women, Secundrabad, presented a paper "Corporate Social Responsibility: A Brief Study of The Regulatory and Reporting Framework".
2. Uday Kumar kalva, Reseach Scholor, Dept. of Business Management presented a Paper "Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development Through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)".
3. Madan Kumar Karanam, Research Scholar, presented a paper "CSR as A Strategy for Business Management: India Experience, Scope and Prospects".
4. Savithri. K & Salma Sulthana Lecturers at PG College, Ramagundam, presented a paper "Focussing on CSR Activities Ethically and Socially- An Observation".
5. ShathaboinaRaju, Research Scholar, Kakathiya University, Warangal, presented a paper "Corporate Social Responsibility – Issues and Challenges".
6. Vanitha.P, Assistant Professor, SNIST, Hyderabad presented a paper "Women Governance-A Real Solution for your Organisation".
7. Kola Raju, Assistant Professor, OUPG College, Siddipet, presented a paper "Role of Communicative English and Soft Skills in Business Management in the present Scenario".
8. Subhoda Banerjee, Doctoral Research Scholar, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata, West Bengal, presented a paper "Corporate Social Responsibility: An Indian Scenario".
9. Dr. Konda Nageswara Rao, Asst. Professor, Nizam College, O.U, Hyderabad presented a paper "The effective use of communication for the efficient management".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. A. Vidyadhar Reddy appreciated the teachers and scholars for their keen interest in research and advised them to sharpen their research skills. He also spoke on how to improvise on Research Methodology and asked the scholars to stress more on



veracity of the data. He pinpointed on the need for research related to rural areas and topics related to them as it is going to emerge as the biggest market potential for the corporates tomorrow. He stressed on the need to strengthen the rural markets as they are the backbone of the newly formed Telangana State

Sub-session on Economics (Macro and financial economics)

The sub-session on economics was chaired by Prof. Rama Krishna, Department of Economics, Osmania University and discussant by Dr. Ramulu, Department of Economics, O.U, and rapporteur by Dr. Narsaiah, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet. In this session five papers on various topics in Macro and Financial Economics were presented.

1. Dr. K.V. Sasidhar, MG University, Nalgonda, presented a paper "FDI in Retail Sector in India: Driving forces and Emerging Challenges".
2. V.Shivalingam, Research Scholar, presented a paper "Disinvestment in Public Sector Enterprises: A Macro Level Analysis Form India".
3. BabuRao G, Ph.D. Scholar, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, presented a paper "Impact of Exchange rate volatility on Growth Rate in India: An Empirical Analysis".
4. G. Santhosha, J. Mallaiah, Research Scholars, Department of Economics, Kakatiya University and Osmania University, respectively, presented a paper "Dynamics of Exchange Rate Behaviour in Indian Economy".
5. M. Amru, Dept of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Trend and Pattern of Disinvestment in Public Sector in India".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. Rama Krishna chaired the above session. He gave a Patient hearing to the various papers presented and highlighted their relevance and importance in today's changing world. He emphasized on rural development and appealed to the researchers and students to focus on this aspect.

Lunch break was taken from 1.30 pm to 2.30pm

The first post lunch Session was organized from 2:30 pm to 4.00 pm

The Second technical on Management was chaired by Prof. D. Sreeramulu, Department of Business Management, O.U with discussant, Dr. Y. Jahagir, Dept. of Business Management, O.U., and rapporteur Mr.Raj Polumaru, Assistant Professor (c),

OUPG College, Siddipet. In the sub-session on Marketing Management seven papers were presented.

#### Second technical sub-session (Marketing Management)

1. Shiva Kumar Vardaman, Asst. Professor (C), OUPG College, Vikarabad, presented a paper "Market Potential for Virtual Private Network (VPN) in the Corporate Circle in India".
2. N.Sreenu, Lecturer in Commerce, Govt. Degree College, Siddipet presented a paper "Strategies of Retail Business for Cost Effectiveness and Customers Perception about the Organized Retailing".
3. Ramakrishna Bandaru, Research scholar, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University presented a paper "Customers Awareness on Life Insurance Products In India – A Case Study of Selective Products of Life Insurance Corporation Of India".
4. M. Maheswar Reddy, Asst.Professor (c), OUPG College, Vikarabad, presented a paper "Customer Experience Content Management -Creation of Value for Customer".
5. Dr. Y. Jahangir, Asst. Professor and M.Narasimha, Doctoral Research Scholar, DBM, O.U, presented a paper "Role of Managerial Economics in Business Decision Making".
6. Bhanu Kumar Dharavath, Research scholar, DBM, O.U presented a paper "Medical Tourism in India: Emerging challenges and opportunities".
7. Ms.Kavita Thakur M, St. Marry's College, Hyderabad presented a paper "Organised Retailing in India: Challenges & Opportunities".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. D. Sreeramulu, the chairperson of the session observed the need and importance of Marketing, specifically rural marketing which is a powerful mechanism to attain overall development. He appreciated the spirit of research in the teachers, scholars and students.

#### Second technical sub-session (Agricultural Economics)

The other sub-session on Economics was chaired by Prof. Rama Krishna, Department of Economics, Osmania University with discussant, Dr.Ramulu, Department of Economic, O.U and rapporteur by Dr. A. Sambasiva Rao, Assistant Professor (c), Kakatiya University. In this sub-session fifteen papers were presented.

1. Dr. M. Pushpalatha & D.Sreedevi, Kakatiya University ,PGCollege, Khammam, presented a paper "Impact of MGNREGA in Economic Upliftment of poor in Plain and Tribal areas of Khammam District- A Study".
2. P. Rupa, Lecturer in Botany (P.G) GDC, Siddipet, Medak(D),Telangana, presented a paper "The Impact of Gm Crops on Indian Economy and Agriculture".

3. G.Shanker Rao, Lecturer in Commerce, SRNK.GDC. Banswada, presented a paper "Enhancement of Agriculture income" "a need for poverty mitigation".
4. Rajani Dev, Lecturer, Department of Business Management, Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidyalaya, Exhibition Grounds, Nampally, Hyd, presented a paper "Performance of Agriculture Sector in India".
5. Dr. S.Ramesh, Lecturer in Economics, Govt. Degree College, Gajwel, Medak Dist., presented a paper "Impact on Agriculture Technology in Economic Development in India (A case Study of Repala Village in Nalgonda District)"
6. Kiran, Research Scholar, Dept. Of Economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Agricultural Price Policy in India".
7. Goverdhan Reddy L. & Sreenivas B, Research Scholars, Dept of Economics, OU, presented a paper "Performance Growth Rate of Food Grains in Andhra Pradesh".
8. M. Kumar Naik, Research Scholar, Dept. Of Economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Cropping Pattern of Major Non Food Grains in Andhra Pradesh".
9. L. Narsimlu, Research Scholar, Department Economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Cropping Pattern of Commercial Crops in India".
10. HemasunderDharavath, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Impact of Inflation on Indian Agriculture Sector".
11. Sampath Gurram, Research Scholar, OU, presented a paper "Issues, agricultural credit and farmer's suicides, future agenda".
12. Bandameedi Nagaraju, research scholar, OU, was presented on agricultural credit: an important component of rural economic development".
13. Bollipelli. Krishnaveni, Research Scholar, Dept of Economics, OU, presented a paper "IndianAgriculture: Importance and Role in Economic Development".
14. Ch.Yadagiri Reddy, Research Scholar, Dept. Of Economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Economy".
15. B.Devaiah, Research scholar, Economics department, OU, presented a paper "Accelerating Agricultural Development for Inclusive Growth: Issues and Challenges".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. Rama Krishna, the chairperson of the session observed the wide role of rural economics is nation building with special focus on Telangana's agrarian backdrop. He congratulated the researchers for the pains they have taken to highlight the problems.

### Third technical session on HRD

The Third Technical session commenced at 4.00 PM and it went on to 5.30 PM. The broad theme of the third technical session was Human Resource Management in Management. This session was chaired by Prof. A. Suryanarayana, Department of Business Management, Osmania University and rapporteur by Mr. Raju Polumaru, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet, helped in the smooth conduct of the seminar. Eight papers were presented in the session.

1. Suresh BabuBandekar & Dr. B. Muralikrishna, Samatha College, Vishakaptanam, A.P, presented a paper "Work Life Balance and their Impact on Job Satisfaction".
2. Dr. D. Thiruvengala chary, Lecturer in Commerce & S. RAJU Research Scholar, Kakathiya University presented a paper "Work Life Balance among the Working Women in Private Sector Banks – An Empirical Study".
3. Mr. Pavan Kumar & Miss. SravanaSandhya, Dept.of Business Management, Mahaveer Institute of Science and Technology, Hyderabad presented a paper "A STUDY ON Competency Mapping At TATA Projects Ltd, Secunderabad".
4. DR. G. VidyasagarRao, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Mapping of Employees' Competency".
5. Ravi Nath. M, Asst. Professor, OUPG College, Siddipet and Prof. A Suryanarayana presented a paper "Futuristic HR Competencies: Some insights from theory and practice".
6. Dr. P. Ashok Kumar, N.Eshwaramma & S.Anilkumar, Lecturers in Commerce and Business Management, University P.G College, Godavarikhani, presented a paper "Recruitment Process of Outsourcing In India – A Study".
7. Y.Prasad, Dr. Ch.Bhaskar & S. Ilaiyah, Lecturers in Commerce and Business Management, University P.G College, Godavarikhani, presented a paper "Managing Innovations in Organizations -A Theoretical Framework".
8. Sravani A., Lecturer, Department of MBA Sarojini Naidu VanitaMaha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Competency Based Assessment Centres".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Professor A. Suryanarayana, the chairperson of the session had illuminated the session with wit and humorous assessment of the session. He spoke on the importance of Human resources and stressed on the need of the highly specialized skills to overcome complex human interrelationship. He guided the scholars to do better work by appraising each and every person with regard to their strengths and weaknesses in their papers. Overall, this was a session which sent the participants home with high spirits and strong motivation to come back the next day.

28th August, 2014, the Second Day of the Seminar

Fourth Technical session was on Financial Management conducted between 9.30 am to 11.30 am. The broad theme of the fourth technical session was Financial Management in Management and Social Sector Development in Economics. The fourth technical sub-session was chaired by Prof. R. Venkateswar Rao, Department of Business Management, Osmania University, discussant by Prof. E. Chandraiah, Dean, Department of Commerce, Dr. BR Open University, Hyderabad and rapporteur by Mr.Ch. Ram Mohan Rao, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet. In this sub-session nine papers were presented

Fourth technical sub-session-1(Financial Management)

1. T. Hanok, Associate Professor, Loyola Academy, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Ex-Rights Day Stock Behaviour".
2. Dr. E. Raju, Faculty, &Mr. Ch. Venkat Rajam Research Scholar, presented a paper "Emerging Challenges in Indian Life Insurance Industry".
3. Mohammed Jaweed, Asst. Professor, presented a paper "Analysis of Liquidity – A case study of MD manufacturing limited".
4. Ch. Ram Mohan Rao, Asst. Professor (c), OUPGC, Siddipet, presented a paper "Performance of Banking Stocks on either side of recession -An Empirical Study".
5. Mohd. Abdul Nayeem, Doctoral Research Scholar& Prof. R. Venkateswar Rao, Dept. of Business Management, O.U, presented a paper "Testing Conditional CAPM with Most Active stocks listed on BSE-An Empirical Study".
6. G. Parvathi, Assistant Professor, A.V. College, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Health Insurance in India – Trends and strategies".
7. M. Devanandam, Lecturer, Govt. Degree College, Siddipet, presented a paper "Role of financial Inclusive growth in India- A case study of NABARD".
8. M. pardhasaradhi, Faculty, Shiv Sivani Institute of Management, Hyderabad presented a paper "Preliminary Performance Analysis of BSE shariah Index".
9. M.Sai Ram, Shiv Sivani Institute of Management, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Foreign Investment Flows in India – An Empirical Assessment".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

The session chaired by Prof. R. Venkateswar Rao saw a set of papers presented on risk management related to Banking and Finance, Stock Market Investments and Insurance. The chairperson addressed the need and importance of research in these

areas with special focus on Quality in research and the need to use Quantitative methods in research.

#### Fourth technical sub-session-2 (Social Sector Development)

The second sub-session was chaired by Prof. S. Indrakanth, Department of Economics, Osmania University and rapporteur by T. Subbalaxmi, Teaching faculty, Karnataka Central University. In this sub-session eleven papers were presented.

1. Dr. K. Srivani, Telangana University, presented a paper "Behaviour of consumer towards retail marketing in the light of international business".
2. Bhavani shankaer. P, Department of Social Work, Mangalore University, presented a paper "A study on perception of kulal women on occupational transition with reference to beedi rolling".
3. N. Sujatha & A.Madhuri, Research Scholar and formerly an Academic Consultant, Dept of Applied Economics, Telangana University, presented a paper "Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Telangana region—an analysis".
4. Mr. S. Ravikumar, ICSSR-doctoral fellow, research scholar (ugc-net), department of economics, Osmania University, presented a paper "Globalization, Livelihood Issues of Tribal and Displacement in India".
5. Dr. Samba Siva Rao, Faculty member Arts & Science College, Hanmakonda, Department of Economics Kakatiya University Warangal, presented a paper "Some Aspects of Weavers Community after Committed Suicide –A Case Study of Sircilla town in Karimnagar district of Telangana State".
6. Sammaiah Buhukya, Research Scholar, Department Business Management, Osmania University, presented a paper "The Role of MGNREGA in Poverty Reduction".
7. M. Sivakumar, Research scholar, Dept of Public Administration, Osmania University, presented a paper "A study of the role of non-government organizations (NGOS) in the welfare administration".
8. Snehasuman, doctoral research scholar, Department of Economics Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag, presented a paper "the role of banks in corporate social responsibility, sustainable development and none financial-reporting".
9. Dr. A.Venkateswarlu, Lecturer in Economics, S.S.R.J. Arts & Science College, Khammam, presented a paper "socio-economic development across the Indian states (A Study with Multiple Indices)".
10. Dr. P. Narsaiah, Assistant Professor (c), Department of Economics, Osmania University PG Centre, Siddipet, presented a paper "Review of Tribal Education and Child Labour in India".

11. Gummadi Naresh, ICSSR doctoral fellow, department of economics, O.U., presented a paper "work participation of tribal women in India: a development perspective'.

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. Indrakanth, the chairperson of the session expressed his happiness at the young researchers interest in dwelling into the complicated topics of Economics. He spelt out the importance of both the state and private sectors in economic development.

The Fifth Technical session in management commenced at 11.00 AM and it went up to 12.30PM. The broad theme of the fifth technical session was Human Resource Management. This technical sub-session was chaired by Prof. P. Venkataiah, Department of Business Management, Osmania University, discussant by T. R. Srinivas and rapporteur by Mr. Raju Polumaru, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet. In this session eight papers were presented.

Fifth technical sub-session-1(Human Resource Management)

1. Dr. Surendra Prasad, Principal, St. Anthony's P.G. College, Hyderabad presented a paper "Creating a Successful Business Strategy Using Dice Matrix Model".
2. Dr. Cheruku Ravi, Lecturers in Commerce and Business Management, University P.G College, Godavarikhani, presented a paper "Strategic HRD Practices Organization Development".
3. M. Pavan Kumar, Ph.D-Research Scholar, Prof. P. Venkataiah, Professor & Dr.Sindhu, Associate Professor, presented a paper "The Role of HRD Climate in Organizational Growth – A Study".
4. Raju Polumaru & Ravi Nath M, Asst. Professors (C) presented a paper "An Empirical Study on Relationship between Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Emotional Intelligence.
5. Swathi Thigala, OUPG College, Siddipet, presented a paper "A study of Competency Mapping in IT Sector".
6. B.A. Chaithanya, Research Fellow, Dept. of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Stress Management in Private Banks of Hyderabad".
7. CH. Kishorkumar, Lecturer in Commerce, Govt. Degree College, Kairathabad, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Impact of Globalization on HRM in World".
8. B. Sunitha, Asst. Professor (c) & Chinthakindi Raju, OUPG College, Siddipet, presented a paper "Work-Life Balance of BPO Professionals and different Human Resource Practices A study".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

The chairperson Prof. P. Venkataiah appreciated the efforts of the participants, highlighted the strengths and weakness of research in the various papers. He advocated the need of highly skilled human resources and elaborated on how to train young students to meet the growing need of such skilled people.

Fifth technical sub-session-2 (General Economics, Insurance and Health Economics)

The second sub-session was chaired by Prof. B. Shiva Reddy, Department of Economics, Osmania University and rapporteur by J. Yellaiah, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet. In this session nine papers were presented.

1. Subba Lakshmi Tirukoti, Teaching Faculty, Department of Economic Studies and Planning, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, presented a paper "Determinants of Private Health Insurance: A Case Study".
2. C. Kusuma Reddy, Faculty of Commerce. St.Mary's College, Yousufguda, Hyderabad -45, presented a paper "Health Economics and Health Insurance Study on Relationship of: Health care precautions and health economics, insurance benefits".
3. Dr. M. Savithri, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Nizam College (Autonomous), Osmania University, Hyd, presented a paper "Healthcare Economics – Development, Growth and Constraints with Reference to the Indian Economy".
4. Dr. M.Chitra & Mr. Nandan Kumar, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, presented a paper "Determinants of Health Insurance in India".
5. Nagamani.V.V, Associate professor, Wesley post graduate college, Hyderabad, presented a paper "An empirical study of bric and pigs equity market performance before and after recession with select economic factors".
6. Dr. Pullaiah Cheepi, Post Doctoral Fellow, presented a paper "Rapid industrial development its impact on environment- a review".
7. Nelli Ramesh, Pappula Sateesh Kumar, Department of Physics, Government Degree & P.G. College –Siddipet, Medak District. Department of chemistry, Government Degree & P.G. College –Siddipet, Medak District, presented a paper "Similarities between Thermodynamic and Economics".
8. Mukul Sharma & Abhi Arvind, KIIT Law Boys Hostel, Campus- XVI, KIIT University, Patia, Bhubaneswar, presented a paper "The latest basel accord in the Indian banking business".
9. Thulasi Vijay Kumar, Department of Economics, Shatavahana University, Karimnagar, presented a paper "Indian Agriculture and rural development: strategic issues".



Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Prof. Shiva Reddy, the chairperson of the session spoke at length about rural development. Throughout the session he enquired the presenters about the intricacies of research in their areas and requested them to link it with rural development.

The Sixth Technical session in management commenced at 12.30 pm and it went on to 2.00 pm. The broad theme of the sixth technical session was Information Technology in Business. The sixth technical session was chaired by Dr. R. Sampath Kumar, Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, Osmania University, and discussant T. R. Srinivas and Rapporteur, Mr. Ravi Nath Mudavath, Assistant Professor (c), OUPG College, Siddipet helped in conduct of the session. Six papers were presented in this session.

#### Sixth technical session (Information Technology in Business)

1. Dr. Sangappa. V. Mamanshetty, Lecturer, First Grade Govt. College, Chincholi, Gulbarga, K.A., presented a paper "Implementation of Information Technology in Banking Sector".
2. Dr. Ponduri S.B, Professor, Dept. of Business Management, Mahaveer Institute of Science & Technology, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Indian Business Innovations in 21st century Issues and Challenges".
3. Mohammed Habeebur Rahaman, Asst. Professor, Hyderabad School of Business Management, Hyderabad, presented a paper "The role of Smart Phone in Business".
4. P. Kishan Rao, Asst. Professor (c), Dept. of Commerce, Nizam College, Hyderabad, presented a paper "Emerging Dimensions of Internet Banking in India".
5. T. R. Srinivas, presented a paper "Lessons from Enterprise Resource Planning Implementations – Problems encountered and success achieved".
6. Vamshi Krishna, Asst. Professor (c), OUPGC, Secunderbad, presented a paper "E-commerce: Using the present trends of Marketing".

Core Ideas floated and Discussed in the session by Chair Person:

Dr. R. Sampath Kumar, chairperson of the session stated the need and importance of Information Technology in management. He spoke on how research can be simplified with the application of Information Technology. He appreciated the researchers in highlighting the use of Information Technology.

Lunch break was from 2.00 pm to 3.00 pm

At 3 pm valedictory session was held

Welcoming the guests was done by Mr. Ch. Ram Mohan Rao, I/c Principal, O.U. P.G. College, Siddipet.

Seminar report and recommendations of the seminar presented by Mr. Ravi Nath M, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Business Management and Seminar Convener.

Valedictory address was given by the Chief Guest Prof. S. Indrakath. RBI Chair Professor, followed by felicitation for guests and presidential remarks by Mr. J.Yellaiah

In the words of Prof. Indrakanth: -

“Multi-disciplinary research is the need of the hour. In this context, I would like to congratulate the organizers of the Two Day National Seminar as it would promote multi-disciplinary research. In fact, Economics, Commerce and Management are highly inter-related disciplines. Economic discipline concentrates more on Laws of Production, Laws of Consumption, and Laws of Distribution. This approach was adequate when the spatial difference between the consumers and producers was not much. However, as the distance between the consumers and the producers increased in terms of geographical distance, there was a need to study how to link these two groups. As a result, Trade and Commerce became more important and the discipline of Commerce emerged. As business firms grew in size the role of raw material, suppliers, manufacturers, merchants and distributors also increased in manifold. As result, Management discipline emerged to run the corporate sector. A close relation between Economics, Commerce and Management was felt”.

Mr.Ravi Nath. M proposed Vote of thanks. He thanked the participants, resource persons, the staff and students for their academic concerns, and non-teaching staff for sparing their invaluable time. He expressed happiness and enriched content and ensuring beauty of synergy of knowledge in the area of strategic issues in business management and economics.

## **SEMINAR OUTCOME**

The seminar is relatively well attended in spite of being organized in a rural town. The aims and objectives of the seminar are achieved to a large extent. The seminar helped the participants in widening and deepening their knowledge levels of strategic issues in business management and economics.

These observations are complemented by the feedback given by the participants. We are proposing to publish this enriched knowledge in the form of a book in order to transmit this knowledge across different strata of academia of the society.

"Finally, we are extremely grateful to The Hon' able Director ICSSR-SRC and The Dean, UGC Cell, Osmania University for encouraging us to take up this academic effort by granting us financial assistance as part of their academic promotion and functions. We are also grateful to the staff of ICSSR-SRC and UGC, Cell, O.U for their academic concerns." – Seminar conveners

**Two day National Seminar on "Scenario of Social Sciences in Higher Education – Issues, Challenges and Suggestions" held on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. B. Kavitha, Lecturer in Political Science and Dr. V. Vijaya Lakshmi, Lecturer in History, Pingle Govt. College for Women, Waddepally, Warangal – 506 370**

In knowledge driven present socio- economic structure of the world, it is inevitable to impart education with excellence, in communicating such sort of education the role of the teacher and the student is very crucial. The student should be moulded in such a way that he should become an all rounder Education with partisan attitude and bias towards a particular



field of science may not give desired results. Whether it is pure sciences or the social sciences they have their own prominence in the field of knowledge. It is incontestable fact that our national policy of education has a tilt towards the pure sciences. In fact, the basic Foundation of the existence human kind has to be drawn from the roots of social sciences. Various branches of social sciences like sociology, philosophy, history, political science, economics, law and public administration have had impacted the human life to quantify ;mil qualify the welfare of the individual as well as the society. Further, in our view, the pure and social sciences are mutually encompassing and the ultimate aim of the domain of knowledge is human development inclusive of well being. ". I quote Bertrand Russell, "that the fundamental concept in social science is Power, in the same sense in which Energy is the fundamental concept in physics." Further, Nicholas A.

Christakis, a famous social scientist aptly expressed that "the social sciences Offer equal promise for improving human welfare; our lives can be greatly improved through a deeper understanding of individual and collective behaviour. But to realize this promise, the social sciences, like the natural sciences, need to match their institutional structures to today's intellectual challenges.

However, the challenge before every branch of social sciences is to cope up with the changing times, perceptions and perspectives and provide it better in finding solutions to the contemporary problems of the mankind with historical point of view and a vision on future. Added to this, updating the skills, developing the curriculum to suit challenging situations and demands from job market is much warranted. In authorized world social science students are logging behind in competition. As the World is the arena of experiments for social sciences, opportunities are also incalculable. But, problem lies with methods of experimentation. Thus, research in fields of social sciences has a crucial role upholding the pride and prestige of social sciences. The teacher and student together have to strive for the betterment of social sciences as well as the society at large.

With this basic theme as backdrop, the Department of Social Sciences of Pingle Government College for Women is organizing two- day National Seminar on 'Scenario of Social Sciences in Higher Education, Issues Challenges and Suggestions'. The basic objective of the seminar is to identify innovative, appropriate and timeline methodologies, research orientation for social sciences, and a wide range of employment opportunities in emerging job market for students of social sciences. Based on these objectives, we called for thematic papers from academicians, scholars and students with the following sub themes; Social Sciences — Their relevance, Research Methodologies- Emerging Issues, Funding Agencies, Job Opportunities, Challenges of 21st Century, Innovative Teaching Methodologies, Interdisciplinary Approach, Curricular Reforms, Enriching Social Values., Social Issues —Revolutionary Changes

We had technical sessions on:

- Curriculum, research and innovative teaching methodologies.
- Relevance and challenges of social sciences.
- Social issues and revolutionary changes.
- Inculcating social values to promote social sciences.

This seminar for two days and the deliberations that took place have thrown some light into the tunnel to arrive at better solutions to the challenges being faced by the social sciences.

## Consolidated Report on the Two-day National Seminar

Pingle Government College for women, Waddepally, Warangal District. Telangana state organised a two day National Seminar on Scenario of Social Sciences in Higher Education: Issues, challenge, and Suggestions on 8th and 9th September, 2014. The main aim of the seminar is to reinstate the significance of social sciences in today's society as they are losing their significance, The seminar is organized in the college campus.

The inaugural session commenced with invocation of lamp by the Principal and esteemed guests on the Dias followed by Presidential address by the Principal of the college Dr,K.Prameela. Special invitee Dasyam Vinay Bhaskar, MLA, Warangal, West appreciated the Principal and staff of the college for serving the student community and spoke on importance of social science and assured that the newly formed Govt will initiate necessary steps to revive the curriculum it Social sciences.

Guest of Honour, Prof Aadapa Satyanarayana(Retd) Dept. Of History. O.U. spoke on the importance of Historical, Cultural aspects for the up-liftment of society. He highlighted on the significance of a balance between sciences and social sciences. He highlighted the Asaf jhahi rule for the up-liftment of Telangana. He also spoke on the importance of reconstruction of Telangana by retrieving the Past. Multi —Disciplinary approach evolving a new methodology, change in syllabus were suggested by him for improving the significance of social Sciences.

Chief Guest of the funtion, Prof. M. Kodandaram, Prof, Dept. Of Political Science. O.U, felt formulation of culture and value are important for promoting social sciences. He spoke on the greatness of Oxford and Hardvard University's which are promoting social sciences. Analysis of problems and finding solutions were not taken up by social sciences as a result research is being neglected. He strongly felt that privatization of higher education is the cause for the decline of social sciences. Social aspects and re-capitulisation of facts would help in building up the strong society.

Keynote address was delivered by Prof.G. Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR --SRC. Hyderabad. He gave an extensive lecture on the funding agencies which are promoting social science research.He Highlighted on the ICSSR funding for various projects. Seminars, conferences, symposium etc., He felt the dire need developing self Confidence among social science students. He opined that historical legacy must be understood for Nation building. He emphasised that radical changes should be brought in the education system to promote social sciences. He gave an elaborate list of job

opportunities in social sciences. Aspects pertaining to reshaping of social sciences were discussed. Declining standards to teaching, research culture according to him have contributed for the neglecting of social sciences.

In the first technical session on curriculum, research and innovative teaching methodologies twenty papers have been presented. Under the chairmanship of Prof. B.Lavanya, Department of History, OU and Smt. Shobha Rani, Lecturer in English, PGCW, Warangal was the rapporter. The broad deliberations were as follows.

Social sciences are charged with criticisms that they are bereft of the skills required to functioning of the real world. Many opined that with the onset of globalisation social sciences are facing threat from technology related subjects. Each science has its own base and the base of social sciences is upholding the human values for building human capital. It is felt that the pros and cons of traditional and modern way of imparting should be analysed. The discussions were on finding answers to questions like 1. What ails present system of education? 2. What is the plight of social sciences in present scenario? 3. How to attract students towards Social Sciences?

Many felt the need to revive the curriculum by incorporating an integrated approach. Curriculum should be task based. They should promote creativity, aesthetics and critical perspective. Courses should be designed in a more practical way. There is a need to shift from imparting information to debate and discussion, text book based teaching to activity based teaching.

Curriculum doesn't reflect the experiences and expectations of students at UG level. Curriculum should develop from receptive skills to production skills. Examples of online- courses introduced in Delhi University, Calcutta University and Banaras University like engineering, law, arts, commerce and social sciences have been discussed.

In the changing global era job opportunities are available to social science students provided the curriculum incorporates to address the fields of service sector. For making reforms in the 21<sup>st</sup> century for inclusive growth and sustainable development, inputs from different social sciences is essential.

Elearning, Infomics tries to provide ideas and methods to people as well as organisations in order to make better use of information. Teaching of social studies subjects can be greatly enhanced by use of ICT. Students enjoy adding graphics, photographs, pictures and other information about a topic to reports they write and

presentations they make. Innovative teaching method should not destroy the basic objective of the disciplines but improve education to breed multi-tasking, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary professionals.

Discussions were held on research and stressed the need that research should be given primary importance. Funding agencies like UGC, ICSSR, Ministry of welfare, state funding agencies, other governmental and non governmental agencies: schemes, considerations and procedures have been discussed. It is felt that social sciences should promote research. Studies have shown that PhD's in sciences is comparatively higher than PhD's in social sciences. Whereas women with PhD's in arts is comparatively higher than in sciences.

The second technical session was on the relevance and challenges of social sciences was initiated by Dr.M.Yadagiracharyulu,[Retd] Reader in Economics, PGCW, Warangal and Smt. Shoba- Rani, lecturer in English, PGCW was the rapporteur. Eighteen papers were presented. In this session the aspects that are discussed were that, Education and health care are privatised and corporatized and this resulted in the neglect of social sciences, the relevance of social science has been questioned as the courses are not suiting to the market needs. By changing the mindset of parents, teachers, education and society social sciences can be improved. Globalisation, Privatisation and liberalisation are posing a challenge before social science. Unlike, higher education in sciences, Higher education in social sciences plays a pivotal role in providing economic, social benefits to society. Social sciences increase the social consciousness among the learners and enrich our lives in variety of ways. The lack of innovative practical methodologies in teaching to study the social issues and problems are making the students to lose their interest in the subject. More than that, no sufficient employment opportunities is the major challenge before social science. The study of social science witnessed threat from technology attitude, lesser allocation of funds, short-sightedness of leaders; lack of confidence. improper teaching methodologies, low motivational levels and lack of interests have resulted in setback in social sciences. Though, this session happened to be the last one of the first day it evoked tremendous response from the participants.

On 9th of September, 2014, the second day the third session was on social issues and revolutionary changes was chaired by Prof.G.Rameshwaram, Department of Sociology, K.U., Dr.G.Indira, Lecturer in Micro-Biology was the rapporteur. Fifteen papers have been presented. The session focussed on social issues that promote social dynamics, importance of public opinion, legislation laws that brought changes towards betterment of women lives. A paper by G. Suhasini focussed on dropout rate of children

from Warangal. Scholars J. Prathibha focussed on social religious reform movement that examined the atrocities committed on individuals in the name of caste creed and religion. Dr. Indira focussed on importance of women education and how status of women education and how it can be improved in India. Dr.V.Varija focussed on promotion of cultural tourism, eco tourism. This paper also tried to analyze the on- going processes of eco tourism and its linkage with tribal economy and cultural practices. The paper focussed on the impacts of eco tourism on tribal livelihood. kavitha's paper focussed on the virtue of nationalism that unite. Multi cultural, Indian society which are otherwise divided in the name religion, ethnicity, race etc. Swetha's paper focussed on social science education in India for women empowerment as it is a driving force of economic development. Ambarin and Reshma spoke about quality of higher education. Introduction of syllabus on heritage and culture in all professional courses will further improve the progress of social sciences according to Angaiah and A.Raghuvender. S. Vanidevi focussed on issues of slavery and suffering undergone by them. Social science education is the key to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The forth session was chaired by Prof.VijayaBabu, Department of History and tourism, K.U. and Dr.G.Indira, Lecturer in Micro-Biology was the rapporteur. The session was on inculcating social values to promote social sciences. Nine papers were presented. It has been discussed that social values are affected very much by globalisation. Social sciences have pivotal role in enriching the social and moral values. Social sciences provide a framework to look at content emerging from other subjects and to see how that content is used in the society for the benefit of people. Leadership skills, social and emotional intelligence promotion, cultural understanding is promoted through social sciences. Typical values like honesty, integrity, compassion, courage, honour, responsibility, patriotism, respect and fairness are inculcated through social sciences. Modernity has made every one lead a mechanical life and hence there is an eternity with the social science. If social sciences is neglected anti social element capable of destabilising .social stability and harmony will rise-up and this will lead to destruction. Values are the rules by which we make decisions about good or bad. In the process of modernisation the individuals have choices of new beliefs and values. We need to promote social sciences as they help us to appreciate the dynamics of society. The neglect of indigenous culture and values is resulting in crimes.

The two day seminar was concluded by a valedictory function chief guest of the function was Prof.A.Singaracharya, Dean CDC, KU, Warangal and Prof.Sadanadam, Dean; social sciences graced the function. Prof.A.Singaracharya emphasised the need to stress on providing skills to the students. Instead of giving fish to the students we have



to teach them how to catch fish. Prof. Sadanandam feels that we have some duty to campaign and hold the dignity of social sciences. Though employment opportunities are available only ten percent are finding jobs because we have failed to impart employability skills. Three participants have given feedback on the seminar they feel that seminar topic is relevant and appreciated our team work and expressed satisfaction of the speakers and organisation of the seminar. Social sciences should not be confined to books but we have to study the society.

Many lecturers, research scholars and students hailing from far off places had participated and contributed with their resourceful paper on the given themes.

**Two day National Seminar on “Two Decades of Economic Reform in India – Problem and Perspectives” held on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. R. Naga Jyothi, Lecturer in Commerce, J.M.J. College for Women, (Private Aided-Minority Institution), Morrispet, Tenali – 522 202**

The department of Commerce organized a UGC sponsored Two Day National Seminar on "Two decades of Economic Reforms in India - Problems Perspectives", In Collaboration with the department of commerce and Business Administration, AcharyaNagarjuna University on 10<sup>th</sup>&11<sup>th</sup>Sep, 2014 under the Convener ship of Dr. R. Naga Jyothi Lecturer in Commerce. Sr Shiny Principal of the College was the Chief patron. Rev. Sr. Stella Marls the Correspondent and Prof. G.N. Brahmanandam former Principal Dean of Commerce and Business Administration, Prof Noor Basha Abdul Department of Commerce and Business Administration AcharyaNagarjuna University were the chief advisors of the Seminar. Prof. M.S. Narayana H.O.D. of MBA Narasaraopet Engineering College, and Dr K. Lalltha Principal B.H.H. Degree College for Women Guntur and Dr G. Naga Raju Guest faculty Department of Commerce and Business Administration were also given more suggestions with regard to this Seminar.

The Department prepared Broacher and sent it to various Colleges and Universities in and around the State one month before the commencement of the seminar. Nearly 85 members presented their papers regarding the subject themes of the seminar. 31 papers were selected for publication in the book with ISBN no 978-93-82163-51-0. Prof. Noor Basha Abdul was the chief editor and Dr R. Naga Jyothi was the co- editor of the book.

The Inaugural function was started at 10' clock on Sep 10th with Prayer song by M.Com Students. SrAncy Department of English acted as anchor for inaugural function. She invited the guests on to the dais. Prof G.N. Brahman dam former Principal, Dean faculty of commerce and business administration was the chief guest of the Ingural session. In his inaugural address he had given the numerical data of all sectors in the

economy and their developmental phases.

Prof. Noor bashaAdbul department of commerce and business administration ANU was the key note speaker. His presentation covered the origin of financial Sector reforms and its impact on other sectors like Banking Sector, Money market, Capital market, Agriculture Foreign directed investment Globalization, future challenges and opportunities insurance, GDP etc. His presentation was the highlight in the Inaugural session.

The first session was chaired by Prof A. Lakshmana Swami H.O.D of MBA Lakki Reddy Bali Reddy Engineering college Mailavaram Krishna District. He covered the areas of Banking sector. Mrs. Sucharitha H.O.D of Commerce Govt Degree College Movva acted as rapporteur.

The afternoon Session was chaired by Prof. Noor BashaAdbul and Mrs K. Lalitha Principal B.H.Degree College Guntur acted as rapporteur. The areas Covered in this Session were insurance and future challenges and Opportunities.

In the Second day the third Session was chaired by Prof Naga MalleswaraRao Siddhardha College Vijayawada and MrMusamba of Venujula acted as reporter. The areas covered in this Session were economic reforms and its impact of industry and technology, Impact on education and Women empowerment.

The fourth Session was chaired by Dr. R. Nagajyothi Convener of the seminar. Because of the in absence of Prof Elon Govan H.O.D. of Commerce Periyar University Salem and Prof. Appa Rao H.O.D. of Commerce Osmania University in the last minute. The Convener Chaired the last Session.

The Valedictory function was started at 4'oclock on 11th September. Sri K. Lakshman Rao MLC and Sri Srinivasa Babu Senior manager Andhra Bank Tenali were the guests of the programme. In his Valedictory address MLC Stressed the point that even though reforms introduced in congress Government the fruits of the reforms are not reached the common man. Mr. SrinivasaBabu Alumni of JMJ School appreciates the management for the services rendered by the institution. MrsSucharitha presented the rapporteurs report of all the sessions. Rev. Sr Stella Maris Correspondent distributed the Certificates to the participants.

Dr.R.NagaJyothi convener of the seminar proposed the vote of thanks.

The programme was came to an end with the National Anthem.

**Two day Workshop on “Emerging Trends in Commerce Education” held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. B. Sabitha, Dept. of Commerce, Keshava Memorial Institute of Commerce & Sciences, (Aided College), 3-5-199/A1, HariVihar Colony, Narayanguda, Hyderabad**

In view of the changes in syllabus Department of Commerce (PG) KMICS in collaboration with Department of Commerce Osmania University has organized two day workshop on “Emerging Trends in Commerce Education” on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2014. The two day workshop has provided an avenue for exchange of ideas and improvement to deliver lectures. The workshop has designed to PG Commerce Lecturers to know the trends in commerce Education. It includes lectures by which were given by eminent resource persons Prof K.Shankaraiah, Prof. G. Laxman, Prof. Prashanta Athma, Prof. D. Chennappa, Prof. T. Krishna Kumar, Dr. G. Naresh Reddy, Prof. V. Appa Rao, Prof. K. V. Achalapathi, Dr. A. Patrick, Prof. S. V. Satyanarayana from Department of Commerce Osmania University. The objective of the workshop was course work training for PG Commerce lecturers and providing a platform for interaction among teaching fraternity from different colleges affiliated to Osmania University. The total participants were 48 from different colleges. This programme has benefited to the PG Commerce lecturers to exchange the ideas and strengthen the talent in teaching.

**One day National Seminar on “Social Rejuvenation through Corporate Social Responsibility” held on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. M. Vasan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, K.S. Rangasamy College of Arts and Science (A), Tiruchengode – 637 215**



The real success of Indian democracy is being attributed to its social responsiveness towards all of its citizens. Nevertheless, in the endeavor of sustaining a true and vibrant democracy, the country strives Very hard to extent the facilities and benefits to all strata of the society due to its constrained resources. Therefore, the Government of India needs a helping hand from corporate sector to ensure better standard of living of its people. In this regard, the corporate India is expected to play a constructive role by undertaking activities which may ultimately lead to social rejuvenation, development and empowerment of unprivileged people. If this happens, India is very proud to be one of the countries in the world to attain real inclusive growth. Hence, it is felt that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of companies are really a key to unlock both economic and social disparities, which in turn, benefits the person in the last mile. Moreover, the Companies Act, 2013 has directed corporate India to work towards a growth based socio-economic-environment development model. In this backdrop, this seminar is organised to explore the emerging trends and best practices in CSR implementation, models of partnership, managerial and organizational challenges and issues in monitoring and evaluation of projects related to CSR in the public/ private sector.

#### **SUB-THEMES**

- CSR: Planning and Strategy
- Provisions of CSR in Companies Act, 2013
- CSR Initiatives by Indian Corporates and SNIEs
- Role of CSR in Social Development
- Role of NGOs in CSR
- CSR and Women Entrepreneurial Development
- CSR and Self-help Group Prosperity
- CSR Compliance and its Audit
- Impact of CSR initiatives
- CSR: issues and Challenges

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR**

- i) To provide a platform for practitioners, academicians and researchers to understand the various facets of CSR
- ii) To appreciate the nuances of planning, managing and implementation of CSR
- iii) To share experiences in formulation and implementation of CSR
- iv) To highlight the developmental role of CSR in diverse organizations and its ultimate benefit to the society.
- v) To confront the various issues and challenges faced by all the stakeholders of the CSR.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings facilitate recommendations. The key recommendations made in the seminar through paper presentations are given hereunder.

- Lj. Chaarlas, Head & Associate Professor of Commerce, St. Joseph college, Tiruchirappalli recommends that since adopting CSR has been made compulsory for all the business organization under Companies Act of 2013, CSR has to be renamed as CLR (Corporate Legal Responsibility).
- M. Prabakaran, PhD Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Periyar Maniammai University recommended the Government of India through Cooperative Registrar to encourage farmers to keep more milch animals, movement of procurement and input systems, enrolment, registering and managing women milk cooperative societies. He also insisted that social development when more milk cooperative societies come forward and practice CSR.
- CH. Venkatrajam, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana recommends for the scale CSR initiatives of companies should depend upon their business size and profile. In other words, the bigger the company, the bigger is its CSR program.
- Dr. D. Silambu Selvi, Assistant Professor of History Education, Krishna College of Education, Krishna College of Education for Women recommends that CSR is not restricted to corporate alone, even educational institution can participate on it through NCC, KISS, Youth Red Cross, Environmental Club, ECO Club, Health Club, Humanity Club, Ethical Values Club, Red Ribbon Club, Green Club, Blue Cross, and Alumni Association.
- Ms. N. Mangayarkarasi, Assistant Professor, St. Francis De Sales College, Tirumangalochi College suggests to Corporate that "Support could be extended as part of CSR to women belonging to S1-IGs" and also to those individuals desiring to enter in 10 enterprise activities.
- Mr. R. Ravisankar, SCSVMV University, Kanchipuram analysed the financial performance of companies after CSR drive and stated CSR initiatives manifest themselves in improved financial performance and hence companies shall go for it.
- Dr. C. Thilakain, Professor & Head, Department of Commerce, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli strongly recommends for the implementation of CSR as it's honoring of a triple bottom line: people, planet, profit.
- Ms. N. Shanthamani, Assistant professor of Commerce, Bharathidasan College of Arts & Science, Erode states that even though CSR has been practiced long before for decades, there are numerous issues and challenges faced till date. She recommends that 'The success of CSR lies in practicing it as a core part of a

company's development strategy. It is important for the *corporate sector to identify, promote and implement successful policies and practices.*

- Mr. D.DavidWinstenPraveenraj, Assistant Professor(SG), Management Studies, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamanglam demands that *NGOs can jointly play along with corporate and find out the modes* in order to achieve what is known as collective participation in CSR.
- Mr. S.LawarenceLeve, Research Scholar, St.Joseph's College affirms and demands that Companies Act made it compulsory that corporate must contribute 2% of their net profits towards CSR. Today *Indian Corporates has to go beyond Philanthropy (Charity) concept* and has to concentrate on the entire stakeholder. Corporates can't stand alone they also needs the support of their society at large which is important for their development and goodwill. *Corporates and government must work together* and through this, they can bring dramatically changes in the welfare schemes of society.
- Ms. S. Elizabeth Charls, Holy Cross College, Tiruchy urge for *the compliance of the activities as specified in VII Schedule of the New Companies Act* by the qualifying companies will yield revolutionary changes in the society in particular and the country at large. There will have the transparency and accountability while performing CSR activities.
- Mr. R.Praveenkumar, C.S.I Bishop Appasamy college of Arts & Science, Coimbatore highlighted that Large no. of companies are undertaking these activities superficially and *promoting/ highlighting the activities in Media, this is unnecessary and* whilst the possibility of *unethical behavior* is also not to be acknowledged.
- Ms. M.Sudha (ICSSR), K.S.Rangasamy College of Arts & Science, Tiruchengode expects Fertilizer companies to play an important role in promoting CSR since when compared with other industries, fertilizer industry has massive consumers only in rural areas.
- Ms. K.Vidhya, Bharathiyar University Arts & Science College, Sivagiri analysed the CSR spending of corporates and proposed that the corporate shall not stick to 2% Net profit spending to CSR, if possible they can increase too.
- Mr. N.Ranjith Kumar, Research Scholar K.S.Rangasamy College of Arts & Science, Tiruchengode recommends the corporates to engage in manufacturing eco-friendly and green products as part of their CSR practices.

The theme of any seminar must satisfy its connectivity to the issues, taking place from time to time. Our seminar aptly fits this parameter. But, there is a one sided development taking place in our country, resulting in rural-urban divide. The real growth

of India lies in improving the standard of living of its people in totality. But, in our country, still there are number of people who are deprived of even basic social and economic amenities. Though providing these amenities to a person standing in the last mile is the responsibility of the Government, in fact, it is not at all possible in the country like India, having a population of about 125 crore.

So, the Government of India desperately appeals to all corporates, to take part in this initiative of improving standard of living of people. Moreover, recently passed Companies Act, 2013 make it mandatory for certain corporates, to reserve some portion of its profit, for undertaking social development. Law alone is not sufficed in this regard. Corporates must come forward to undertake social reformation activities on their own account. Hence the seminar organized with this perspective. Greater part of the participants appreciated the Government initiatives to implement CSR and the Department for selecting the contemporary topic.

The seminar witnessed high greetings by all the participants and resource persons. Faculty, Industrialists, Research Scholars, students of PG and also UG from inter-related discipline made a enthusiastic presentation of papers thereby analyzing the pros and cons of CSR, issues and challenges in implementing and adopting CSR, role of Corporate in promoting NGO, SHG, EDP, Women entrepreneurship, etc, CSR practices of banking, fertilizers, pharmaceutical and other companies-drive. The recommendations made in this seminar, definitely shall assist the Government, policy-makers, Corporate to execute effective CSR.

**Three day Workshop on “Emerging Trends in Financial Markets” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Prof. P. Adi Lakshmi, Dept. of Business Administration P.V.P. Siddhartha Institute of Technology, Kannuru, Vijayawada – 520 007**



The Indian capital market, since liberalisation, has undergone tremendous change and has been slowly evolving into a new, vibrant system. As an important segment of the financial sector, it plays a great role in mobilising savings and channelizing

them for productive purposes. The basic motivation for the sea-change in the Indian capital market during the recent past can be attributed to the series of efforts made by the Government of India, in the name of financial sector reforms.

As a part of these reforms, a large number of initiatives have been taken to restructure the banking system and a series of direct reforms have been brought out in Indian capital market.

The growth in the number of intermediaries in the capital market such as Merchant Bankers, Underwriters, Custodians and Share Transfer Agents, the establishment and progress of Rating Agencies for evaluating debt being floated in money and capital markets has added necessary new dimension on professional quality of market making.

The Indian capital market has also been opened up to the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) like pension funds, hedge funds, insurance funds, investment companies and other management outfits.

Establishment of the National Stock Exchange, with its screen based trading helped in improving the transparency in stock market's operations. Trading periods are enhanced and settlement cycles are reduced. 'Options' and 'Futures' on stocks are being introduced.

Establishment of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is one of the land marks in the regulation of capital markets in India. These developments have not only given a new shape but also new yields in both capital and money markets in India.

The Workshop will be a forum for bringing together academia, research scholars and experts, to identify the opportunities for the development of new financial market instruments, and discuss ways to move forward to develop and introduce such instruments, and in general to broaden and deepen financial markets.

#### Program Schedule

1. Dr. P Kotaiah, NABARD former Executive Chairman Rural Financial System Session-1
2. Dr. C. Kutumba Rao, Deputy Chairman, A.P. Planning Commission Emerging Trends in Financial Markets Session-2
3. Sri. J. Venu Gopal, DGM, Zen Securities Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad Emerging Trends in Financial Markets and Art of Investing Session-3
4. Machiraju, Manager, Zen Securities Pvt. Ltd., Vijayawada. Online Trading Session-4
5. Sanjay C. Purao, DGM, SEBI, Hyderabad. Role of SEBI in Financial Market and Management of Public issues Session-5



6. Mr. M. Harinath Reddy, Manager, NSE, Chennai Importance of NSE in Secondary market and recent products in NSE Session-6
7. Dr. Rajesh, C. Jampala Professor & Head, Department of Business Administration, PB Siddhartha College, Vijayawada. Business and Investing- Jack ma on Alibaba, Entrepreneurs and Role of Handstands Secession-7
8. Mr. G. Prasanna Kumar, Sr. Research Fellow, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur Foreign Exchange Markets Secession-8

#### SESSION-I

Dr. P Kotaiah, NABARD former Executive Chairman, explained the importance of Rural Financial System in developing countries like India. He dwelled on the need for developing investor confidence and that of developing economy to achieve self sufficiency in economic development. The Central Bank of India – RBI plays a unique role not only of a regulator, but also in the development of the nation. No other central bank in the world plays such a unique role which is included in the act.

The nationalization of commercial banks in 1969- a controversial issue even today has helped in developing the rural economy especially through positive change oriented leadership.

He concluded by saying that even today changes in terms of SHG's/ MFI's and financial inclusion are not just regulating but are revolution using the financial markets. He also stressed the there is a need for social concerns and regulatory problems to be addressed for better inclusive growth.

#### SESSION-II

Dr. C. Kutumba Rao, Deputy Chairman, A.P. Planning Commission, touched every aspect of financial markets in India. He told that it is to enter the stock market but difficult to make the money. Historically market in India are regulated and even through India has the highest percentage of savings in the world and having youngest population in the world the savings are not channelized to the investment into the traditional system.

It is important to create awareness on the various financial investments available and improve upon investor education. He focused on the role of institutions in facilitating funds, the inter linkages between the financial markets and the positive evolution of emerging financial institutions.

Today the online trading terminals of BSE and NSE are playing a major role in channelizing the investments into the capital markets. India has the lowest transaction costs and transparency rules in the market are bound to increase growth in these

markets at a phenomenal rate. He finally ended up the secession with and investment advice by encouraging the focus on the fundamentals of companies for investing them.

#### SESSION-II

Sri. J. Venu Gopal, DGM, Zen Securities Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad has spoken on the intricacies of the financial instruments. The inter-linkages with the trading environment with the help of real time examples. He also told how (SIP) systematic investment plan will help the common to have better future prospects.

#### SESSION-III

Machiraju, Manager, Zen Securities Pvt. Ltd., Vijayawada, Showed the online terminal and the ways to buy/ sell the stocks and derivative instruments. He explained the process of opening of account (DMAT), placing the quotation, execution of quotation, settlement process, delivery mechanism. He also explained the documents required and process of opening the DMAT account.

#### SESSION-V

Sanjay C. Purao, DGM, SEBI, Hyderabad. Spoke on the Role of SEBI in Financial Market and Management of Public issues. He focused on the fund raising stage of life cycle of the formation of the company in terms of raising capital. He also spoke on the public issue norms relating to systemic changes in SEBI. He explained the Management of public issues, capital market regulatory framework and stock exchange functioning in India. He focused the role of SEBI in Protection of Investors, in Development of Securities Markets and in Regulation of Securities Markets. He told that more than 12000 market intermediaries registered with SEBI including Stockbrokers, Depository participants, portfolio managers, mutual funds, FII's and Alternate investment funds. He also focused the role of various authorities regulating other capital markets including Reserve bank of India, Forward Market Commission, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.

#### SESSION-VI

Mr. M. Harinath Reddy, Manager, NSE, Chennai explained the Importance of NSE in Secondary Market and recent products in NSE. He told that NSE changed the market place in relation to the evolving financial services and investments, especially in relation to the equity traded funds(ETF's). He unraveled the complexities of the mutual funds game players in the market. He also focused on gold ETF as it helps in reducing of unnecessary stocking of gold with the investor and helps to reap the benefits of purchasing the gold without paying any taxes to the government. The gold ETFs also helps in reducing the smuggling of gold and saves lot of foreign exchange which is spent

on importing gold. He also suggested that investing in different investment opportunities helps in reducing the risk. 'Diversification is the key for reducing the risk and smart investor will diversify his portfolio to various investment avenues' he said.

#### SESSION-VII

Dr. Rajesh, C. Jampala Professor & Head, Department of Business Administration, PB Siddhartha College, Vijayawada has spoke on Business and Investing- Jack ma on Alibaba, Entrepreneurs and Role of Handstands. He said that percentage increase in GDP would have a three fold impact on GDP and said that the continuous change that the new economic policy has brought into the system has impact positive growth of the capital markets and had a bearing on the overall financial performance of the nation.

#### SESSION-VII

Mr. Prasanna Kumar, Senior Research Scholar, ANU spoke on foreign exchange market trading and spoke on foreign exchange market trading and Forex volatility and its inter-linkages. He explained the risk management in the foreign through Forwards, Futures and Options and Swaps. He also elaborated the factors influencing the foreign exchange prices including Trade Balance, Wealth (Forex Reserves). Internal budget deficit or surplus, Interest Rates, Inflation, Political factors, Speculation and Market Sentiments.

**Three day International Conference on "Sustainability of Digital Libraries (ISCDL -2014)" held on 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. N. Rupsing Naik, Organizing Secretary, University Librarian I/c, University Library JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 085**



The first International Conference on sustainability of Digital Libraries (ICSDL) in India, was inaugurated by Shri G. Jagdish Reddy , the Hon'ble Minister for education, Govt. of Telangana in the presence of large library fraternity from India and abroad. It was followed by lightening of lamp and garlanding Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Father of Library Science in India with a prayer, followed by a Prayer by the JNTU students.

Welcoming the dignitaries and delegates, Prof. A. Damodaram, Conference Chairman presenting overview of the conference, talked about various facts of digital libraries, including their advantages, and problems. On this occasion, he stated that "Digital libraries are not replacing the traditional libraries, but extension to present libraries."

The welcome address as followed by release of ICSDL 2014 Pre-Conference Proceedings and Souvenir by the Chief Guest Shri. G. Jagadish reddy and joined by the dignitaries on the dias. The release of proceedings was followed by address by Prof V. Chandrasekhar Rao, Co-Chairman's ICSDL-2014 presentation about the conference. He spoke about the significance of digital libraries in the world of digitization and emphasized the technical intensity of the digital libraries and need for developing resources, such as economic, financial, technical and human for sustainability of digital libraries. He said that there is overwhelming response for the conference, about 140 papers (including seven international papers) received from different parts of India and abroad. However, 97 papers were accepted for presentation in 12 technical sessions. There were 12 invited talks, 01 panel discussion, a cultural programme, and 5 product presentations by leading companies. This conference attracted 300 delegates from India and abroad.

Prof. N.V. Ramana Rap, Registrar, JNTUH and patron of the conference address the audience. In this address he, said that to meet challenges of knowledge society of tomorrow, there is an urgent need for proper framework for sustainability in the field of conservation and management of knowledge.

Prof. G. Rameshwar Rao, the Hon'ble Vice chancellor, JNTUH while addressing the audience, extended warm welcome to all delegates and invitees. He emphasized the need for imbibing and embracing change as it is an integral part of a knowledge-based economy. He also said that large-scale digitalization is leading to empowerment and more informed decision making and encouraged the library efforts towards a better future, because, libraries act as the backbone of academic institutions. He said information dissemination is very easy with ICT and digital libraries play a vital role in skill development of LIS professionals and also to fare increasing the global competition.

Delivering the keynote address Prof. V. Vishwa Mohan, HoD, Dept of LISc, OU spoke about the theme of the conference. He said that sustainability is the buzz word of recent times. Especially, in the changing and ever developing technological environment sustainability of a technology is always questionable. He stressed on sustainability of

finances, factors of social and political environment, policies, factors of technological environment, and prospects prove that digital libraries are going to have substantial sustainability.

The key note address followed by facilitation of 17 senior most and eminent LIS professionals from India by the chief Guest Hon'ble Minister for Education, Govt. of Telangana, Shri. G. Jagadish Reddy.

Chief Guest Hon'ble Minister for Education, Shri. G. Jagadish Reddy, addressed the gathering and appreciated the efforts made the ICSDL organizing committee for conducting the such conferences to strengthen the libraries in India. He pointed out, that which is needed by human being alone will sustain. He also said that knowledge is very essential for the society. The funding bodies, especially the Govt. will always support the activities that are related to conversation and dissemination of knowledge.

The opening ceremony and the curtain-raiser for the event came to an end with a vote of thanks by Dr N. Rupsing Naik, the organizing secretary, ICSDL-2014, thanked all the dignitaries on the dias and off the dias and conference sponsors.

The conference witnessed much brainstorming and many informative sessions, involving a large number of eminent people, well-known library luminaries, scholars, computer scientists, and practitioners.

On the same day, the Technical session-I on the theme Sustainable Digital Library. This session was chaired by Prof. E. Rama Reddy, with an introductory remark and highlights about the speakers. The invited speaker for this session was Prof. S. Sudarshan Rao. He spoke on the theme "Sustainable Digital Libraries for the Information / Knowledge Society in the Changing IT Era". Eight contributed papers were presented by the authors. Dr.G.Saroja acted as Rapporteur for this session.

Followed by product presentation by JOVE — Journal of Visualized Experiments

The Technical session-II on the above theme with Security issues, chaired by Prof. N Laxman Rao. The invited speaker for this session was Dr. Vahideh Zarea Gavvani from Iran. She spoke on the "Capabilities of digital library to improve information literacy". Ten contributed papers were presented. Dr. Yadagiri acted as Rapporteur for this session.

Followed by a thrilling & vibrant cultural programme performed by the students of the JNTUH.

The Second day (i.e. 26th September 2014) of the ICSDL 2014 was marked by the intensity and depth of the discussions held in the day-long sessions. An underlying theme of the papers presented was technologies for sustainability of digital libraries. Two parallel sessions at the same time at different venues were held on this day.

The speakers debated on how the technologies for sustainability, database and networking management in libraries, digital library practices, which increases academic libraries' onus of quenching the quests of information seekers by incorporating the revolutionary technological changes to provide state-of-the-art digital services.

Technical session-III-A Technologies for Sustainability: This session was chaired I Dr. Veerananjaneyulu and Dr.M.R.Muraliprasad acted as Rapporteur. The Invited Speak Dr.Mohammed Imtiaz Ahmed delivered lecture on "From Libraries to Social Soma Digital Libraries using Advanced Match Making Algorithm. "Nine contributed papers were presented by the authors.

Another parallel session Technical session-III-B Technologies for sustainability was started by the Invited talk by Prof. V. Chandrasekhar Rao Of "Mobile Technologies Library Services" chaired by Dr.P.Diwakar and Mrs.V.Lalitha acted as Rapporteur. Eight contributed papers were presented by the authors.

Followed by product presentation by Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd by Mr. Rajesh.

Technical session-IV: Database & Networking Management in Libraries: It is parallel sessions of 4A chaired by Prof.C.K.Ramaiah and Mr.J.Vivekvardhan acted as Rapporteur for this session. The Invited Speaker Prof.B.Satyanarayana delivered lecture on the theme "Database & Networking Management in Libraries" Nine contributed papers were presented by the authors.

The theme Digital Library Practices has received large no of contributed papers which was divided in three sessions A, B & C. The parallel session 4B was on the theme Digital Library Practices-A, was started by the Invited talk by Prof. P. Venkata Ramana on "ICT Skills for LIS professionals in Digital". This session was chaired by Prof.Padmini and Dr. A.Madhav Rao acted as Rapporteur. Eight contributed papers were presented by the authors.

Technical session-V (A&B): It is on the same theme Digital Library Practices B & C in the parallel sessions of 5 A & B. The session 5 A with Chair as Dr.V.Chandrasekhara Rao and Dr.B.Ravi acting as Rapporteur was started with the Invited talk by Dr.Sunitha Barve titled "Open Source Tools for Digital Preservation". Eight contributed papers were

presented by the authors. Another session 5B with Chair Prof.B.Satyanarayana and Dr.C.Srikanth Reddy acting as Rapporteur was started with the Invited talk by Dr.M.Madhusudhan titled "Digital Libraries: User Perspective and Institutional Strategies". Seven contributed papers were presented by the authors. This session followed by product presentation by Rapid Radio Solutions by Mr. Tushar.

Technical session-VI(A): Theme: Digital Resources and Services-A. This session was chaired by Dr. N. Varatha Rajan, with an introductory remark and highlights about the speakers.

The invited speaker for this session was Dr.P.Divakar. He spoke on the theme "Exploring Social Media for Delivering Digital content". Dr. G.Venkatarami Reddy acted as Rapporteur for this session. Ten contributed papers were presented by the authors..

Technical session-VI(B): Theme: Digital Resources and Services-B. This session was chaired by Dr. S J D Varaprasad with an introductory remark and highlights about the speakers. The invited speaker for this session was Dr.Murali Prasad M R. He spoke on the theme "Quick Response (QR) Code to Promote Library Services". Nine contributed papers were presented by the authors. Mrs.J.Usha Rani acted as Rapporteur for this session.

The Third and final day (i.e. 27th September 2014) of the ICSDL 2014 was started with Technical session-VII: Theme: Human Resource Management-A which was chaired by Dr. A L Moorthy and also presented invited talk on "Copyright, Open Access & Plagiarism", with an introductory remark and highlights about the speakers. Dr. A S Chakravarthy acted as Rapporteur. Six contributed papers were presented by the authors in this session.

This session was followed by a product presentation by Ms S P Enterprises, Secunderabad by Mr. Raj Kumar.

After lunch the last Technical Session-VIII on Human Resource Management-B was Chaired by Prof. S.Sudarshan Rao. The invited speaker for this session was Dr. Rajeev Vij, Scientist-F, DRDO, Delhi. He spoke on the "Leadership, Creativity and Innovation: Experiences from Library Profession". Seven contributed papers were presented. Dr.N.Rupsing Naik acted as Rapporteur for this session.

This session was followed, after lunch, by a Panel Discussion. The moderator was Prof. N. Laxman Rao, (Retd.,) DLIS, Osmania University and Panelists were: Dr. A L Moorthy, Director (Retd.,) DESIDOC, Delhi, Pro. C K Ramaiah, Professor, DLIS,

Pondichery University, Puducherry, Dr. Rajeev Vij, Scientist-F, DRDO, Delhi, Prof. S.Sudharshan Rao, (Retd.,) DLIS, Osmania University, Dr.S.Venkadesan, Director, Learning Resource Centre, ISB, Hyderabad and Dr. Sunitha Koya, Chief Knowledge Manager, RKC, Eenadu-ETV Network.

The journey ICSDL 2014 which began on 25th September 2014 came to a promising end on the 27th September 2014 with the Valedictory session. The Chief Guest of the function was Prof.T. Papi Reddy, Chairman, Telangana State Council of Higher Education, Govt. of Telangana. The Valedictory session started at 3:30 PM with the introduction of the guests. Followed by Prayer song by the students of the University and the Rapporteur's report of ICSDL-2014 by Dr. M.Madhusudhan. The Guest of Honour, Prof.Rameshwar Rao, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, JNTUH, Prof. N.V. Ramana Rao, Registrar, JNTUH and Prof.N.Yadaiah, Principal, JNTUH, CEH and patrons of the Conference addressed the audience. The Presidential Address was given by the Chairman ICSDL-2014, Dr.A.Damodaram, Professor of CSE, & Director, AAC, JNTUH. Followed by the facilitation of Organizing Committee Members, Distribution of Certificates by the Chief Guest. Chief Guest Prof.T. Papi Reddy, Chairman, Telangana State Council of Higher Education, Govt. of Telangana addressed the gathering and appreciated the efforts made by the ICSDL organizing committee for conducting such Conferences to strengthen the libraries in India. The journey of ICSDL 2014 which began on 25th September 2014 came to a promising end with a vote of thanks by Dr N. Rupasing Naik, the organizing secretary, ICSDL-2014. He thanked all the dignitaries on the dais, off the dais and delegates, conference sponsors, Organizing Committee Members. He also noted that ICSDL-2014 will be remembered for further strengthening the digital library movement in the country and institutionalizing several key concepts.

Sustainable information refers to the resources that facilitate integration of all the three parts of sustainable development viz. Social, Economic, and Environmental Sustainability. The concept of sustainability has not been researched well within the mainstream Information Science in general, and in the context of digital libraries, in particular. It is necessary to identify the challenges that are associated with the design, delivery, access and use of digital information. Keeping in view of the above key aspects and theme of the Conference, the following

**Objectives are set:**

- To bring together and create an environment for LIS Academicians and Researchers on a single platform to assess/study the sustainability of digital libraries,



- To facilitate adoption, implementation and management of Sustainable Digital Libraries.
- To provide a platform and enable interaction among LIS Professionals to share their experiences about sustainability of digital libraries.

#### **Findings/recommendations:**

The Conference resolved to make the following recommendations:

- i) It recommends that necessary guidelines should be developed for sustainability of digital libraries.
- ii) The existing legal deposit Acts pertaining to the deposit of Books, Periodicals, and e-publications should either be suitably amended to suit the emerging digital environment or a separate legislation for legal deposit of digital publications should be introduced.
- iii) To ensuring sustainable development of digital libraries, the conference recommends that the national states and funding agencies should support the development of digital libraries and adequate funding.
- iv) To assess the status of human resources in libraries and necessary human resources be developed with requisite skills to develop sustainable digital libraries.

**Two day Workshop on “Train New Entrant/Newly Recruited Lecturers” held on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Organised by Dr. K.V. Ramana Murthy, Lecturer in Commerce, Vijaya Nagar College of Commerce, Vijaya Nagar Colony, Hyderabad – 500 057**

Vijayanagar College of Commerce, a Government Aided Degree College established in 1973, is renowned for imparting ‘quality education intertwined with moral values and ethics’. The college is founded and sponsored by Vijayanagar Vidya Samithi, a non- profit organisation. The college offers B.Com [English and Telugu media] and B.Com (Computers). About 10,000 students have studied in the college in the past four decades.



The College has the best qualified faculty and some of them have coauthored books for various publishers and have many research publications to their credit.

The college is organizing a two day workshop in collaboration with Indian Accounting Association, Hyderabad Chapter to train the newly recruited lecturers handling Commerce at UG Level. The orientation programme is scheduled to be held on 27th and 28th September, 2014. The very purpose of the workshop is to improve the quality of Commerce and Accounting Education. The college believes that a positive change in the attitude of teacher would favourably affect the outcomes.

#### Indian Accounting Association, Hyderabad Chapter

The Indian Accounting Association is an interface between academicians, professional and practitioners from various universities, business, industry and government. The main function of IAA is to promote and disseminate the knowledge of accounting and the related subjects in India and abroad. Further, it aims to undertake and encourage research in the field of accounting. Ever since its inception, the IAA has served as an important forum for raising the status of accounting both as a discipline and as an important tool for managerial decision making.

The Association was founded by academicians and professionals in accounting on March 17, 1969, and inaugurated on February 14, 1970 by the Accountant General of Uttar Pradesh. It is a member organization of the International Association of Accounting Education and Research (IAAER). It is also held in high esteem by American Accounting Association (AAA). At present, IAA has a network of 30 branches in India with more than 2000 life members, and a Research Foundation as an affiliate at Kolkata. It also brings out a biannual research journal 'Indian Journal of Accounting' in the months of June & December to give wider publicity to research findings. The Association also gives IAA Young Research Award and IAA fellowship. The Association offers Life Membership and Annual Membership for Individuals and Institutions through its chapters across India. Past conferences have attracted a large number of delegates from across the country and abroad. The registered office of Indian Accounting Association is at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur.

The Hyderabad Chapter of IAA, a branch of Indian Accounting Association works in tandem with the aims and objectives of the apex body, i.e., Indian Accounting Association. The association has been conducting seminars and workshops. The association also orients the paper presenters in the annual conferences arranged by IAA at different parts of the country.

## **About the programme**

Commerce offers foundation for many professional careers like Finance, Planning, Accountancy, Tax Practitioners, Banking and Broking etc, besides academics, research, and many more. Persons having flair for accounting, finance, commodities, marketing and trading etc. generally choose Commerce as first career choice. The undergraduate and postgraduate Education in Commerce is offered at University departments and colleges spread all across the country. Specializations are offered at post graduate and at research levels.

There is a plethora of opportunities for graduates and post graduates in commerce in the government and private sector. A person with the required skills in commerce is sure of getting better employment opportunities. The trainers or the teachers play a pivotal and vital role in shaping the attitudes and careers of the students. Though the colleges have the qualified staff, it is important to note that about 70 percent of the lecturers working in the degree colleges in Telangana are untrained. It is due to the fact that these lecturers are working in unaided posts. All the lecturers in government and government aided colleges are supposed to attend three refresher courses and one orientation programme from the UGC Academic Colleges. These programmes are not made compulsory for those who are working in colleges other than Government colleges and government aided colleges in the aided posts. It is felt necessary to train the lecturers working in unaided stream in order to enhance the quality of teaching and to introduce innovative methodologies in teaching. The programme aims to orient the lecturers in this direction.

**Two day National Conference on “Innovation in Indian Financial Sector towards Economic Growth” held on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 Organised by Prof. Sushama Bavle, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Maharani Lakshmi Ammani College for Women, (Aff. To Bangalore University), Science P.O., 18<sup>th</sup> Cross, Malleshwaram, Bangalore – 560 012**

Technical Session 1 was a plenary session on the sub theme: Innovations in Indian Financial Markets and Services. There were 4 speakers to touch upon the different aspects of financial markets and services. Mr.Bandam Srinivas, Asst.Vice President NSDL, Chennai, highlighted various aspects of the Depository system where he touched upon the functioning of stock market with Demat A/c, Bank A/c and Trading A/c being related, service of e-voting and SMS alerts as innovations.; Ms.Shubha Ganesh, Founder & CEO Money Shiksha Consultancy, spoke about Derivatives as an innovation in the stock market She spoke about the need to regulate the new innovations and of the end goal being cost savings and revenue environment. , Mr. Ganesh Kamath, Senior

Executive Vice President, CANBANK Venture Capital Fund Ltd. spoke about Venture Capital as an innovation which is risk financing in the form of equity or quasi equity for the purpose of seed financing or expansion. Mr.Gopinath Senior Vice President Weizman Forex Ltd spoke about the new financial instruments like Foreign Currency Demand Draft (FCDD), Tour Payment etc.The session was chaired by Dr. V. Rajesh Kumar, Finance and Academic Consultant who summed up the session.

The sub-theme of Technical Session II was Information from Commodities Market. The speaker for the session Mr.Shrikant Koundinya, AVP (Training) Multi Commodity Exchange, Mumbai highlighted upon what is traded on the commodities market or commodity derivatives which comprises agricultural commodities, basic metals, energy and bullion. He also touched upon the need for derivatives and hedging. The last session of Day 1 was Paper presentations by teaching faculty and PG students which was organized in 3 tracks simultaneously. The judges for the Best Paper presentations were Mr.Sounderrajan with vast experience from the banking industry and Mr.Sriram Vaidyanathan, Founder and CEO I-Star Skill Development Pvt.Ltd. The other faculty paper presentation was chaired by Dr.Satyanarayan, Principal BSVP College. The student paper presentation was judged by Dr.Bhavani, Director, Seshadripuram Institute of Management Studies.

The Day 2 started with Technical Session III on Microfinance Sector — Product Innovation. The speaker of the session was Mr.Chintala, Chief General Manager, Karnataka Regional Office, and NABARD. He briefed the audience about the importance of credit to the poor towards poverty alleviation. He also spoke about how microfinance is an effective tool to combat poverty.

Technical Session IV was a panel discussion which was moderated by Dr.Gerard, Department of Economics, and Christ University. The panelists included Mr.G.A.Shenai, Ex-Chairman, South Indian Bank who spoke about changes in retail banking which is not restricted to technology based products alone. He also touched upon financial inclusion. Mr.Ramanna, Divisional Manager, Corporate Merchant Banking Division, Canara Bank focused upon the technological innovations in the banking sector. Ms.Surga Thilakan focused on innovation in investment banking in the last 7 years and the need for better monitoring of banks. She also touched upon Payment Banks as a new model of financial inclusion. The session was concluded with a Question and Answer session moderated by Dr.Gerard.

The Technical session V on Assessment Practices by Credit Rating Agencies had 2 speakers. Mr.Santosh Kumar, Regional Manager, Bank Loan Ratings, CRISIL spoke on assessment practices of CRISIL. Ms.Rajee R, Deputy General Manager, Brickworks Rating spoke on the assessment practices of Brickworks.

The 2 day national conference has therefore been successful in providing a platform for mutual learning for the industry experts and delegates.

The special guest was Shri. M.S. Ramanujan, Chief Post Master General, spoke about the innovations in financial sector and chief guest addressed the gathering on the entrepreneur mindset and the presidential address was given by Dr. T.L. Shantha.

**One day Workshop on “Remembering Professor Bipan Chandra” held on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 Organised by Prof. G. Sudarshan Reddy, I/c. Head, Dept. of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**

As a tribute to a great scholar and eminent historian, the Department of History, Osmania University has organized on 21st October, a one day workshop on ‘Remembering Prof. Bipan Chandra’ , who passed away on 30th August at the age of 86 years. During his enduring career as a teacher, Prof. Bipan Chandra inspired several generations of students not only through his encouraging and soothing words but also through his prolific writings. Historians and other scholars from across the disciplines who had direct and indirect interactions with Bipan Chandra shared their experiences in this workshop.

The Programme began with introductory remarks by Prof. G. Sudarshan Reddy in which he recounted the life and works of Prof. Bipan Chandra. Born in 1928 at Kangra, Bipan’s life as a student began in Lahore. In 1947, he became a victim of partition and chose India as a student began in Lahore. In 1947, he became a victim of partition and chose India for his career. Influenced by Marx’s ideology, Bipan involved in several communist activities. Bipan was a great orator, who can speak untiringly for hours together. Bipan’s finest works in Indian history were his text books on Modern Indian History and India’s Struggle for Independence and India After Independence. The lessons in these books have provided a new approach in understanding the modern Indian history, particularly the freedom struggle. His latest work Making of Modern India from Marx to Gandhi (2012) is yet another outstanding contribution to Modern Indian history.

The sessions of the workshop are presided over by Prof. A. Satyanarayana. While recollecting his association with Bipan Chandra as a student Prof A. Satyanarayana remarks Bipan as an outstanding scholar of modern India who symbolized the changing

scenario through his intellectual discourses. He further stated that Bipan's great treatises as well as texts were written in simple language with well-framed ideas to be accessible to every student. On the personal front, Prof. Satyanarayana states that Bipan was humane, affectionate, considerate and concerned about the students' career and their welfare.

The first speaker of the session, Padmasri Prof. Shanta Sinha, professor in Political Science and a former student of Osmania University, Hyderabad and JNU, Delhi, shared her inner feelings and experiences with Prof. Bipan Chandra. She says that though she was not a direct student of Bipan, like Ekalavya, she was inspired by his magnanimous personality and learnt several lessons from him. She recounts that her direct interaction with Bipan was in 1980 at Kavali. During this time, Bipan's Communication with the students, teachers and researchers and his scholarly debates and amicable relations with them had changed her life. He also proved to be very hardworking researcher and scholar. Bipan's advice to her to combine both Marx and Gandhi in her work, had today inspired her to work for the abolition of bonded labour, which earned her highly reputed civilian award 'Padmasri'. Prof. Shanta Sinha urges the student community to imbibe the qualities of Prof. Bipan Chandra, by describing him as a 'Role Model'.

While describing the contribution of Prof. Bipan Chandra to modern Indian history, Prof. Sinha states that he was the first historian to identify economic nationalism as distinct. According to him, all are nationalists but some are called as economic nationalists because they have given the first critique of colonialism through evidence and research and this gave strength to the nationalists. Further, Indian Nationalist Movement led by Gandhi was described by him as a 'Revolution' which was the first peaceful revolution that transcended region, religion, caste, community and class.

The next speaker of the day, Prof. K. Srinivasulu shared his ideas and thoughts about Bipan Chandra. He recollects that as a student, he had an opportunity to attend few classes of Bipan Chandra. During this time, he reminisces, that Bipan always urged the students to write text books. Bipan's own writings were recommended as text books. They were like grand narratives. The three important ideas that mostly preoccupied Bipan's thoughts were colonialism, Nationalism, Communalism. Further, the plurality of Indian society or evades Bipan's writings.

Prof. I. Thirumali who too had an opportunity to be associated with Bipan Chandra, states that Bipan was not just a teacher, but was a mentor and guide. He not only guided his own students but always enquired about others work and provided

necessary guidance. Bipan was described not only as a keen learner but also as a master in multiple fields of knowledge. Bipan's paternal qualities were brought forth when he showed concern for students personal problems and intervened to solve them. Prof. Thirumali considered Prof. Bipan as a committed Nationalist rather than a Neo-nationalist or Marxist.

Prof. Jaya Prakash, from the Department of Sociology, OU, recalls his first meeting with Prof. Bipan Chandra in a seminar. Inspired by him, Prof. Jaya Prakash, as a student of JNU, opted for Bipan course and thus had an opportunity to be his student. He states that Bipan was not only a great teacher who taught that teachers role does not merely confine to the classroom, but goes beyond that. Bipan's home, canteen and coffee tables have become places where he used to enquire about students welfare, shared his thoughts and feelings on various issues that were not confined merely to history but ranged to several subjects. Anecdotes were part of his teaching. He also trained the M.A. History students to pursue primary research for the project work. He insisted on teacher's presence in classroom and teaches the students. During 1978, when the history text books written by JNU teachers were banned, Bipan had challenged the Government by organizing a student seminar on 'Banning of History Text Books' in Osmania Campus despite several interruptions. Prof. Jaya Prakash describes Bipan also understood the diversity and complexity of Indian society and inspired several students cutting across region, caste and class.

Sharing her experiences with Prof. Bipan Chandra, Prof. E. Sudha Rani from BRAOU, states that Prof. Bipan created an affectionate and friendly atmosphere that encouraged students, researchers and teachers to interact with him on any topic of contemporary relevance. He trained the students in organizing and presenting seminars and imparted also to them presentation and research skills. For over 40 years of his teaching career, Prof. Bipan Chandra had produced generations of scholars by advocating passion for history. Sudha Rani states that one of the remarkable qualities of Prof. Bipan was his inclination to correct his own writings often transcending and changing his opinions in his books. Further Bipan also mentioned that 'no ideology comes from a single person'. She also mentions that Bipan's work on 'Communalism' is admirable and raises several questions. Recollecting advice to students, Sudha Rani states that he urged students to inculcate the habit of writing text books in which one should encompass everything in a nutshell and throw the readers a challenge. Sudha Rani, like the earlier speakers also reiterated that Bipan was a great scholar, writer, researcher and a humanist who maintained close relationship with his students, trained them and moulded the destiny of generations of students through his writings.

The other speakers of the post-lunch session such as Prof. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. P. Harinath, Dr. A. Venkateshwar Rao, Prof. Krishna Reddy and Prof. J. Manohar Rao also shared their experiences with Bipan Chandra. Prof. Rajendra Prasad recounted his personal relationship with Bipan Chandra and says that such was the influence of Bipan was on him that he had to name his son? (sic) Bipan Chandra. On the other hand, Prof. Harinath elucidates the writings of Bipan Chandra which are more though provoking, analytical and convincing. Similarly, Prof. Harinath elucidates the writings of Bipan Chandra which reflect his ideas on various issues which are more though provoking, analytical and convincing. Similarly, Prof. Venkateshwara Rao also refers to the various works of Bipan Chandra that had influenced him greatly. Particularly, his understanding of Nationalism and Colonialism had tremendous impact on several students, the speaker asserts. Prof. Krishna Reddy considers Bipan Chandra as a legendary figure in Jawaharlal Nehru University, who inspired not only history students but many non-history students. He also recollects that after the assassination of Indira Gandhi on 31st October 1984, when Delhi was ransacked, Bipan exhibited remarkable paternal qualities by visiting each and every student in the hostel at midnight and comforting them. He was instrumental in prevailing a friendly culture among the students and teachers in JNU campus. Prof. J. Manohar Rao, apart from stating about the inspiring personality of Bipan Chandra, also mentions about his contribution to an understanding of colonialism and how the introduction of railways and English education have paved way for the modernization of Indian economy. Manohar states that according feudalism and communalism. He says that the roots of Communalism lay in colonialism itself. Bipan also states that in India's struggle for freedom, non-violence movement was a hegemonic movement. He called it as Gramscian hegemony where everyone including common man participated in the freedom struggle. Prof. Manohar also elucidates Bipan's Economic Nationalism.

The workshop concluded with Vote of Thanks delivered by Dr. G. Anjaiah, who aptly mentions that this workshop was a right tribute paid in memory of a legendary scholar and a historian, by the department of History, Osmania University and thanked all the speakers who shared their experiences with him.

**Two day Seminar on "Inclusive Growth, Poverty Eradication and Economic Development in India" held on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. M. Kamala Rani, Principal, Dept. of Economics, Singareni Collieries Women's Degree College, Kothagudem, Khammam District**

Seminar started with devotional prayer song by lighting the lamp and the inaugural was started at 10.00 am. Chief guest SriSiva Rami Reddy, Security chief, SCCL and eminent professors had addressed the students on "Inclusive Growth- its objectives" such as reduction of Poverty, Employment generation, reducing disparities,



the development in agricultural, Industrial and social sectors. Dr.B.Srinivasu from JamiaMiliaIslamia Central University, New Delhi enlightened the students in his key note address by saying that "Inclusive Growth is necessary for sustainable development and equal distribution of wealth resources". The rural-urban divide, gender and social inequalities, regional disparities are the problems of nation for its progress.

The first session "Reduction of Poverty and regional disparities" started at 11.30 am. SriK.V.KameswaraRao, retired principal, SSR Jyothi Arts and Science college, Khammam chaired the session, the co-chair of the session was Dr. ASambasivaRao, Deptof Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal. In his lead lecture, ProfAMuralidharRao, H.O.D, Deptof Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad emphasized on Women empowerment and poverty eradication. He focused on the need for women to be an entrepreneur. Dr. AVenkateswarlu, Deptof Economics, GDC for women, Khammam has given brief study on different social groups poverty in villages. Research scholars from Osmania University, HyderabadMr.B.Kumar and B.Vanitha presented their papers in a thought provoking manner.

The second technical session of the seminar "Employment generation started at 2.30 pm and Smt.K.Manuja Devi, H.O.D, Dept.of Economics, Kakatiya University chaired the session, the co-chair of the session was Dr.D.Swarupa Rani, Dept.of Economics, University college for women, Kakatiya University, Warangal. Prof. N.Vijaya(retired), Kakatiya University has disclosed that "Unemployment was recognized as a problem from the beginning of the planning period. Employment generation is one of the importantobjectives of development planning in India and she also added that the problem of unemployment is closely interlinked with the eradication of poverty" in her lead lecture. Sri.B.NageswarRao, Lect.In Economics, S.R.A.S college, Kothagudem has given a brief study of MGNREGA in Khammam District through his presentation. The students from various colleges Mr.G.Ravinder Reddy, M.Divya Sri, Mr.Saveen presented their papers on different topics in a learned manner.

The third session "Agricultural and Industrial development" started at 4.00 pm. Dr.V.VenkateswarRao, Principal, GDC Gajwel, Medak chaired the session and Dr.G.Padmavathi, Reader in Economics, GDC, Nelakondapally is the co-chair of the session. In his lead lecture, Sri.M.BhaskarRao, Dy. General Manager, Krishidhan Seeds Ltd. Hyderabad,focused on the impact of Technology on agriculture development. He illustrated the farmers in Ankapur, Nizamabad as they adopted the technology for processing the seeds. In this session, Dr.A.SambasivaRao, Dept. of Economics, K.U,

Warangal, B.NarasimhaNaik.Scholar, O.U, Sindhu and Sowjanya presented their papers on various topics.

The first session of the second day (06/11/2014) of the National Seminar started at 10.00am. Dr.V.VenkateswarRao, Principal, GDC.GajwelMedak chaired the session. In his lead lecture Dr.S.Radha Krishna, Associate Professor, University P.G college Khammam, focused on women empowerment in Bangladesh, he also appraised that with the development of social sector, a sustainable economic growth can be achieved. He also illuminated on the rural and tribal development. He mentioned that the Adilabad District has highest child mortality rate in overall India. Dr. G. Padmavathi in her lead lecture elevated that sustainable growth is achieved by higher Education and stressed the need for skill development in under privileged sections which is essential factor their growth. D. Sridevi, Research scholar, K.U. and the students B.Pavani and Renuka of B.com, charitavya of II MECs, Srivani and roja of B.A S.C.W.D.C Presented their papers on various topics.

The second session of the second day on "protecting the environment" started at 11:30 am. Prof. M. Venkateswarlu from Osmania University chaired the session. Through his lead lecture Dr. A.Venkateswarlu, CESS, Hyderabad appraised the green revolution which leads to increased crop production. He also added that the Bio- Technology is treated second green revolution & he has given illustrations what's that happening while a B.T gene is introduced into the animals and plants etc.,. V. Shekar, Lecturer in Zoology, KMDC&P.G College, khammam, B. NarasimhaNaik, research scholar O.U. Dept, of commerce & business management, G. Sunitha, lect. In political science, S.C.W.D.C, the student presenters D. Sindhura, L.gowthami, M.Sc Botany final of S.C.W.D.& P.G. college presented their papers on distinguished topics.

The last i.e. sixth technical session of the two day National seminar "Inclusive growth progress and challenges" started at 2.30pm. Dr. S.Radhakrishna from University P.G. college, khammam chaired the session and he primly focused the challenges of Inclusive Growth such as, reducing MMR, low women employment in 75rganized75 sector, regional inequalities, technology advantage reformsinfinancial sector like "jandhanyojana", Higher education reforms act. In lead lecture Prof. M.Venkateswarlu, OU, he mentioned different situations that happen around us through his illustrations, such as sparkling prosperity, Gold smith's quotes, Danger as an opportunity for Chinese etc.. He also added that inclusive Growth is possible when there is a sustainable growth occurs in agricultural, industrial and services sector. Mr.Venkateswarlu, Research scholarfrom K.U, Wgl, P.S.V.PrasadBabu, Teacher, Govt. Highschool, Burgampahad,

Mr.VenkataRamana Reddy M.C.J, O.U presented their papers on various topics in a thought provoking manner.

Altogether we received 80 papers of which are 40 papers are presented in this Seminar.

**Two day International Conference on “Global Indian Diaspora: Continuities and Challenges” held on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. Ajaya K. Sahoo, Centre for Study of Indian Diaspora, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad – 500 046**



The UGC Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora, University of Hyderabad, Telangana had 76rganized an international conference on “Global Indian Diaspora: Continuities and Changes” during 6-7 November, 2014. Dr.Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, the Director of the Centre and the conference coordinator, delivered the welcome speech and introduced the two days international conference to the delegates coming from five different countries.

The conference was inaugurated by Professor E. Haribabu, The Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad who also released the book edited by Dr.Ajaya Kumar Sahoo entitled ‘Diaspora, Development and Distress: Indians in the Persian Gulf.

Further, Hon. Professor BrijMaharaj, Professor at the School of Agricultural, Earth and Environment Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa delivered the keynote address titled “Indians in South Africa: A Menace in the Apartheid and Democratic Eras?” He discussed the issues and conditions of the Indians in South Africa. According to him, the conditions of the Indian bonded labourers immigrated to South Africa under the ‘Kangani System’ were no less than the ‘slavery system’. During that time, the Indian emigrants were under economic deprivation, social exclusion, impoverished conditions of living, physical exploitation and lack of legal rights which made their lives pathetic and deadly. He has differentiated the living and working conditions of the first Indian emigrants to South Africa to new Indian emigrants and posed the challenges in identity, rights and acculturation etc. He also discussed the

murder, killing and physical torture with the illegal informal workers in South Africa. His exemplary lecture on the conditions of the informal Indian workers in South Africa enriched the knowledge of the delegates in the auditorium.

### **Objectives**

The two days international conference has covered seven different themes on Global Indian Diaspora. These are: Globalization and Indian Diaspora; Indian Diaspora and Identity; Indian Diaspora and Development; Indian Diaspora – Socio-Cultural Issues; Indian Diaspora – Socio-Political Issues; Indian Diaspora and Representation; and Indian Diaspora and Literature. There were 32 research papers presented in the conference.

### **Findings**

The conference has explored many research areas and unfolds several untouched areas related to the Diaspora studies. The conference has provided the insight on respective themes of the sessions. The closing ceremony was done by Professor BrijMaharaj and Dr.Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, Professor Maharaj shared his experiences of the conference by applauding all the research papers presented and discussed in this conference. He also appreciated and motivated the young scholars for future research. He announced the publication of the best papers presented in this conference in a volume. Finally, Dr.Ajaya Kumar Sahoo delivered the vote of thanks to all the dignitaries, friends, and colleagues, research scholars, students and other staff members to make this conference a successful.

#### **Names of Important Participants**

- Professor E. Haribabu, The Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India
- Professor BrijMaharaj, School of Agricultural, Earth & Environment Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
- Professor Radha S. Hegde, Department of Media, Culture and Communication, New York University, USA
- Professor K. S. Nathan, Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
- Professor Karen Leonard, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Irvine, United States
- Professor Eric Leclerc, Department of Geography, University of Rouen, Rouen, France
- Professor Denison Jayasooria, Institute of Ethnic Studies, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

- Professor SachidanandaMohanty, Department of English, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India
- Professor AparnaRayaprol, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India
- Professor S. IrudayaRajan, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala, India
- Professor Chandrasekhar Bhat, Former Head, Centre for Study of Indian Diaspora, University of Hyderabad, India

**Three day Workshop on “Modern Concepts in Library and Information Science for Researchers” held on 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Prof. N. Laxman Rao, President, Telangana Library Association, In Collaboration with ICSSR-SRC, Plot No.A-194, H.No. 1-8-10/1, Ravindra Nagar, Habsiguda, Hyderabad – 500 007**

The Three Day Workshop on Modern Concepts in Library and Information Science for Researchers was organized by the TSLA (Telangana Library Association) in collaboration with the ICSSR-Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, during 7-9 November, 2014 at the ICSSR-SRC Conference Hall, OU Library Building, Hyderabad.

Prof. B. Satyanarayana, Professor of Chemistry and President, Osmania University Teachers Association was the Chief Guest of the Inaugural program. In his inaugural address, Prof. Satyanarayana said that libraries are becoming more and more important with the ever increasing information resources and the demand for information. The regulatory bodies like UGC, AICTE, CSIR, etc have recognized the importance of the libraries and attaching importance to libraries in academic and research institutions. Now, these bodies are insisting for quality library services and hence librarians have to take the challenge of managing the ever expanding information resources and to provide timely and authentic information to their users.

Prof N Laxman Rao, President TSLA and Member of the Advisory Board, National Library spoke on updating the new concepts and concentrating on new research useful to the users in getting the relevant and updated information. The research being done outside should be further studied to make it more relevant and usable to Indian user's needs. He emphasized use of Technology for quick and quality service and giving exposure to Open Access knowledge resources especially which are exclusively available for academic and research purpose without looking back / waiting for funding from various sources. He gave an example of the availability of open access resources and databases, such as e-PG Pathashala, NPTEL video lessons, OEL resources and

emphasized the need for making use of such open and free resources in education and research to enrich the library resources.

Prof S Sudarshan Rao, ICSSR Senior Fellow & former Professor and Head, Dept of Library and Information Science, Osmania University and Coordinator of the workshop presented a brief on the objectives and planning of the three days workshop and how the resource persons were identified for the workshop. He also presented a brief on the syllabus and the pattern of UGC NET and SET examinations. The workshop was initially planned to have four (4) sessions per day with the duration of one and half hours each session. Considering the demand of the workshop participants, the number of sessions per day had been increased from four (4) to five (5) sessions from second day of the program. The following resource persons, both from Hyderabad and outside the state of Telangana have been invited to deliver expert talks at the workshop for improving the knowledge and skills of the students, researchers and professionals of library and information science.

In the first Business Session of the first day of the workshop on 7th November 2014:

Prof. Mrunalini, IASE, Osmania University, presented two talks on Research aptitude, Higher Education System—Governance and Administration.

Prof. Madhumathi, IASE, O U, Hyderabad made a presentation on Teaching Aptitude.

On the second day of the workshop on 8th November, 2014:

Dr. P.Divakar, former Scientist-F & Head, Information Resource Centre, IICT/ CCMB, delivered two lectures on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), Bibliometrics, Hypertext, Hypermedia and Multimedia.

Prof. V. ChandraSekhara Rao, former Head, DLIS, Dr BRAOU, Hyderabad presented two talks on Current Trends in Library Legislation and Library Management.

Mr. J.Vivek Vardhan, Assistant Professor, DLIS, O U presented a talk on emerging trends in Library Networking, Information and Communication Technologies and Telecommunications.

On the third day of the workshop, i.e., on 9th November 2014:

Dr. S. Yadagiri, Assistant Professor and I/C Librarian, Osmania University Library presented a talk on User Education and User Studies and their importance to the libraries in providing the users required information and to improve the library collections and services in tune with the users needs.

Prof. T D Kempa Raju, Dept. of Library & Information Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore presented two talks on Information Sources & Services, and the

recent developments in Information Organization. He also explained several new concepts.

Dr. A S Chakravarthy, Assistant Professor, Osmania University Library presented a talk on Research Methods in Library and Information Science.

Prof. S Sudarshan Rao and the workshop Coordinator presented a talk on the modern concepts in Information Organization and Management especially in the context of application of ICTs in libraries in the present times.

In a short time of three days, an attempt had been made by all these experts to give an idea of new concepts and changes that are taking place in the information world. They also gave a full round of changes that have taken place and also changes that are likely to take place have been explained with suitable examples. Every resource person made an attempt to explain the changes and impact of ICT on various functions and procedures of libraries in providing quality and useful information to users specially the academics and researchers.

The Valedictory Program of the workshop was held at 6.00pm on 9th November, 2014. Prof. K Prathap Reddy, Registrar, Osmania University was the Chief Guest who spoke on the importance of electronic resources such as journals, books and databases such as indexing, abstracting and full text which have become a very convenient in literature search, information retrieval and sharing in the present times, unlike the past. He also said that because of the proliferation of electronic information resources and electronic databases, librarians have to play an important role in creating awareness and providing the relevant and updated information to the information seekers in support of teaching, learning and research in academic institutions.

Prof. N Laxman Rao, President, TSLA in his Presidential address at the Valedictory program of the Workshop explained the importance of information for the Knowledge Society and role of the libraries. He emphasized that the present day librarians have to acquire all the needed competencies and skills in managing with the ICTs and delivering timely services to the information seekers. He also motivated the students and scholars of LIS to acquire JRF / NET / SET qualification so that they make their career or join Ph D program in LIS.

The participants in their feedback expressed their satisfaction and there was a demand to organize such programs in every district. The question and answer session went on for long time and was highlight of the program.

Dr.Ch Ravi Kumar, General Secretary, TSLA spoke about TSLA and its objectives in providing opportunities in developing competencies of librarians and development of library profession in this part of the country. The program came to an end with the formal vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. Ch. Ravi Kumar, General Secretary, TSLA. He thanked the ICSSR-SRC specially Prof. G Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR-SRC for giving the grant to run this program. He also thanked Sri Krishna, Administrative Officer and his staff who were very helpful in making the program a success and the staff worked out of the turn on holidays. He also thanked Prof Sudarshan Rao for taking care and making all efforts to make this three day program a success. He also thanked the Director and caretaker of the OU Guest House for arranging the lunch. He thanked the TSLA members who worked hard to make the program success by working as volunteers.

**Three day National Seminar on "Status of Social Science" held on 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Principal, Little Flower Degree College, (Catholic Minority Institution), Uppal, Hyderabad – 500 039**

A three day National seminar organized by the Department of Commerce from 10 – 12<sup>th</sup> Nov 2014, in collaboration with ICSSR- SRC.



The Seminar began with an inaugural session; in which there was lighting of lamp by the dignitaries followed by a short prayer. The principal **Rev. Bro.JaicoGervasis** gave the welcome note. He spoke about transforming the society as educators and learners. He also motivated everyone to take up research and contemplate what we can contribute for the betterment of the society.

The chief guest **Prof .G. Krishna Reddy**, honorary director, ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad addressed the gathering the congratulated the college for organizing such a seminar. He focused on the importance of social sciences, the career options or the



varied opportunities in this discipline; the significance of social sciences is poor in Hyderabad but more in cities like Delhi and Bangalore as many medicine, engineering and management students are into social science. He elaborated on how ICSSR sponsors special programs like methodology programmes for faculty and funds faculty and students who go for national and international conferences.

The 1<sup>st</sup> session began with **Dr. Prasad Rao**, Director, Gitam University who spoke on Impact of Business Cycle on Society. He shared the statistics of Indian economy and its effects of cost reductions. He explained about the status of our business in India. The next resource person was **Prof. G Vijay**, Department of Economics, Hyderabad Central University, spoke about various economists and their perspectives, the impact of capitalism on Business cycle. This was followed by paper presentation session and discussion.

There was a short break.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> session was taken up by **Dr. Vaijayanta Anand**, Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai, She presented on conveyance of policy makers and academic resources to tackle problems. She stressed on the role of students in framing a better society and the basic human duties in day to day life. She emphasized on the modification of the present educational system, the practical approach of learning in making a better India.

This was followed by paper presentation and an active interactive session. Then there was a lunch break.

The post lunch session was taken up by **Dr. Laxmi** and **Prof. M. Kodandaram** who spoke on political view status of social sciences. **Dr. Laxmi** gave insights on acquiring social knowledge through social sciences, problem solving methods, reasons for creating differences between men and women, importance of gender equality, enhancing human values through social science as a dynamic subject.

**Prof. M Kodandaram** showed his views on requirement of knowledge for making a better society, factors which influence social reality, importance of society and traditions. He stressed on the factors that improve social science education and handling problem solving techniques.

The session ended with paper presentation and an interactive session.

**Two day National Seminar on “Violence Against Women in Contemporary Indian Society” held on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. K. Padmavathi, Head, Dept. of Sociology, Satavahana University, Karimnagar – 505 001**



The Department of Sociology, Satavahana University Karimnagar organised a two-day national seminar on violence against women in contemporary Indian society during 11-12, November 2014. This seminar was partly financed by Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education, ICSSR-Southern Regional Centre and Satavahana University.

53 participants from all over the country presented their papers in this two-day seminar. In addition to this 4 participants made oral presentation. All the above papers were discussed under four different Technical panels. Namely:

- I. Dowry System, Dowry Deaths and Violence at Workplace
- II. Rape against women, murder and sexual violence against Dalit women
- III. Domestic violence against women: Attitude of police, Legal Officials and Society. And
- IV. Different Forms of Violence against Women.

For name of the participant and topic please see Programme Sheet.

The seminar was inaugurated by Prof .K.Veera Reddy, Honourable Vice-Chancellor, Satavahana University on 11th November 2014 at Senate Hall, Administrative Block, Satavahana University, Karimnagar.

In his inaugural address the Vice- Chancellor said Violence against Women is common news now- a- days in T.V and newspapers. Technologically our country achieved many things but not able to prevent violence against women in urban and rural areas. In spite of the spread of education and women's gradual economic independence, countless women still continue to be victims of violence.

In his presidential address Prof.C.Ganesh expressed the view that the seminar must highlight suitable measures to reduce violence against women.

Prof. P.Vijayalakshmi Reddy, Former Dean of Social Sciences, Osmania University delivered Key Note address. In her address she said that Violence against women may include one of the commonest crimes against women such as rape. It also includes Female infanticide, Wife battering, Acid throwing, Dowry deaths, Dowry harassment, Honour killing, Exposure to Khap Panchayats, Abduction, Rape and Human trafficking.

It is observed that violence against women is common streak of the male psyche cutting across race, class, culture and society. It is manifested by the commoner living in the slums that is known to be perpetually drunk, beating his wife and even attempting to maul and murder her on the slightest provocation. Celebrity figures belonging to the so called elite class, such as sportsmen, film stars, big businessmen have time and again been showering verbal abuses or haven even murdered their wives.

TECHNICAL SESSION-I, discussed DOWRY SYSTEM, DOWRY DEATHS AND VIOLENCE AT WORKPLACE.

Chairperson: Prof.P.Kamala Rao, Former Head, Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Under this session the following points were discussed.

The practice of giving dowry to a daughter is an age old institution in our country. Harassment in connection with dowry demand, made soon after the marriage by the husband and his relatives.

Most dowry deaths occur in the privacy of the husband's house and with the collusion of the family members. Courts, therefore, admit their inability to convict any one for lack of evidence.

Greedy parents expect huge dowry, If they do not receive it because of poor financial conditions of bride's parents, they commit atrocities and criminal cruelty on bride.

Today dowry is not confined to cloths, Jewellery, utensils, furniture and items of everyday use. The demands range from financing the boy's trip abroad, to investing in a business or building a house for him.

Sexual Exploitation of women at workplace also discussed in the same session.

In recent times, the issue of sexual harassment of women at the workplace has assumed prominence. A woman employee of Tehelka accuses Tarun Tejpal, founder and editor-in chief of the weekly Magazine of sexually assaulting her during an event organised in Goa, and the police file a FIR.

A Law intern claims she was sexually harassed by a retired judge of the Supreme Court in 2012.

A student of JNU complains to the Director of the International Film Festival of India that a senior government official harassed her ahead of the festival. The three incidents have brought sharply to the fore the issue of sexual harassment at the workplace. The Vishaka Guide Lines also discussed.

TECHNICAL SESSION-II, discussed RAPE AGAINST WOMEN, MURDER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN.

Chairperson: Prof. Pushpa Mary Rani, Head, Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Under this session the following points were discussed.

Rape is the most calculated, cold-blooded, deliberate and heinous crime committed by one human being on another by virtue of the simple and biological fact that the one who commits rape is physically stronger than his victim. Rape of minor is particularly horrifying and how it has become a common crime. Non intimate partner sexual violence also shows high global prevalence, with at least one in five women suffering rape or attempted rape cases remain unreported both to the police and to the media because of shame and humiliating situation. The National crime Record Bureau says rape is the biggest crime in India with 24,206 cases registered in 2011.

Various participants also discussed the heinous crime against the helpless 23 year-old physiotherapy student in South Delhi on December 16, 2012, popularly known as Nirbhaya case.

In this case a Fast Track Court held the four accused guilty of a criminal conspiracy to gang-rape, murder and commit unnatural sex on the woman. Death penalty was awarded to the four convicts.

Sexual and physical violence against women from disadvantaged communities has become common and invisible. The rape and assault are daily occurrences in the lives of Dalit women. Most crimes committed against Dalits remain unrecorded because the police, the village councils and government officials reflect the biases of the Hindu Cast System. Crimes against them also go un-reported because of fears of reprisals, intimidation by the police and their inability to pay bribes.

TECHNICAL SESSION-III, deals with DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: ATTITUDE OF POLICE, LEGAL OFFICIALS AND SOCIETY.

Chairperson: Prof. Sunanda Pandey, Former Head, Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

The participants viewed as:

In our country, police hesitate to register cases against criminals with connection with either the ruling party or the party that is likely to come to power. Even if they do, they do not investigate the case sincerely, again under political pressure.

A large number of women and girls who get raped are reluctant to report the case to the police because the attitude of the police towards women who get raped has not changed.

The police also discourage women from registering the case by explaining to them the long procedure, the lengthy and painful medical examinations and frighten the family by telling them that a minor girl who is raped will be sent to a remand home. So other women who go to the police station return without registering the case.

The Law and order machinery which is entrusted with the responsibility of checking crimes against women is also quite fallacious. The country's police, paramilitary and armed forces are themselves often found guilty of molestation and rape as frequently highlighted in media now-a-days. Helpless women are physically or verbally abused, they also suffer sexual and physical torture. According to Amnesty International, thousands of women held in custody are routinely raped in police detention centres worldwide.

There has not been a significant change in the attitude of society towards a rape victim, although the issue of rape is more publicly discussed now.

#### TECHNICAL SESSION-IV, discussed DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Chairperson: Dr.B.Srinivas, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.

Under this session different forms of violence against women were discussed.

Violence against half the population of the largest democracy is touching new heights, shaming the entire society.

Women specific laws namely, the Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, The Dowry Prohibition Act, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act and the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act have not acted as a deterrent.

Despite these laws and several women occupying high offices, Indian women continue to face discrimination and violence. Dalit women are doubly oppressed, with sexual harassment, rape acid throwing, honour killings, selective abortions, bride burning and trafficking. Offences against women are acts of aggression to establish that they are secondary citizens.

Ironically many women are forced into prostitution either by their parents, husbands or boyfriends – or as a result of the difficult economic and social conditions in which they find themselves. Cases are not lacking wherein parents have sold their children to brothels for paltry sums. It is a pity that they are lured into prostitution, sometimes by 'mail order bride' agencies that promise to find them a husband or a job in a foreign country. As a result, they very often find themselves illegally confined in brothels in slavery – like conditions where they are physically abused and their passports withheld. In the modern times many societies are taking an interest in the well being of prostitutes and their children and demands are made to regularise prostitution.

Domestic Violence is accepted meekly by most women who have no alternative.

The UNICEF Report 2012 says that 57 per cent of Indian boys and 53 per cent of girls between 15 and 19 years think wife- beating is justified.

Wife-battering rates are directly related to stress situations in families. The stress situations could be: financial problems, unemployment or part-time employment of husband, ill-treatment of wife by in-laws and having an incompatible partner. The main reason for wife beating is the patriarchal set – up where man is the master and owner of his wife, so what is actually required is a change in the power structure in the family, but this is not easy.

There is no special law to cover wife beating. It is covered under the general law for assault. In our male dominated society, men feel they own their wives and can treat them as they please. Women are taught to accept male authority and try to adjust if there are any problems.

The entire country is urging the Central Government for to protect women against sexual harassment and punish the culprits through a speedy judicial procedure. Hence, the centre has decided to pass a bill to reform the law on crimes against sexual abuse by awarding the stringent punishment and setting up Fast Track Courts.

The Valedictory Function was held on 12th November,2014. Prof. M.Komal Reddy, Registrar, Satavahana University, delivered Valedictory Address, Dr. S. Sujatha, Principal, UCASC, SU, Presided. Seminar Director, Dr.K.Padmavathi submitted a detailed Seminar Report.

A Souvenir was also brought out on this occasion. The Souvenir contained Messages from eminent persons, Satavahana University Profile, Department of Sociology profile, theme paper, list of resource persons, list of participants, Key Note address, important Acts and Background material on violence against women and abstracts of the papers. The 75 pages souvenir was released by the Honourable Vice-Chancellor at the Inaugural Function. Certificates were given to the participants those who have presented their papers in the seminar.

The following are some of the measures recommended to reduce violence against women in the contemporary Indian society.

- Every Indian woman has the right to life, right to happiness, right to protection by the law and should not be subjected to any form of torture or injury or harm just because she is a woman. Giving equality to women is the only solution for the development of India.
- The Participation of women in Legislative bodies at the Central and State levels were justified on the basis of social justice to the women community. Quota for women is greatly justified. Give more representation to women in legislative bodies.
- Set up more Fast Track Courts and punish the culprits through a speedy judicial procedure. The Fast Track Courts will give immediate punishment and people will have faith in the judiciary.
- Strictly speaking, there is no law of domestic violence. The effective enforcement of Indian Penal Code, Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Matrimonial Law and Judicial

precedents need for social education is required to win over the problem of domestic violence.

1. Domestic Violence Victim should claim compensation for abuse.
2. Domestic Violence Victim and the abuser should go in for counselling.

- Organise awareness sessions and campaign to draw attention of public and the government on problems of women at various levels in different situations.

- The unconstitutional bodies such as Khap Panchayats and Kangaroo Courts should be abolished. These self-styled courts cannot punish anyone on their whims and fancies.

- The birth of a girl child is an auspicious occasion. Let the Government offer more schemes like Bangaru Thalli (Offering Rs.50, 000/- at the time of her marriage).

- Officials who demand dowry should be dismissed forthwith from service.

- The word agriculture-related work does not figure in the Bill against sexual harassment of women at the workplace at all. Agricultural women workers are the most vulnerable to sexual harassment. It is essential to end any ambiguity in the definition by specifically including farms and agriculture and related work in the Bill.

- The Bill also requires clarity on the inclusion of the armed forces and all paramilitary forces within its purview. With the increasing number of women being employed in the defence services there is no reason why they should be excluded. Therefore, the Bill (Vishaka Guidelines) should include the armed forces and Para - military forces of the country.

- The Indian Penal Code has an insufficient Section 326A to deal with acid attacks. IPC (1860), Cr.P.C (1973) and the Indian Evidence Act (1872) have to be amended to meet the requirements.

- In old age, her own family members neglect women who are widows, others are abused and denied health care and left in poverty to die. Therefore, the government should open more old age homes, exclusively for women in rural and urban areas.

- All the future recruitments of Teachers at the primary and upper primary levels at least should be reserved for women candidate levels.

- Women's studies should part of curriculum at the Inter and Graduate levels.

- Property right should be so implemented as to benefit women.

- Encourage Inter-caste, Inter- community marriages in a big way by offering qualitatively better incentives like promotion etc.

- All women police stations should be opened in each Mandal or Taluk level.

**One day Symposium on “Socio-Political and Literary Ideas of late Padma Vibhushan Kaloji Narayan Rao” held on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. B. Sanjeev Reddy, Dept. of Political Science, Dr. V. Sreedevi, Dept. of Telugu, University College for Women, Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009**

The one day symposium in honour of Late Padma Vibhushan Dr. Kaloji Narayan Rao's on his death anniversary which was organized by Department of Political Science and Department of Telugu, University College for Women, Kakatiya University, Warangal was held on 13th November 2014 in the University Post Graduate College auditorium. Sri. G. Kishan IAS and District Collector was the Chief Guest while Prof. K. Suprasanna Chary was the Guest of Honour at the Symposium. The symposium was conducted under the Presidentship of Dr.M. Tirumala Devi, Principal of Univ. College for Women.

The symposium was well attended by the members of the civil society, research scholars and students of this University. This report is an attempt to capture the proceedings of the symposium comprehensively.

Prof. Suprasanna Chary while delivering his lecture observed that Kaloji was a man of impeccable character and incomparable with none other.

Ampashayya Naveen, a noted writer and Jnanpeeth Awardee, spoke on the political ideas of Dr. Kaloji. He was of the view that Kaloji believed in direct democracy and party less democracy. Kaloji, he said, had opposed democracy as practiced to-day.

Dr. B. Sanjeeva Reddy, Dept. Political Science, observed that Dr. Kaloji was against the oppression of any kind. He was a man above caste, region and religion. He was a man who loved people and experienced the undemocratic practices of the Nizam. His writing reflects the anguish of these experiences.

Prof. Yadagiri in his address said Dr. Kaloji was a dissenting voice with lots of compassion for people. He also said that one can feel the 'soul' of Kaloji in all the movements of Telangana. His writings were a reflection of his anguish at the state of affairs in Telangana and- now an inspiration to the people of this region. His political ideas on issues ranging from democracy, protest, rights and duties have left a permanent place in the hearts of the people of this region.

Dr. Kaloji's poetry was a tool to fight the injustice meted to the people. His poetry was an unending struggle for the rights of the people said Dr. Panthigi Venkateshwarlu, Head, Department of Telugu, Kakatiya University.



Prof. Bannallaiah said one cannot separate Kaloji's life from his writings and that he was a poet whose writings have not only been an inspiration to the people of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh but have been an influence to others. His poetry had no geographical boundaries.

Nagilla Rama Shastry of the Kaloji Foundation said that Dr. Kaloji was a man who practiced what he said and observed that Dr. Kaloji was of the view that to protest against injustice was the Natural Right of the people. He advocated the interests of the people all his life. Though he is no more, the ideas of Dr. Kaloji will continue to influence the mankind to come.

Dr. A. Hari Prasad the Head, of the Department of Political Science said Dr. Kaloji was man who respected and loved friendship, human Values, humaneness and life in its totality. He not only preached these values but stood by these values throughout his life.

PotalpallySrinivasRao of the Dr. Kaloji's foundation was of the view that one cannot separate the life and writings of Kaloji. He was equally loved by people subscribing to different ideologies.

Sri.Kishan IAS and District Collector asked students to pursue research on the writings of Kaloji. He felt that Kaloji's style of writings simple and appealed to the common man.

Kaloji had influenced the movements in the region for more than six decades and always pursued the interests of the common man said Dr.Sreedevi of the Telugu Department

Prof. KatyayaniVidmahe, Sahitya Academy awardee felt that though Kaloji sounded harsh but was gentle at heart. She felt if one can understand the writings of Dr.Kaloji one can understand the life.

**Two day National Seminar on "Role of Micro Finance Women Empowerment" held on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. P. Bal Reddy, Lecturer in Economics  
Tara Govt. College, Sangareddy – 502 007**

Dear distinguished guests on the dais, Faculty of UG and PG Courses, Non-Teaching Staff and Participants, Media Friends of this Seminar.

I am very delighted, that Department of Economics of our College is organizing Two Day National Seminar. In the history of the College this is the **first** National Seminar

bring organized by the Economics department on behalf I appreciate the efforts that have taken by the Seminar organizer Dr. P. Bal Reddy, Head Dept, of Economics.

In this regard I am very much thankful to the Collegiate Commissioner Smt. Shailaja Rama Iyer, Chairman, T. Papi Reddy for TSCHE and Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Director ICS SR for the Financial support. I also extend my gratitude to Branch Manager of Andhra Bank and SBH for Financial assistance.

The College established in **1977** with U.G. Courses from the academic year 2013-2014, we introduced 7 P.G. Course & 7 U.G. Courses. Now the College is running with 15 U.G. Courses and 7 P.G. We have two Distance centres i.e. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University and Prof.G.Ram Reddy appreciate the department for selecting an appropriate i.e. theme of the Seminar "46 Role of Micro Finance in Women Empowerment". According to Gandhi we need to develop the status of Women. Unless a Women is well in her Economic maintenance her status will be elevated in the Society. We should know the Micro-Finance plays an important role for the Empowerment of Women.

Modern Women must be aware of changes that are taking place globally and locally from the percent of Economics. A Woman is elected based on her Financial status.

Our College has conducted Two State Level Seminars that in Hindi and English. This is the third Seminar and to repeat first National Seminar in the history of the College. I hope the other department will come forward to conduct this type of Seminars. It will be a good experience, with this you will be having new contacts. It is the to occasion, the chance to interact with new Colleagues, Academicians and Scholars. By sharing and interacting we will know much.

Our College have good facilities for your comfortnessSangareddy is the best place to stay those who came from faraway places. Everything is reasonable for convenience.

With this I once again congratulate the Head of Department Dr. P. Bal Reddy for making the Seminar a success and I also extend my regards to all faculty who supported the Department for making the seminar a grand success.

**One day Workshop on "International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)" held on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. Indrakanti Sekhar, Sr. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, University College of Commerce & Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are designed as a common global language for business affairs so that company accounts are understandable and comparable across international boundaries. They are a consequence of growing

international shareholding and trade and are particularly important for companies that have dealings in several countries. They are progressively replacing the many different national accounting standards. The rules to be followed by accountants to maintain books of accounts which is comparable, understandable, reliable and relevant as per the users internal or external.

IFRS, with the exception of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies and IFRIC 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29, are authorized in terms of the historical cost paradigm. IAS 29 and IFRIC 7 are authorized in terms of the constant purchasing power paradigm.

IFRS began as an attempt to harmonize accounting across the European Union but the value of harmonization quickly made the concept attractive around the world. They are sometimes still called by the original name of International Accounting Standards (IAS). IAS were issued between 1973 and 2001 by the Board of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC). On 1 April 2001, the new International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) took over from the IASC the responsibility for setting International Accounting Standards. During its first meeting the new Board adopted existing IAS and Standing Interpretations Committee standards (SICs). The IASB has continued to develop standards calling the new standards "International Financial Reporting Standards".

In the absence of a Standard or an Interpretation that specifically applies to a transaction, management must use its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable. In making that judgement, IAS 8.11 requires management to consider the definitions, recognition criteria, and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the Framework.

Criticisms of IFRS are (1) that they are not being adopted in the US (see GAAP), (2) a number of criticisms from France and (3) that IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies had no positive effect at all during 6 years in Zimbabwe's hyperinflationary economy. The IASB offered responses to the first two criticisms, but has offered no response to the last criticism while IAS 29 is currently (March 2014) being implemented in its original ineffective form in Venezuela and Belarus.

Objective of financial statements.

Financial statements are a structured representation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions. Financial statements also show the results of the management's stewardship of the resources entrusted to it.

To meet this objective, financial statements provide information about an entity's: (a) assets; (b) liabilities; (c) equity; (d) income and expenses, including gains and losses; (e) contributions by and distributions to owners in their capacity as owners; and (f) cash flows. This information, along with other information in the notes, assists users of financial statements in predicting the entity's future cash flows and, in particular, their timing and certainty.<sup>(1)</sup>

The following are the general features in IFRS:

- Fair presentation and compliance with IFRS:

Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of the transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework of IFRS<sup>(2)</sup>

- Going concern:

Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.<sup>(3)</sup>

- Accrual basis of accounting:

An entity shall recognise items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses when they satisfy the definition and recognition criteria for those elements in the Framework IFRS.4

- Materiality and aggregation:

Every material class of similar items has to be presented separately. Items that are of a dissimilar nature or function shall be presented separately unless they are immaterial.<sup>5</sup>

- Offsetting

Offsetting is generally forbidden in IFRS.<sup>161</sup> However certain standards require offsetting when specific conditions are satisfied (such as in case of the accounting for defined benefit liabilities in IAS 19<sup>171</sup> and the net presentation of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in IAS 128.

- Frequency of reporting:

IFRS requires that at least annually a complete set of financial statements is presented.<sup>191</sup> However listed companies generally also publish interim financial

statements (for which the accounting is fully IFRS compliant) for which the presentation is in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

- Comparative information:

IFRS requires entities to present comparative information in respect of the preceding period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. In addition comparative information shall also be provided for narrative and descriptive information if it is relevant to understanding the current period's financial statements.<sup>10</sup> The standard IAS 1 also requires an additional statement of financial position (also called a third balance sheet) when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. This for example occurred with the adoption of the revised standard IAS 19 (as of 1 January 2013) or when the new consolidation standards IFRS 10-11-12 were adopted (as of 1 January 2013 or 2014 for companies in the European Union).<sup>11</sup>

- Consistency of presentation:

IFRS requires that the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements is retained from one period to the next unless: (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in IAS 8; or (b) an IFRS standard requires a change in presentation. <sup>12</sup>

Qualitative characteristics of financial statements []

Qualitative characteristics of financial statements include e:

- Relevance (Materiality)
- Faithful representation

Enhancing qualitative characteristics include:

- Comparability
- Verifiability
- Timeliness
- Understandability

Elements of financial statements []

The elements directly related to the measurement of the statement of financial position include:

- Asset: An asset is a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity.

- **Liability:** A liability is a present obligation of the entity arising from the past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits, i.e. assets.

- **Equity:** Nominal equity is the nominal residual interest in the nominal assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities in nominal value/131

The financial performance of an entity is presented in the statement of comprehensive income, which consists of the income statement and the statement of other comprehensive income |14> (usually presented in two separate statements). Financial performance includes the following elements (which are recognised in the income statement or other comprehensive income as required by the applicable IFRS standard):

**Revenues:** increases in economic benefit during an accounting period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets, or decrease of liabilities that result in increases in equity. However, it does not include the contributions made by the equity participants (for example owners, partners or shareholders).

**Expenses:** decreases in economic benefits during an accounting period in the form of outflows, or depletions of assets or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in equity. However, these don't include the distributions made to the equity participants.'15  
Results recognised in other comprehensive income are limited to the following specific circumstances:

- Remeasurements of defined benefit assets or liabilities (as defined in the standard IAS 19),16

- Increases or decreases in the fair value of financial assets classified as available for sale (with the exception of impairment losses)(as defined in the standard IAS 39)17

- Increases or decreases resulting from the application of a revaluation of property, plant and equipment18 or intangible assets19

- Exchange differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations (subsidiary, associate, joint arrangement or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity'20 according to the standard IAS 21 21

- The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge (or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, as this is accounted similarly(22) that is determined to be an effective hedge23

The statement of changes in equity consists of a reconciliation of the changes in equity in which the following information is provided:

- Total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests;

- For each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8; and

- For each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
  - Profit or loss;
  - Other comprehensive income; and
  - Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control.<sup>\*1</sup>

#### Statement of Cash Flows

- Operating cash flows: the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and are generally calculated by applying the Indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transaction of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.<sup>25</sup>
- Investing cash flows: the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents. These represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows. Only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position are eligible for classification as investing activities.<sup>25</sup>
- Financing cash flows: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity. These are important because they are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital to the entity.<sup>25</sup>

Notes to the Financial Statements: These shall (a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used; (b) disclose the information required by IFRSs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and (c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.<sup>26</sup>

#### Recognition of elements of financial statements[]

An item is recognized in the financial statements when:<sup>27</sup>

- it is probable future economic benefit will flow to or from an entity.
- the resource can be reliably measured

In some cases specific standards add additional conditions before recognition is possible or prohibit recognition altogether.

An example is the recognition of internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance, for which recognition is prohibited by IAS 38.28 In addition research and development expenses can only be recognised as an intangible asset if they cross the threshold of being classified as 'development cost'.<sup>29</sup>

Whilst the standard on provisions, IAS 37, prohibits the recognition of a provision for contingent liabilities,<sup>30</sup> this prohibition is not applicable to the accounting for contingent liabilities in a business combination. In that case the acquirer shall recognise a contingent liability even if it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required.<sup>31</sup>

#### Measurement of the elements of financial statements[]

Par. 99. Measurement is the process of determining the monetary amounts at which the elements of the financial statements are to be recognized and carried In the balance sheet and income statement. This involves the selection of the particular basis of measurement.

Par. 100. A number of different measurement bases are employed to different degrees and in varying combinations in financial statements. They include the following:

(a) Historical cost. Assets are recorded at the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire them at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or in some circumstances (for example, income taxes), at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

(b) Current cost. Assets are carried at the amount of cash or cash equivalents that would have to be paid if the same or an equivalent asset was acquired currently. Liabilities are carried at the undiscounted amount of cash or cash equivalents that would be required to settle the obligation currently.

(c) Realisable (settlement) value. Assets are carried at the amount of cash or cash equivalents that could currently be obtained by selling the asset in an orderly disposal. Assets are carried at the present discounted value of the future net cash inflows that the item is expected to generate in the normal course of business. Liabilities are carried at the present discounted value of the future net cash outflows that are expected to be required to settle the liabilities in the normal course of business.

Par. 101. The measurement basis most commonly adopted by entities in preparing their financial statements is historical cost. This is usually combined with other measurement bases. For example, inventories are usually carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value, marketable securities may be carried at market value and pension liabilities are carried at their present value. Furthermore, some entities use the current cost basis as a response to the inability of the historical cost accounting model to deal with the effects of changing prices of non-monetary assets.



## Concepts of capital and capital maintenance

### Concepts of capital[]

Par. 102. A financial concept of capital is adopted by most entities in preparing their financial statements. Under a financial concept of capital, such as invested money or invested purchasing power, capital is synonymous with the net assets or equity of the entity. Under a physical concept of capital, such as operating capability, capital is regarded as the productive capacity of the entity based on, for example, units of output per day.

Par. 103. The selection of the appropriate concept of capital by an entity should be based on the needs of the users of its financial statements. Thus, a financial concept of capital should be adopted if the users of financial statements are primarily concerned with the maintenance of nominal invested capital or the purchasing power of invested capital. If, however, the main concern of users is with the operating capability of the entity, a physical concept of capital should be used. The concept chosen indicates the goal to be attained in determining profit, even though there may be some measurement difficulties in making the concept operational.

### Concepts of capital maintenance and the determination of profit[]

Par. 104. The concepts of capital in paragraph 102 give rise to the following two concepts of capital maintenance:

(a) Financial capital maintenance. Under this concept a profit is earned only if the financial (or money) amount of the net assets at the end of the period exceeds the financial (or money) amount of net assets at the beginning of the period, after excluding any distributions to, and contributions from, owners during the period. Financial capital maintenance can be measured in either nominal monetary units or units of constant purchasing power.

(b) Physical capital maintenance. Under this concept a profit is earned only if the physical productive capacity (or operating capability) of the entity (or the resources or funds needed to achieve that capacity) at the end of the period exceeds the physical productive capacity at the beginning of the period, after excluding any distributions to, and contributions from, owners during the period.

The concepts of capital in paragraph 102 give rise to the following three concepts of capital during low inflation and deflation:

- (A) Physical capital.[32] See paragraph 102&103
- (B) Nominal financial capital. [32]See paragraph 104[33]

- (C) Constant item purchasing power financial capital. [32] See paragraph 104. [34]

The concepts of capital in paragraph 102 give rise to the following three concepts of capital maintenance during low inflation and deflation:

- (1) Physical capital maintenance: [32] optional during low inflation and deflation. Current Cost Accounting model prescribed by IFRS. See Par 106.
- (2) Financial capital maintenance in nominal monetary units (Historical cost accounting): [32] authorized by IFRS but not prescribed—optional during low inflation and deflation. See Par 104 (a) Historical cost accounting. Financial capital maintenance in nominal monetary units per se during inflation and deflation is a fallacy: it is impossible to maintain the real value of financial capital constant with measurement in nominal monetary units per se during inflation and deflation.
- (3) Financial capital maintenance in units of constant purchasing power [32] (Capital Maintenance in Units of Constant Purchasing Power): [35] authorized by IFRS but not prescribed—optional during low inflation and deflation. See Par 104(a). Capital Maintenance in Units of Constant Purchasing Power is prescribed during hyperinflation in IAS 29 [36] i.e. the restatement of Historical Cost or Current Cost period-end financial statements in terms of the period-end monthly published Consumer Price Index. [37] Only financial capital maintenance in units of constant purchasing power (Capital Maintenance in Units of Constant Purchasing Power) in terms of a daily index per se can automatically maintain the real value of financial capital constant at all levels of inflation and deflation in all entities that at least break even in real value—*ceteris paribus*—for an indefinite period of time. This would happen whether these entities own revaluable fixed assets or not and without the requirement of more capital or additional retained profits to simply maintain the existing constant real value of existing shareholders' equity constant. Financial capital maintenance in units of constant purchasing power requires the calculation and accounting of net monetary losses and gains from holding monetary items during low inflation and deflation. The calculation and accounting of net monetary losses and gains during low inflation and deflation have thus been authorized in IFRS since 1989.

Par. 105. The concept of capital maintenance is concerned with how an entity defines the capital that it seeks to maintain. It provides the linkage between the concepts of capital and the concepts of profit because it provides the point of reference by which profit is measured; it is a prerequisite for distinguishing between an entity's return on capital and its return of capital; only inflows of assets in excess of amounts needed to maintain capital may be regarded as profit and therefore as a return on capital. Hence, profit is the residual amount that remains after expenses (including

capital maintenance adjustments, where appropriate) have been deducted from income. If expenses exceed income the residual amount is a loss.

Par. 106. The physical capital maintenance concept requires the adoption of the current cost basis of measurement. The financial capital maintenance concept, however, does not require the use of a particular basis of measurement. Selection of the basis under this concept is dependent on the type of financial capital that the entity is seeking to maintain.

Par. 107. The principal difference between the two concepts of capital maintenance is the treatment of the effects of changes in the prices of assets and liabilities of the entity. In general terms, an entity has maintained its capital if it has as much capital at the end of the period as it had at the beginning of the period. Any amount over and above that required to maintain the capital at the beginning of the period is profit.

Par. 108. Under the concept of financial capital maintenance where capital is defined in terms of nominal monetary units, profit represents the increase in nominal money capital over the period. Thus, increases in the prices of assets held over the period, conventionally referred to as holding gains, are, conceptually, profits. They may not be recognised as such, however, until the assets are disposed of in an exchange transaction. When the concept of financial capital maintenance is defined in terms of constant purchasing power units, profit represents the increase in invested purchasing power over the period. Thus, only that part of the increase in the prices of assets that exceeds the increase in the general level of prices is regarded as profit. The rest of the increase is treated as a capital maintenance adjustment and, hence, as part of equity.

par. 109. Under the concept of physical capital maintenance when capital is defined in terms of the physical productive capacity, profit represents the increase in that capital over the period. All price changes affecting the assets and liabilities of the entity are viewed as changes in the measurement of the physical productive capacity of the entity; hence, they are treated as capital maintenance adjustments that are part of equity and not as profit.

Par. 110. The selection of the measurement bases and concept of capital maintenance will determine the accounting model used in the preparation of the financial statements. Different accounting models exhibit different degrees of relevance and reliability and, as in other areas, management must seek a balance between relevance

and reliability. This Framework is applicable to a range of accounting models and provides guidance on preparing and presenting the financial statements constructed under the chosen model. At the present time, it is not the intention of the Board of IASB to prescribe a particular model other than in exceptional circumstances, such as for those entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. This intention will, however, be reviewed in the light of world developments. [38]

#### Requirements

Main article: Requirements of IFRS

IFRS financial statements consist of (IAS 1.8)

- a Statement of Financial Position
- a Statement of Comprehensive Income separate statements comprising an Income Statement and separately a Statement of Comprehensive Income, which reconciles Profit or Loss on the Income statement to total comprehensive income
- a Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCE)
- a Cash Flow Statement or Statement of Cash Flows
- notes, including a summary of the significant accounting policies

Comparative information is required for the prior reporting period (IAS 1.36). An entity preparing IFRS accounts for the first time must apply IFRS in full for the current and comparative period although there are transitional exemptions (IFRS1.7),

On 6 September 2007, the IASB issued a revised IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes from the previous version are to require that an entity must present all non-owner changes in equity (that is, 'comprehensive income' ) either in one Statement of comprehensive income or in two statements (a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income). Components of comprehensive income may not be presented in the Statement of changes in equity. present a statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in a complete set of financial statements when the entity applies the new standard.

- present a statement of cash flow.
- make necessary disclosure by the way of a note.

The revised IAS 1 is effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Early adoption is permitted.

#### Criticisms of IFRS

1. The US Securities and Exchange Commission Staff issued a 127-page report stating reasons why not to adopt IFRS in the United States.<sup>1191</sup> The staff of the IFRS Foundation provided a detailed answer on the main criticisms in the SEC report.[40]

2. A number of criticisms were voiced In the beginning of 2013 in the French media to which the IASB Board member Philippe DANJOU responded In his document 'AN UPDATE ON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs).[41]

3. It is widely acknowledged that IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies had no positive effect during the six years it was implemented during hyperinflation in Zimbabwe. [5] This leads people to ask what the purpose of IAS 29 is when it had no positive effect during hyperinflation in Zimbabwe. IAS 29 is currently (March 2014) being implemented in its original ineffective form in Venezuela and Belarus. It was suggested to the IASB in 2012 that IAS 29 should be corrected to require daily indexation which would result in effective Capital Maintenance in Units of Constant Purchasing Power (CMUCPP) and would stabilize the non-monetary economy during hyperinflation.[42] The IASB has offered no response to date (March 2014) to this criticism and has not yet corrected IAS 29 to require daily indexation.

#### Adoption[]

IFRS are used In many parts of the world, including the European Union, India, Hong Kong, Australia, Malaysia, Pakistan, GCC countries, Russia, Chile, South Africa, Singapore and Turkey, but not in the United States. As of August 2008, more than 113 countries around the world, including all of Europe, currently require or permit IFRS reporting and 85 require IFRS reporting for all domestic, listed companies, according to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.[43]

It is generally expected that IFRS adoption worldwide will be beneficial to investors and other users of financial statements, by reducing the costs of comparing alternative investments and increasing the quality of information.[44] Companies are also expected to benefit, as investors will be more willing to provide financing.[44] Companies that have high levels of international activities are among the group that would benefit from a switch to IFRS. Companies that are involved in foreign activities and investing benefit from the switch due to the increased comparability of a set accounting standard.[45] However, Ray J. Ball has expressed some skepticism of the overall cost of the international standard; he argues that the enforcement of the standards could be lax, and the regional differences in accounting could become obscured behind a label. He also expressed concerns about the fair value emphasis of IFRS and the influence of accountant?.; from non common-law regions, where losses have been recognized in a less timely manner.[44]

To assess progress towards the goal of a single set global accounting standard?;, the IFRS Foundation has developed and posted profiles about the use of IFRSs in individual jurisdictions These were based on information from various sources, The starting point was the responses provided by standard-setting and other relevant bodies to a survey that the IFRS Foundation conducted. Currently, profiles are completed for 124

jurisdictions, including all of the G20 jurisdictions plus 104 others. Eventually, the plan is to have a profile for every jurisdiction that has adopted IFRSs, or is on a programme toward adoption of IFRSs.[46]

#### Australia

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has issued 'Australian equivalents to IFRS' (A-IFRS), numbering IFRS standards as AASB 1-8 and IAS standards as AASB 101-141. Australian equivalents to SIC and IFRIC Interpretations have also been issued, along with a number of 'domestic' standards and interpretations. These pronouncements replaced previous Australian generally accepted accounting principles with effect from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 (i.e. 30 June 2006 was the first report prepared under IFRS-equivalent standards for June year ends). To this end, Australia, along with Europe and a few other countries, was one of the initial adopters of IFRS for domestic purposes (in the developed world). It must be acknowledged, however, that IFRS and primarily IAS have been part and parcel of accounting standard package in the developing world for many years since the relevant accounting bodies were more open to adoption of international standards for many reasons including that of capability.

The AASB has made certain amendments to the IASB pronouncements in making A-IFRS, however these generally have the effect of eliminating an option under IFRS, introducing additional disclosures or implementing requirements for not-for-profit entities, rather than departing from IFRS for Australian entities. Accordingly, for-profit entities that prepare financial statements in accordance with A-IFRS are able to make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS.

The AASB continues to mirror changes made by the IASB as local pronouncements. In addition, over recent years, the AASB has issued so-called 'Amending Standards' to reverse some of the initial changes made to the IFRS text for local terminology differences, to reinstate options and eliminate some Australian-specific disclosure. There are some calls for Australia to simply adopt IFRS without 'Australianising' them and this has resulted in the AASB itself looking at alternative ways of adopting IFRS in Australia.

#### Canada

The use of IFRS became a requirement for Canadian publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. This includes public companies and other "profit-oriented enterprises that are responsible to large or diverse groups of shareholders." [47]

## **European Union**

In 2002 the European Union agreed that from 1 January 2005 International Accounting Standards / International Financial Reporting Standards would apply for the consolidated accounts of the EU listed companies.[48]

In order to be approved for use in the EU, standards must be endorsed by the Accounting Regulatory Committee (ARC), which includes representatives of member state governments and is advised by a group of accounting experts known as the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group. As a result IFRS as applied in the EU may differ from that used elsewhere.

Parts of the standard IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement were not originally approved by the ARC. IAS 39 was subsequently amended, removing the option to record financial liabilities at fair value, and the ARC approved the amended version. The IASB is working with the EU to find an acceptable way to remove a remaining anomaly in respect of hedge accounting. The World Bank Centre for Financial Reporting Reform is working with countries in the ECA region to facilitate the adoption of IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Whilst the IASB set the effective dates for the new consolidation standards IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities at the 1st of January 2013, the ARC decided to delay the mandatory effective date for the companies listed in the European Union by one year. The standards therefore only became effective on the 1st of January 2014.[49]

The European Commission has launched a general analysis of the impacts of 8 years of use of international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) in the EU for preparers and users of financial statements from the private sector. The study will include an overall assessment of whether the Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council ('IAS Regulation') has met the two-fold initial objectives of ensuring a high degree of transparency and comparability of the financial statements of European companies and an efficient functioning of the market, in comparison with the situation before IFRS implementation in 2005. It will also include a cost- benefit analysis and an assessment and analysis of the benefits and drawbacks brought by the IAS Regulation for different stakeholder groups.[50]

## **India**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has announced that IFRS will be mandatory in India for financial statements for the periods beginning on or after 1 April 2012, but this plan has been failed and IFRS/IND-AS (Converged IFRS) are still not applicable. There was a roadmap as given below but still Indian companies are following old Indian GAAP. There is no clear new date of adoption of IFRS.

Reserve Bank of India has stated that financial statements of banks need to be IFRS-compliant for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2011.

The ICAI has also stated that IFRS will be applied to companies above INR 1000 crore (INR 10 billion) from April 2011. Phase wise applicability details for different companies in India:

Phase 1: Opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2011\*

i. Companies which are part of NSE Index - Nifty 50

ii. Companies which are part of BSE Index - Sensex 30

a. Companies whose shares or other securities are listed on a stock exchange outside India

b. Companies, whether listed or not, having net worth of more than INR 1000 crore (INR 10 billion)

Phase 2: Opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2012\*

Companies not covered in phase 1 and having net worth exceeding INR 500 crore (INR 5 billion) Phase 3: Opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2014\*

Listed companies not covered in the earlier phases \* If the financial year of a company commences at a date other than 1 April, then it shall prepare its opening balance sheet at the commencement of immediately following financial year.

On 22 January 2010, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the road map for transition to IFRS. It is clear that India has deferred transition to IFRS by a year. In the first phase, companies included in Nifty 50 or BSE Sensex, and companies whose securities are listed on stock exchanges outside India and all other companies having net worth of INR 10 billion will prepare and present financial statements using Indian Accounting Standards converged with IFRS. According to the press note issued by the government, those companies will convert their first balance sheet as at 1 April 2011, applying accounting standards convergent with IFRS if the accounting year ends on 31 March. This implies that the transition date will be 1 April 2011. According to the earlier plan, the transition date was fixed at 1 April 2010.

The press note does not clarify whether the full set of financial statements for the year 2011-12 will be prepared by applying accounting standards convergent with IFRS. The deferment of the transition may make companies happy, but it will undermine India's position. Presumably, lack of preparedness of Indian companies has led to the decision to defer the adoption of IFRS for a year. This is unfortunate that India, which boasts for its IT and accounting skills, could not prepare itself for the transition to IFRS over last four years. But that might be the ground reality. Transition In phases Companies, whether listed or not, having net worth of more than INR 5 billion will convert their opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2013. Listed companies having net worth of INR 5 billion or less will convert their opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2014. Un-listed



companies having net worth of Rs5 billion or less will continue to apply existing accounting standards, which might be modified from time to time. Transition to IFRS in phases is a smart move. The transition cost for smaller companies will be much lower because large companies will bear the initial cost of learning and smaller companies will not be required to reinvent the wheel. However, this will happen only if a significant number of large companies engage Indian accounting firms to provide them support in their transition to IFRS. If, most large companies, which will comply with Indian accounting standards convergent with IFRS in the first phase, choose one of the international firms, Indian accounting firms and smaller companies will not benefit from the learning in the first phase of the transition to IFRS. It is likely that international firms will protect their learning to retain their competitive advantage. Therefore, it is for the benefit of the country that each company makes judicious choice of the accounting firm as its partner without limiting its choice to international accounting firms. Public sector companies should take the lead and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) should develop a clear strategy to diffuse the learning.

#### Size of companies

The government has decided to measure the size of companies in terms of net worth. This is not the ideal unit to measure the size of a company. Net worth in the balance sheet is determined by accounting principles and methods. Therefore, it does not include the value of intangible assets. Moreover, as most assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost, the net worth does not reflect the current value of those assets and liabilities. Market capitalisation is a better measure of the size of a company. But it is difficult to estimate market capitalisation or fundamental value of unlisted companies. This might be the reason that the government has decided to use 'net worth' to measure size of companies. Some companies, which are large in terms of fundamental value or which intend to attract foreign capital, might prefer to use Indian accounting standards convergent with IFRS earlier than required under the road map presented by the government. The government should provide that choice.[51]

#### Japan

The minister for Financial Services in Japan announced in late June 2011 that mandatory application of the IFRS should not take place from fiscal year-ending March 2015; five to seven years should be required for preparation if mandatory application is decided; and to permit the use of U.S. GAAP beyond the fiscal year ending 31 March 2016.[52]

#### Montenegro

Montenegro gained independence from Serbia in 2006. Its accounting standard setter is the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of Montenegro (IAAM).[53]:2 In 2005, IAAM adopted a revised version of the 2002 "Law on Accounting and Auditing" which authorized the use of IFRS for all entities.[53]:18 IFRS is currently required for all

consolidated and standalone financial statements, however, enforcement is not effective except in the banking sector.[53]:18 Financial statements for banks in Montenegro are, generally, of high quality and can be compared to those of the European Union.[53]:3 Foreign companies listed on Montenegro's two stock exchanges (Montenegro Stock Exchange and NEX Stock Exchange) are also required to apply IFRS in their financial statements.[54] Montenegro does not have a national GAAP.[53]:18 Currently, no Montenegrin translation of IFRS exists, and because of this Montenegro applies the Serbian translation from 2010.155120 IFRS for SMEs is not currently applied in Montenegro.[55]:20

#### Pakistan

All listed companies must follow all issued IAS/IFRS except the following:

IAS 39 and IAS 42: Implementation of these standards has been held in abeyance by State Bank of Pakistan for Banks and DFIs

IFRS-1: Effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2004. This IFRS is being considered for adoption for all companies other than banks and DFIs. IFRS-9: Under consideration of the relevant Committee of the Institutes (ICAP & ICMAP). This IFRS will be effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

#### Russia

The government of Russia has been implementing a program to harmonize its national accounting standards with IFRS since 1998. Since then twenty new accounting standards were issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation aiming to align accounting practices with IFRS. Despite these efforts essential differences between Russian accounting standards and IFRS remain. Since 2004 all commercial banks have been obliged to prepare financial statements in accordance with both Russian accounting standards and IFRS. Full transition to IFRS is delayed but starting 2012 new modifications making Russian GAAP converging to IFRS have been made. They notably include the booking of reserves for bad debts and contingent liabilities and the devaluation of inventory and financial assets.

Still, several differences between the two sets of accounts still remain. Major reasons for deviation between Russian GAAP and IFRS / US-GAAP (e.g. when the Russian affiliate of a larger group needs to be consolidated to the mother company) are the following:

- 1) Booking of payables in the General Ledger according to national accounting standards can only be made upon receipt of the actual acceptance protocol (goods receipt). Indeed in Russia, in contrast to IFRS and US-GAAP, the invoice (outgoing or incoming) is not an official tax or accounting document and does not trigger any booking. There is also no provision to book in the General Ledger any expense for goods and services that according to a contract are effectively received but for whom documents are still not exchanged.

2) There is no possibility under Russian GAAP to recognise the good-will as an intangible asset in the balance sheet of a company. This has a major consequence when a company is sold, indeed, if a company (or part of it) is sold at a higher value than its book value (i.e. to account for the good-will value), the selling party need to pay tax at the relevant profit tax rate (20% in 2013) on the difference in value between selling and accounting value and the buyer has no possibility to amortize the cost and deduct it from present and future revenues.

3) There is no equivalent of IAS 37 in the Russian GAAP. Loans and monetary securities are not discounted, so the present value of such financial assets is not discounted for the relevant interest rates at the different maturities of the loans.

#### Singapore

All companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange have been required to comply with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards since 1 January 2005.

The IFRS for SMEs may be applied by 'limited interest companies', as defined in the South African Corporate Laws Amendment Act of 2006 (that is, they are not 'widely held'), if they do not have public accountability (that is, not listed and not a financial institution). Alternatively, the company may choose to apply full South African Statements of GAAP or IFRS.

South African Statements of GAAP are entirely consistent with IFRS, although there may be a delay between issuance of an IFRS and the equivalent SA Statement of GAAP (can affect voluntary early adoption).

#### Taiwan

##### Adoption scope and timetable

(1) Phase I companies: listed companies and financial institutions supervised by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), except for credit cooperatives, credit card companies and insurance intermediaries:

A. They will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with Taiwan-IFRS starting from 1 January 2013.

B. Early optional adoption: Firms that have already issued securities overseas, or have registered an overseas securities issuance with the FSC, or have a market capitalization of greater than NT\$10 billion, will be permitted to prepare additional consolidated financial statements<sup>[TM-original]</sup> in accordance with Taiwan-IFRS starting from 1 January 2012. If a company without subsidiaries is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements, it will be permitted to prepare additional individual financial statements on the above conditions.

(2) Phase II companies: unlisted public companies, credit cooperatives and credit card companies:

A. They will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with Taiwan-IFRS starting from 1 January 2019

B. They will be permitted to apply Taiwan-IFRS starting from 1 January 2013.

(3) Pre-disclosure about the IFRS adoption plan, and the impact of adoption

To prepare properly for IFRS adoption, domestic companies should propose an IFRS adoption plan and establish a specific taskforce. They should also disclose the related information from 2 years prior to adoption, as follows:

A. Phase I companies:

(A) They will be required to disclose the adoption plan, and the impact of adoption, in 2011 annual financial statements, and in 2012 interim and annual financial statements.

(B) Early optional adoption:

a. Companies adopting IFRS early will be required to disclose the adoption plan, and the impact of adoption, in 2010 annual financial statements, and in 2011 interim and annual financial statements.

b. If a company opts for early adoption of Taiwan-IFRS after 1 January 2011, it will be required to disclose the adoption plan, and the impact of adoption, in 2011 interim and annual financial statements commencing on the decision date.

B. Phase II companies will be required to disclose the related information from 2 years prior to adoption, as stated above.

1. To maintain the consistency of information declaration and supervision with other companies, the early adopted companies should still prepare individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with domestic accounting standards.

Year Work Plan

2008

Establishment of IFRS Taskforce 2009~2011

Acquisition of authorization to translate IFRS

Translation, review, and issuance of IFRS

Analysis of possible IFRS implementation problems, and resolution thereof

Proposal for modification of the related regulations and supervisory mechanisms

Enhancement of related publicity and training activities 2012

IFRS application permitted for Phase I companies

Study on possible IFRS implementation problems, and resolution thereof

Completion of amendments to the related regulations and supervisory mechanisms

Enhancement of the related publicity and training activities 2013

Application of IFRS required for Phase I companies, and permitted for Phase II companies

Follow-up analysis of the status of IFRS adoption, and of the impact 2014

Follow-up analysis of the status of IFRS adoption, and of the impact 2015

Applications of IFRS required for Phase II companies

Expected benefits

- (1) More efficient formulation of domestic accounting standards, improvement of their international image, and enhancement of the global rankings and international competitiveness of our local capital markets;
- (2) Better comparability between the financial statements of local and foreign companies;
- (3) No need for restatement of financial statements when local companies wish to issue overseas securities, resulting in reduction in the cost of raising capital overseas;
- (4) For local companies with investments overseas, use of a single set of accounting standards will reduce the cost of account conversions and improve corporate efficiency.

Above is quoted from Accounting Research and Development Foundation, with the original here pdf (18.9 kb) .

Turkey[]

Turkish Accounting Standards Board translated IFRS into Turkish in 2005. Since 2005 Turkish companies-listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange are required to prepare IFRS reports.

**Two day Seminar on “Social Science Research Environment in Puducherry: Challenges and the Way Forward” held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. V. Selvam, Regional coordinator, Institute of Social Sciences Regional Centre, Puducherry 14 (Plot No.6), Tagore Street Anandha Nagar, Kathirkamam, Puducherry – 605 009**



The Regional Centre Puducherry of the Institute of Social Sciences (ISS) with its head office in New Delhi was inaugurated at the Pondicherry University Convention-cum-Cultural centre's auditorium on 19 November 2014. The objective of launching ISS Regional Centre Puducherry was to meet the strongly felt need for an institution of

excellence for social science research from an interdisciplinary perspective on the thrust areas of the Institute with a regional focus, advocacy, and outreach programmes in the Union Territory of Puducherry. As part of its inaugural function, a two days national seminar on 'Social Science Research Environment in Puducherry: Challenges and the Way Forward' was organised in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Centre (SRC), Hyderabad during 19-20 November 2014. More than two hundred scholars, researchers, teachers, and students from Pondicherry University, Educational Institutions including the French Institute of Pondicherry in Puducherry and civil society representatives participated in the seminar. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, delivered the Key Note Address. Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in his message (read out in the seminar by Dr. Pratima Dash, Lecturer, Tagore Arts College, Puducherry) stated, 'I am glad that the Regional Centre Puducherry, Institute of Social Sciences holding its inaugural function and organising a seminar on Social Science Research Environment in Puducherry: Challenges and the Way Forward. I understand that the seminar would attempt to understand and document a few important aspects viz. the focus areas of research in Puducherry within the context of national development scenario, the environment existing for carrying out quality research, the factors that promote or impede quality research, whether research is sufficiently focused on development issues of Puducherry, infrastructure available, funding pattern, the problems researchers face in Puducherry, and so on. I wish the Regional Centre Puducherry and the Seminar a great success'.

The resource persons of the seminar were: Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, ICSSR National Fellow, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad; Prof. Valerian Rodrigues, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Prof. JBG Tilak, Head, Department of Educational Finance, National University of Educational Finance and Administration, New Delhi; Prof. Sankasala Mallesh, Vice-Chairperson, Telangana State Higher Education Council, Hyderabad; Prof. D. Sambandhan, former Dean, School of Social Sciences, Pondicherry University; Prof. M.S. Lalithamma, Dean, School of Education, Pondicherry University; D. R. R. Dhanapall, Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration-Puducherry Chapter; Prof. G. Palanithurai, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu; Dr. Jayaranjan, Institute for Development Alternatives, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; and Prof. Olivier Litvine, Director, Alliance Française de Pondichéry, Puducherry.

Considering the imperative of providing impetus to social science research practice in Puducherry and accruing social science research outcomes for the

development of this region, the Regional Centre Puducherry made an historical and pioneering endeavour to critically review the current status of social science research environment in Puducherry by engendering interaction amongst the institutions and social scientists engaged in research. The two days seminar deliberated on some of the major issues concerning social science research in India in general and Puducherry in particular. In all, the seminar had five technical sessions apart from the inaugural and valedictory sessions spread over two days. In the first technical session on contextualising the status of social science research in India, eminent social scientists from different parts of the country critically reflected the dismal state of social science research environment in the country and appreciated the initiative of ISS Regional Centre Puducherry which could take up people centric research and make policy interventions. Their critical reflection in fact set the stage for the seminar. The next three technical sessions were dedicated to deliberate upon the social science research environment in Puducherry where scholars engaged in research from different disciplines in social sciences presented their papers from their respective disciplines point of view. Some of the major issues/questions they addressed include whether the present environment provides enough motivation for quality research and the institutional factors influencing production of quality research? Whether social science research is sufficiently focused on the development issues of Puducherry? Whether the social science researchers located in various institutions in Puducherry receive adequate funds in accordance with their needs and requirements and the major sources of funding for their research on Puducherry? Infrastructure facilities and gaps; Research-Public Policy-Development Interface particularly the extent of research inputs influencing the development discourse and policy formulation of the State; Role of Government of Puducherry in promoting social science research in the region, and so on. In the last technical session eminent social scientists from different parts of the country critically looked at the research practice and called for a renewed practice in social science research in Puducherry. In addition to delineating research issues and recommendations for the Regional Centre Puducherry, this session further emphasised the constructive and significant role that the ISS Regional Centre Puducherry could play in promoting renewed practice in social science research in the region.

In the valedictory session, the special guest Prof. Olivier Litvine, Director, Alliance Française de Pondichéry delivered the valedictory address and highlighted the traditional relationship that evolved historically between France and India. Prof. Litvine further underlined the tremendous possibilities of future research activities in cooperation with ISS Regional Centre Puducherry. In his closing remarks, V. Selvam, Regional Coordinator, ISS Regional Centre Puducherry, expressed his gratitude for the

extraordinary help and support received from the scholars and academics from Pondicherry University; Educational Institutions located in Puducherry; ICSSR-SRC Hyderabad for its partial financial support and specially thanked Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC for the academic advice, suggestions, moral and all other support he extended; the eminent Professors from all over India; friends; and well wishers. He asserted that the Regional Centre Puducherry will be taking up people oriented social science research like the problems faced by fisher folk, minorities, history of Commune Panchayats and the current status of local governance, human development, social mobility, and so on with the advice and support of the Regional Centre's Academic Advisory Committee of eminent scholars.

**One day Workshop on “Role of E-Resources in Research” held on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Prof. Prashanta Athma, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad**

The Department of Commerce, Osmania University College for Women, conducted a One Day Workshop on ‘Role of E-Resources in Research’ to the Researchers, both, Teachers and Research Scholars on 22nd November, 2014 at Pramada Devi Seminar Hall, Osmania University College for Women (Autonomous) Koti, Hyderabad.



Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, stored, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. The internet and the web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between the product publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. This is especially helpful to the distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside.

A large number of Research Scholars and Faculty Members are dependent on e-resources to obtain the desired and relevant information (such as e-books, e-journals, e-



encyclopedias, e-theses, CD-ROM databases, e-mail, internet and the OPAC). Therefore, the workshop is organized to create awareness and stress on the importance of various e-resource databases and internet literacy to access information, and to highlight the importance of online resources among the teachers and research scholars of various faculties in carrying on research activity.

On 22nd November 2014, the Inaugural Function started at 9:30 a.m. Prof. B.T. Seetha, Principal of our College; Prof. K. Sivakumar, Jt. Director, CP&AS, OUCW; Sri M.V. Subba Rao, I/c Head, Dept. of Commerce, OUCW graced the occasion. Prof. H. Venkateshwarlu, Director, PGRRCDE was the Chief Guest.

The Program was for one day with five sessions. There were 131 participants comprising of PG Students (Project Work is a part of their course curriculum), Researchers, Teachers from different faculties of various departments. The Resource Persons were Prof. S.V. Satyanarayana, Former Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Osmania University, Dr. A. Patrick, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University, Prof. K.V. Achalapathy, Director, CFRD, Osmania University and Dr. A.S. Chakravarthy, Assistant Professor, Library, Osmania University.

The participants have learnt Identification of Research Problem, Sampling Methods, Statistical Tools, E-Resources and the Role of E-Resources in Research. This Program enabled the participants to learn the technique of selecting a topic for their research and the sample to carry out their research, the tools for the analysis and interpretation of data and lastly the various websites to browse for the relevant and required data. The participants felt confident to select the topic for research and do their work at a faster pace.

At the end of the Sessions, in the Valedictory Function, certificates were distributed to the participants by Prof. (Mrs.) M. Sulochana.

**Two day National Seminar on "Implications of Reforms in Agriculture Sector in Post Globalisation Era" held on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Prof. M. Ashok Kumar, Dept. of Economics, University Post Graduate College, (Kakatiya University), Subedari, Warangal – 506 001**

The Department of Economics University Post Graduate College, Subedari, Kakatiya University, Warangal has organized two day National Seminar on "Implications of Reforms in Agriculture in Post Globalization Era" sponsored by ICSSR, Hyderabad from 24-25 November, 2014.

More than 150 PG students and Research Scholars, Teachers from various Universities belongs to Social Sciences faculties have participated in the seminar. Seminar Director, Principal and President of the inaugural session Prof. M.Ashok Kumar welcomed the guests and explained the salient features of the seminar.

Inaugural session was opened on 24th November 2014 at 10.30 am presided over by Prof. M.Ashok Kumar, Seminar Director and Principal of the College, Chief Guest for the inaugural session was Prof. Jalapathi Rao, Agricultural University, Hyderabad. In his inaugural address he has narrated the Implications of Reforms on Agricultural Sector. Further he stated that Rural areas are basically agro-oriented with many people are living in poverty, characterized by illiteracy, higher population pressure on land, un employment, poor infrastructure and lack basic amenities. To address these problems multidimensional approach is needed. Production process, cropping pattern, agricultural financing proper marketing facilities should be provided. He also appealed the policy makers to redefine their policies to meet the emerging needs.

Key note address was given by Prof. Md.Iqbal Ali, former Vice-Chancellor, Satavahana University, Karimnagar. He was explained the impact of Globalization on rural economy over the decades host of anti-poverty and employment oriented programs have been implemented in Rural India. Till today about 25-30 percent of rural population is living below poverty line. Overburdened and neglected agricultural sector on one hand and non-expansion of other sectors in rural economy on the other have aggravated unemployment problem in rural areas. Further he advocated that Globalization, its consequent liberatization and Privatization has effected directly and indirectly the rural mass in many spheres.

The guest of honor Prof. A.Sadanandam, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences and Senior Professor in the Department of Kakatiya University stated that in India more than 60 percent of the people are depending on agriculture and agriculture is the most important sector in rural areas, but agriculture sector was neglected by the policy makers. He also explained that there was a declaration in growth of agriculture production and yields for food grains and all crops after Globalization as compared to pre globalization he added.

Another Guest Prof. M.V.Ranga Rao incharge Register, Kakatiya University has also spoken in the seminar.

At the end of the inaugural programme Dr.K.Mohan Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University PG College has proposed vote of thanks.

The first technical session was commenced after lunch break. The first technical session was chaired by Prof. Krishna Murthy, Head, Department of Economics, Sri Venkateshwara University, Thirupathi. Some of the teachers and scholars have presented papers.

The second technical session was chaired by Prof. K.Sudhakar, he also presented paper. In this session about six papers were presented by the scholars and students.

The third technical session was chaired by professor K.Venkatanarayana in this session five papers was presented by the students and scholars.

Fourth technical session was shared by V.V.S.Sarma, Senior Professor, Department of Commerce and Business Management in this session four papers were presented by scholars and students.

After completion of the technical session valedictory session was held on the second day i.e. 25th November 2014 at 4.00 p.m. Professor M.Ashok Kumar. Principal of the college presided over the session. Prof. K.Venkat Narayana and Prof. V.V.S.Sharma were the Guests. They suggested some policy suggestions to improve agriculture production. Prof. Venkat Janardhan, Prof.Vijay Babu, Dr.Rajender, Dr.Mohan Reddy, Dr.E.Ramesh, Dr.T.Sheshaiah, Dr.P.Omaker, Dr.D.Satyanarayana, Dr.M.Raju, Department of Economics, other staff members and scholars have participated in this function.

Dr.T.Sheshaiah. Part-time faculty member proposed vote of thanks to all the paper presenters, participants, guests and students for their active participation and making the seminar as grand success.

**One day Seminar on “Violence Against Women” held on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Prof K. Laxmi, Director, Centre for Women’s Studies, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**

Violence against women is the most pervasive human rights violation. Any form of violence, denies women and girls’ equality, security, dignity, self- worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms. Violence against women has today become a prominent topic of discussion across the globe. There is a growing recognition that no

country can reach their full Human Development as long as women's potentialities are not recognized and are denied. One of the key and real indicators for development lies in recognizing the need for gender equality by way of eliminating all forms of violence against women.

Despite, having innumerable number of laws for women, both at National and International Levels, aimed at safety and security of women, have brought in more failures due to lax implementation of the laws. According to National Crime Report Bureau, incidents of crime against women have increased to 6.4 % and crime against women is committed every three minutes. State of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, is home to 7.3% of female population and accounts for 11.5% of crime committed against women. Even, today, the society continues to grapple with problems of sex determination, rape, domestic violence, illiteracy, dowry deaths, acid attacks, sexual harassment, bride burning, honour killing, genocidal rape, sexual slavery, forced abortions and so on. The in-built manifestations of gender bias in our country has taught Indian girls, through the process of socialization, so as not to react, but to bear, adjust and suffer in silence.

The alarming increase in cases of sexual assault, rape and murder across the nation has jolted not only the conscience of humanity, but also the false sense of security among people across all classes. Rape, is the most reprehensible atrocity committed against a woman, which is not only destroys her personality, self-confidence and self-respect but also throws her into deep emotional crisis. The women and girls face systematic discrimination from entrenched power relations that perpetuate almost universal subordination of females. The United Nations Declaration on elimination of violence against women defines violence against women as "any act of gender- based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to woman including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life". Ever though constitution of India resolved the long list of legislations to protect women, the intensity and incidence of violence against women is growing rapidly, women and girls are still subjected to violence, sexual abuse, attacks and various forms of discriminatory practices every day.

In back drop of the present scenario, Centre for Women's Studies, Osmania University is organising a Seminar on "Violence Against Women" on 25-11-2014 and awareness programme on 25-11- 2014 with the following objectives:

1. To review and analyze the existing scenario of violence against women and suggest measures to reduce crime against women.

2. To review existing legal framework and work upon the lacunae to secure effective implementation of laws, already in place.
3. Adopt mitigation measures towards ending all forms of violence against women.
4. To reinforce awareness, sensitization and visibility of violence against women, involving all key stakeholders

Awareness programmes in various colleges, schools, slums and across ten districts of Telangana State will be carried out from 26th November to 9th December 2014. These programs will conclude with a closing ceremony on 10th December 2014, at University College for Women, Koti. The key recommendations of the stakeholders will be submitted to the policy makers in an effort to compliment the ongoing efforts of the Government to enact law on women's safety and security.

**One day Seminar on "Lokpal – A Step towards Containing Corruption in High Places" held on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 Organised by Dr. P. Mohan Rao, Associate Professor, Incharge, Dept. of Public Administration, Railway Degree College, Lallaguda, Secunderabad**

Railway Degree College, Lallaguda, Secunderabad had organized a seminar on "Combating Corruption through Lokpal and Lok Ayuktha" on 29.11.2014. The Seminar was financed by ICSSR Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

**Inaugural Session:**

The Seminar Commenced with the welcome address of Dr. P. Hema Prabha, Corrdinator, UGC, RDC, Dr. P.Mohan Rao, Director of the Seminar Presented the Theme Paper and explained the origin of corruption, reasons for corruption, effects and measures required to combat corruption. Dr. C G K Murthy, Chairman, Prakasam Institute of Developmental Studies and distinguished guest of the seminar explained the relationship between Good governance and corruption. In his opinion, transparency in Administration helps to combat corruption. Sri Y. S.R. Sharma, Guest of Honour of the Seminar and editor, Andhra Prabha Stressed the need to introduce ethics as a subject in school education. In his opinion, knowledge of ethics helps in combating corruption. Mr. Sharma in detail explained various forms of corruption. Chief Guest of the seminar and Lok Ayuktha of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh state Hon'ble Justice B. Subhashan Reddy felt that corruption has become a major Challenge to the nation. Justice Reddy explained important features of Lokpal and Lok ayuktha institutions. He Stressed the Significance of implementing anti corruption laws strictly. Dr. D. V.Nalini Devi, Principal, RDC and Chairperson of the seminar explained how corruption can be classified as need based and greed based. Sri T Sriram Proposed vote of thanks

**Technical Sessions:**

Seminar was divided into two technical sessions. First technical session was chaired by Sri B. Ram Mohan, President, Telangana Lok Satta. He explained how Lok Satta Fought against corruption. Dr. (Smt) Nirmala, Reader, Vivekananda Govt. Degree College, R. Vijender, Lecturer, Dr B.R.Ambedkar College, Dr. A.Amarander Reddy, Assistant professor Department of Public Administration, OU PG College, Smt. K. Madavi, Part time Lecturer, OU Womens College, A. Kumara Swami, Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration Presented papers on Varios aspects of corruption. Dr. (Smt) G. Bhashyam, Associate Professor, RDC Proposed vote of thanks.

Second technical session was chaired by Dr. P. Atmaram, Principal, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar College. He explained the merits and demerits of the latest Lok pal bill. K.V.L.N.S. Sharma, former Joint Director of Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, United Govt. of AP Dr. Gundal Reddy, former Principal of V.V. College, Dr. A. Shankar Kumar, Assistant Professor, Tara Govt. PG and Degree College, Sangareddy, Dr.Sunita Padmavathi, HOD (Public Administration), Govt. City College, M. Venkatesh of B. A. II Yr, Andhra Loyala College, Vijayawada Presented papers on various aspects of corruption and measures required to combat corruption. Dr.N. Anantha Lakshmi, associate Professor, RDC proposed vote of thanks.

**Valedictory Session:**

Mr. T.Sriram, General Secretary, PIDS-T delivered the welcome address. Dr. D.V. Nalini Devi, Chaired the session and presented a brief report of the seminar. Dr.B.Reddy Naik, NSS Programme Officer, OU and Chief Guest of the Valedictory session in his valedictory address advised the students to educate the people about the variousaspects of corruption. He also handed over the certificates to the participants. Dr. P. Mohan Rao, Director of the Seminar thanked the ICSSR for financing the seminar.

List of the Colleges and Institution which participated in the seminar

1. Prakasam Institute of Developmental Studies.
2. Telangana Lok Satta
3. A. V. College, Hyderabad
4. Nizam College(OU)
5. S.D.Vanita Maha Vidyalaya
6. St.FrancisCollege
7. Govt. City College
8. O.U. College for women
9. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College
10. St. Pious college

11. Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada

**One day National Seminar on “MSME Sector - An Engine of Indian Economy: Issues and Challenges” held on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Dr. K. Sudarsan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of MBA, Sreenivasa Institute of Technology and Management Studies Dr. Visweswaraiah Road (Bangalore – Tirupathi Bypass Road), Murukumbattu, Chittoor – 517 127**



### **Inaugural Session**

The National Seminar on MSME Sector : An Engine of Indian Economy – Issues and Challenges was organized by the Department of MBA, Sreenivasa Institute of Technology and Management Studies (SITAMS), Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh sponsored by Indian Council for Social Science Research, Osmaniya University, Hyderabad on 1st December 2014.

Prof.P.Murali, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh was the Chief Guest and Keynote Addressee. Sri T.R.Narayanamurthy, General Manager – HR, CPF (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bomma Samudram was the Guest of Honour. Prof.A.Kuppurajulu, Vice-chairman, SITAMS, Chittoor, Sri G.Ramachandraiah, Executive Council Member, SITAMS, Chittoor was also present. Dr.T.Sairama, Principal, SITAMS, Chittoor was the president of Inaugural function. Prof.S.E.V.Subrahmanyam, Director, Department of MBA, SITAMS was the Seminar Director. Dr.K.Sudarsan, Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, SITAMS was the Seminar Convenor. The Inaugural Session was started with the lighting the lamp followed by an invocation song sung by students. Dr.T.Sairama welcomed the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, Industrialists, Academicians, Research Scholars and other Participants.

## **Welcome Address**

Dr.K.Sudarsan, Seminar Convenor has delivered his welcome address, and welcomed the chief guest Prof.P.Murali garu, Sri T.R.Satyanarayana garu, the guest of honour, Dr.T.Sairama garu, Sri G.Ramachandraiah, Executive Council Member, SITAMS, Prof.S.E.V.Subrahmanyam, Seminar Director. He also extended a warm welcome to the industrialists, academicians, research scholars, participants and print and the electronic media.

The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in the economic and social development of the country, often acting as a nursery of entrepreneurship. This sector plays a key role in the development of the economy with its effective, flexible and innovative entrepreneurial spirit. The MSME sector has been globally considered as an engine of economic growth and as a key instrument for promoting equitable development. The major advantage of the sector is its employment potential at low capital cost. The labour intensity of the MSME sector is much higher than that of large enterprises. The MSMEs constitute more than 90 per cent of the total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rate of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports. In India too, MSMEs play an essential role in the overall industrial economy of the country.

The MSME sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy. The opportunities for growth in the MSME sector are enormous. The MSME sector in India is highly heterogeneous in terms of the size of the enterprises, variety of products and services, and levels of technology. The sector not only plays a critical role in providing employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also helps in industrialization of rural and backward areas, reducing regional imbalances and assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. The promotional and protective policies of the Government of India have ensured the presence of this sector in an astonishing range of products, particularly in consumer goods. However, the bottlenecks of the sector have been the absence of adequate and timely banking finance, non-availability of suitable technology, ineffective marketing due to limited resources and non availability of skilled manpower.

In this background, this seminar proposes to address the MSME sector as an engine of Indian economy and its issues and challenges. Keeping this in view, it is planned to organize a one-day national seminar on "MSME sector is an Engine of Indian



Economy: Issues and Challenges” on 1st December 2014. This seminar hopes to make an important contribution to strengthen the MSME sector.

Prof.P.Murali, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh was Chief Guest and in his inaugural address felt that it is a matter of great privilege and pleasure for him to be amongst a galaxy of experts on MSME Sector which is aptly termed as an engine of Indian Economy to discuss its issues and challenges.

The chief guest congratulated Dr.K.Sudarsan, the convenor of the seminar for choosing such a right topic. He further opined that all most the Indian economy depends on MSME Sector. Because, this sector's contribution is increasing in terms of generating employment, earning foreign currency, etc. So Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the Dynamos of any nation, India is no exception.

He stressed on five main reasons as to why MSMEs are vital to our nation.

1. 93% of our workforce of 490 million is in the so called MSMEs or the 'Unorganized Sector'.
2. MSMEs are the dynamo for the growth of the Nation.
3. Because of the owner driven managements, they are flexible, swift to change and take on the challenge of Export markets. They are run by risk taking and passionate entrepreneurs.
4. India has 100 million MSMEs, out of which 80% are in Agriculture and the balance 20% are in Manufacturing and Services.
5. A total of approximately 99.5% of all organizations in the world, including India, are MSMEs.

India has a large demand but a very little buying power. There is untapped latent potential for India in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services.

Exports will push organizations to improve quality, reduce cost and improve productivity. For example, the software business and diamond cutting industry have transformed India in many ways and will continue to do so in the future. This approach needs to be duplicated for all other spheres of the Indian economy.

He further mentioned that the present definition of MSMEs has been kept low so that most MSMEs can get excise exemptions, this is a political definition. We need to

correct this by taking economically correct business decisions to make our MSMEs world class and competitive with the best in the world.

The chief guest commanded that would be another step towards promotion of MSME Sector and hoped that the seminar will be able to produce a concrete action plan for the future.

Sri T.R.Satyanarayanamurthy, General Manager – HR, CPF (India) Pvt. Ltd., was the Guest of Honour and his guest lecture stressed on the importance of human resource for MSME Sector. Small and medium enterprises are comparatively labour intensive and thus create more employment opportunities per unit of capital employed. This potential to create employment opportunity necessitates effective management of labour force. The professional management of human resources under its fold would ensure scores of benefit both for the enterprises and human resources, namely increasing productivity, prevention of accidents, evolving sound wage policy, effective training, increasing morale and job satisfaction, checking labour turnover and absenteeism, managing labour indiscipline and effective grievance management, etc. Most of the small and medium entrepreneurs are of the view that professional management of human resources is applicable only to the large scale enterprises, a wrong notion. Perhaps the limited size of work force employed in these enterprises and non-existence of labour unions in a majority of these firms may not force them to think about the necessity of adopting professional practice in regard to human resource spectrum. They are quite unaware of negative aspects associated with frequent recruitment, labour turnover, poor work performance, inadequate training facilities, and poor wage payment and so on.

The SMEs, the world over, have been undergoing crucial changes in response to the manifold imperatives of globalization. The potential of neo localism having been much emphasized, the SMEs in developing countries have often been split between national strategies and objectives of promoting this vital and most promising sector and the demands of a globalizing business environment. In India, the historical role of SMEs in creating ample opportunities for employment for the teeming millions has come to occupy secondary status in the face of novel strategies to ensure external orientation, achieving manufacturing competitiveness and emerge as notable global player. Of the most vital infrastructure bottlenecks, access to adequate, reliable and reasonably priced power remains a challenge for SMEs progress and competitiveness. Further, poor transport network has emerged as an important constraint to the development of SMEs in a dynamic fashion. So, he hoped that if we utilize the human resources properly, it will strengthen the MSME Sector as well as Indian economy.

#### Technical Session – I

Dr.P.Venugopal, Lecturer in Commerce was the Chair Person and Dr.C.Uday Kumar Raju was the Raportor of this session. 22 participants presented their research papers on various topics of the MSME Sector.

#### Technical Session – II

Dr.P.Venugopal, Lecturer in Commerce was the Chair Person and Dr.C.Uday Kumar Raju was the Raportor of this session. 16 participants presented their research papers on various topics of the MSME Sector.

#### Valedictory Session

Principal Dr. T.Sairama, was the President of the Valedictory Session, Sri J.Nagaraja, Deputy Director, District Industries Centre, Chittoor was the Chief Guest & Keynote Addressee of this session Sri G.Murali, Regional Officier, APITCO, Chittoor was Guest of Honour, and Prof.S.E.V.Subrahmanyam, Seminar Director and Dr.K.Sudarsan, Seminar Convenor were present.

Sri J.Nagaraju, Deputy Director, District Industries Centre, Chittoor, the Chief Guest in his Keynote Address while congratulating Dr.K.Sudarsan, Seminar Convenor for the selection of a right topic in the present scenario was pleased to share his knowledge on MSME Sector: Issues and Challenges noted that MSME Sector faces problems like, inadequate working capital, lack of skilled labour, heavy competition from the large enterprises, upgradation of technology, etc. Further he pointed that we have to try to overcome such problems and that it is a challenging issue not only for entrepreneurs but also for the government.

Sri G.Murali, Regional Officer, APITCO, Chittoor the Guest of Honour share his views with regard to MSME Sector and the opportunities there in. he opined that there are good opportunities to start an enterprise not only in Chittoor District but also in Andhra Pradesh. The whole Indian economy is depending on successful entrepreneurs. So, the entrepreneurs are the drivers of our Indian economy. If they drive their enterprises smoothly and effectively, the Indian economy will be strengthened. Further he emphasized that they give training and suggestions to start an enterprise and regretted that a few are starting the enterprises.

The national seminar on MSME Sector: An Engine of Indian Economy – Issues and Challenges came to an end with vote of thanks proposed by Dr.K.Sudarsan, Seminar Convenor.

**Three day Workshop on “Research Methodology / SPSS” held on 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Dr. K. Sridevi, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda – 508 254**

The Department Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University has organized a training program in Research Methodology using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) which is a comprehensive statistical and data management package for analysts and researchers. Its statistical capabilities alone range from simple percentages to complex analysis of variance, multiple regression and general linear models. Further, it helps to generate tabulated reports, charts, plots of distributions and trends.

This Program helped the researchers doing their research and the faculty members working in various Degree and PG Colleges to get more from the data they possess by using inferential statistics. The participants opined that this programme helped them to go beyond describing data in terms of averages and percentages to making decisions about the findings from data being significant or not. This program also helped the researchers to analyse the data, to check for statistical significance and to interpret the data output in a manner relevant to the research analysis.

The Researchers who just got the admission into the Ph.D programmes and who have to still begin their work felt that this programme is of great help in even finding the Research Problem. Few students who are pursuing M.Com Course also participated and they opined that it is helpful in doing their projects in quality manner and to further pursue the Research.

The Organisers have given sufficient campaigning through the release of the Press Note and through putting the information in the Website of the University one month in advance. The pamphlets giving the information about the Training Programme, dates and the venue were distributed amongst the target groups i.e..Research Scholars, Faculty members and students pursuing various courses in Social Sciences. From the Applications received, due Weightage was given to the applicants who were pursuing their Research and the Social category to which they belong also was taken care of. 49 applicants have registered themselves for the training programme. Though some of them were Research Scholars, all were working as Lecturers in the Colleges. M.Com

students at the University College of Commerce and Business Management, Mahatma Gandhi University also participated in the Training Programme.

**Program Duration:** 3 days program - 4 sessions per day (4-6 December, 2014).

The List of participants along with their details and the Schedule of the Sessions is appended.

The Programme was inaugurated by the Prof. G. Bagyanarayana, Vice Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi University at 9.30 am on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2014. The inaugural function was started by singing of National Song Vandemataram. The Programme Coordinator welcomed the Dignitaries and the Participants and explained about the importance of the Workshop. Prof. K.V. Achalapathi, Chairperson, Board of Studies, Department of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University and also the Director, Placement Cell, Osmania University, the Guest of Honour for the Session inspired the students and explained the importance of the Attitude, more so, about having the positive attitude. Dr. K. Anji Reddy, Controller of Examinations, Mahatma Gandhi University, and Dr. Ravi Akula, Coordinator, NSS Cell, Mahatma Gandhi University the other two Guests of Honour spoke on the occasion.

Before the start of the Technical session a Questionnaire was distributed amongst the participants and were asked to fill it up. The Questionnaire contained questions regarding simple concepts of data and data analysis. Almost all the Participants answered most of the questions in negative.

The Technical Sessions started at 10.00 am with Prof. K.V. Achalapathi delivered lecture on Identification of Research Problem followed by other technical Sessions.

On 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 Valedictory function was organised and Prof. K. Narender Reddy, Registrar, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda was the Chief Guest for the Session. Prof. PrasanthaAthma, Vice Principal, University College for Women, Hyderabad was the Guest of Honour. Before the Valedictory Session an Examination was conducted to the participants consisting of the questions based on concepts of data, data collection, sample, sample size, simple problems in SPSS package and top three performers were given Prizes. The participants were given the Certificates in the Valedictory Session from the hands of the Chief Guest and Guest of Honour. Feed Back was given the Participants and everybody was very much satisfied and requested the Organizers to organize 10

days Workshop so that they could gain better knowledge. The M.Com student participants told that they would do their Project work by using SPSS only. The Programme Coordinator presented the Vote of Thanks and the Training Programme got to a close with JANAGANAMANA.

**Two day National Workshop on “Caste, Hierarchy and Politics of Exclusion in India: Revisiting Louis Dumont” held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Dr. R. Pavananthi Vembulu, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Directorate of Distance Education, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-625021**

#### BACKGROUND

So far there has been an insurmountable disjointedness between the theory of caste propounded by academic pundits and the praxis of annihilation of caste expounded by social revolutionaries. Between caste as an ideology of hierarchy and caste as a premise of identity, all other alternative explorations of caste remain at the margins. This has created a situation where caste has become a forte of comparative sociology that has reduced it as one form of social stratification. On the contrary, what requires at this historical flux is to redeem the idea of caste away from the hierarchy / identity matrix. This would be possible only when caste could become a subject matter of political sociology or what the American feminist anthropologist Kamala Visweswaran called “Subaltern Sociology”. In this context, the two days workshop introduced students of social sciences the emerging contours of Subaltern Sociology where caste would be analyzed contrapuntally with the concepts of “discrimination,” “deprivation” and “social Exclusion”.

#### CASTE: BEYOND HISTORIOGRAPHY/ETHNOGRAPHY

A peculiar Indian phenomenon of caste posed an enigmatic challenge to European mind right from its cultural encounter with India. The Jesuits like Robert de Nobili of Madura Mission and the Protestants like Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg of Tranquabar Mission strived to unravel the mysteries of caste from seventeenth and eighteenth century onwards. However, there are discernible differences among various nationalities of Europe in understanding and conceptualizing caste in India: British Sanskritists, French indologists and German orientalist all of them treaded on different theoretical foundations.

#### REVISITING LOUIS DUMONT: FROM STRUCTURE TO PROCESS

Louis Dumont (1911 – 1998) a museum apprentice turned French indologist, learned Sanskrit when he was a prisoner of war in Nazi Germany, embarked upon an

ambitious ethnographic field-visit among Pramalai Kallars of South India in 1949. Based on his ethnographic encounter with this somewhat peculiar sub-caste of South India, Louis Dumont latter resorted to build a grand theory of caste based upon an ideology of hierarchy embedded in the structures of purity/ impurity and ritual / secular status. His magnum opus *Homo Hierarchicus* published first in French in 1957 has thus become a foundational text expousing a blend of Maussian and Levi Straussian structural explanation of caste system in Indian society. However, his structuralism of caste premised upon an ideology of hierarchy might have explained well the inherent unequal and inegalitarian nature of Indian society; but failed to capture both empirically and theoretically the everyday experiences of discrimination, deprivation and exclusion. The proposed workshop would embark upon linking pedagogically caste, hierarchy and the process of discrimination, deprivation and exclusion in India.

#### OBJECTIVES OF WORKSHOP

1. Introducing students the various theories of caste;
2. Critically analyzing caste interms of structure and process;
3. Questioning the writing of ethnography of caste;
4. Framing Subaltern Sociology Curricula
5. Forming a research network on Theory of Caste

#### SCOPE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop has been designed in such a manner to engage with theory, methodology and ideology of Louis Dumont's works particularly his most important three books:

1. A South Indian Sub-caste: Social Organization and Religion of the Pramalai Kallar (1957)
2. *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications* (1967)
3. *Homo aequalis: The Genesis and Triumph of Economic Ideology* (1977)

#### THEMATICS OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was designed upon three conceptual pillars:

##### **I. Theorization of Caste: Between Hierarchy and Identity**

This section of the workshop critically reflected upon the various attempts on theorizing caste. Particular emphasis was given to

- Caste in South Indian Missiology
- Caste and Race: Coloring Caste or Casting Race
- Ambition of Theory of Caste: Dumont sans Ambedkar

- Caste: Multiple Hierarchies or Discrete Identities?
- Caste: Hindu Equilibrium or Hindu Hierarchy?

## **II. Textualization of Caste: Between Reading and Writing**

This section brought attention to the indological and anthropological engagement with caste. While indology comprehended caste through reading canonical brahmanic texts, anthropology factualised caste by *writing* empirical ethnographic texts. Therefore, the workshop explored extensively on the questions of

- Caste in Writing / Reading Cultures
- Location of Caste: Religion or Region?
- Interrogating Caste: Louis Dumont and His Interpreters

## **III. Modernization of Caste: Between Politics and Policy**

This section highlighted how caste had become an instrument of modernization whereby mediating the ideologies of hierarchy and equality at political domain; and the dynamic process of inclusion and exclusion at policy domain. Major themes of this section were:

- Caste and Colonial State: From Segmentation to Enumeration
- Caste and Welfare State: Social Mobility through Social Policy
- Caste and Developmental State: Discrimination, Deprivation and Social Exclusion
- Democracy, Equality and Secularization of Caste
- Rhetoric of Caste, Party Politics and Electoral Process

## **PARTNERS OF THE WORKSHOP**

1. Indian Council for Social Science Research Regional Centre, Hyderabad
2. Institut Francais de Pondichery, Puducherry
3. Loyola Institute of Social Science Training and Research (LISSTAR), Chennai
4. Institute of Dialogue with Cultures and Religions (IDCR), Chennai
5. Institute of Social Sciences, Regional Centre, Puducherry

## **WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS**

The total number of participants was around 150 students. Since one of the objectives of the workshop was to provide both academic and campus exposures for students of Political Science and Public Administration enrolled in the programs of our Directorate of Distance Education, it had been decided to call for around 50 students (25 from other states and 25 from Tamil Nadu) to participate in the workshop for two days.



This “experimental approach” enabled us to make link with our distance education students innovatively by bringing them to our campus and giving them of an opportunity to participate in the pedagogical workshop on par with regular students thereby ensured the much cherished vision of “reaching the unreachable”.

#### **WORKSHOP OUTCOME**

1. Restructuring the existing curricula on caste;
2. Reforming the teaching of caste;
3. Networking of scholars

**Two day Seminar on “Empowerment of Women on the Light of Globalised Era in Kerala” held on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18 December, 2014 Organised by Dr. U. Aboobacker, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, M.E.S. Asmabi College, P. Vemablur, Kodungallur, Thrissur District – 680 671**



Women empowerment has been considered an innovative strategy of development among the policy makers, politicians and academicians. The concept of women empowerment is also ever changing in tune with the changes that brought about by waves of Liberalisztion, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG). There are a lot of discussions and debates on the frame work, philosophy and sprit of the concept of Women empowerment. Being the concept of empowerment a culture, individual and social centric issue debates and discussions centers mostly on these constrains. The concept empowerment of women is relatively new especially in the realm of development. It is a process of changing the existing power relations in favour of poor and marginalized women. It can be viewed from three angles - social, economic and political. It occurs both at individual as well as collective level. The waves of globalisation have made the concept of women empowerment more revolutionary in the state too.

Kerala, a state with more advances in social and educational development also initiated various measures and projects for the empowerment of women. There are

various organisations and agencies working in the cause of women empowerment and inclusive development both in the government and private sectors. The Kerala government initiated a project named as "Kudumbashree" to empower the women folk especially from the weaker section which has brought about considerable achievement and performance in poverty eradication and empowerment of many women from low socio economic background.

The Post graduate Department of Economics, MES Asmabi College Kodungallur has conducted this seminar with an aim of making the student community aware of the concept of women empowerment as a development Strategy in the globalised Period with focus on the Kerala scenario.

### **Objective of the Seminar**

The Specific Objectives of the Seminar are

1. To make the student community of the Department aware of the scope of Women empowerment as a Development Strategy
2. To arrange a platform for the scholar and researchers to discuss and share the new dimensions and challenges in the area of women empowerment in the period of globalisation
3. To make the learning, teaching and the research community enriched with the developments and debates in the area of Women Empowerment.

### **Commencement of the Seminar**

The seminar with the aforesaid objectives has started on 17th December 2014 10.00 AM inaugurated by Dr. Qamarunnisa Anwar, Chairperson Kerala State Social Welfare Department. The inaugural speech stressed on the need of imprinting the sphere of one's personality and contribution through facing the emerging challenges with wisdom, intelligence and hard work.

### **Proceedings of the Seminar**

The two day Seminar was a big success with the participation of the student community whom were the focus of the seminar and the research community. The arranged five technical sessions handled by eminent speakers and with some paper presentations selected from the papers sent by the various delegates. For the time management and for the efficient delivery of the content only selected papers allowed

presenting in the seminar. The rest of the papers is planned to keep as a reference document in the library.

As the fund was insufficient we couldn't publish the paper presented in the seminar. However the Research Promotion council of the College wants to take it as reference document for the benefits of the student community of the college. The Seminar ended on 18th December 2014 at 04.45 PM with the Valedictory session. This session was also enriched with eminent speakers like DR. Lakshmi Devi KR and DR. P Anwar. Dr Lakshmi Devi presented the Women empowerment as Development strategy While DR P Anwar inspired the participants to face the challenges of globalisation with education and confidence. Otherwise the women folk would remain the slaves of the Globalisation and other development he reminded the Participants.

The two day national Seminar concluded on 18th December 2014 at 04.45 PM on the following schedule; The image part with relationship ID rld9 was not found in the file.

### **Finding and recommendations of the Seminar**

The overall conclusion of the seminar was that Empowerment of the Women becomes a Development strategy only when it accommodates the ever growing challenges posed by the waves of globalisation. It should not be considered as a short cut and easy task which could be achieved sitting idle. For translating the Women Empowerment as a Development strategy; Women should first of all identify her own self, Confidence and Skills. It is meaningless to blame the other gender, Government policies and other changes for the backwardness of the women folk with striving and working to enhance and develop one's abilities and skills.

During the entire seminar session the girls found silent to many questions raised inbetween the seminar session regarding the basic rights of girls, even most of the popular projects and schemes. Hence it is very imperatives to start nodal projects in schools and colleges to make the student folk aware of the projects and to give them on hand information and to provide them practical experiences in implementing and organising such projects.

The Seminar broadly recommends that women should be consulted in making all decisions and policies directly or indirectly affects her destiny, livelihood and self-development. Special schemes and allowances should be allocated for the holistic

empowerment of the women. The concept of women empowerment should be redefined on the basis of the values of the local women and the factors the local women believes as their empowerment determinant. Defining empowerment on the basis of the single global definitions will create tensions and isolation of the emergence the empowerment of women as a development strategy.

Thus the Two day national seminar conducted by the PG Department of Economics, MES Asmabi College and Sponsored by the ICSSR Southern Regional Centre was fruitful academic experience. We the PG Department of Economics MES Asmabi College Kodungallur acknowledge our sincere gratitude to the Honorary Director ICSSR Southern Regional centre for Sanctioning the Seminar.

**Two day Seminar on “Foreign Direct Investments in India : Boom or Bane” held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Dr. M. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor and I/c. Head, Dept. of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar – 505 001**

The seminar on Foreign Direct Investment in India: Boon or Bane began at 11:00 AM on 19<sup>th</sup>Dec, 2014. Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor was the chief Guest, Prof.C.Shiva RamaKrishna and Prof.N.Viaya from Kakatiya Universitywere the guests of honour. Prof. K.S. Chalapathi Rao from Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) was the Key note speaker who spoke about the good and evil about inviting FDI in India. He said that we can face competition from the foreign companies thought the FDIs are invited. He also that economy like India cannot stop FDIs coming to India but has to produce good quality goods so that Indian goods are demanded more and foreign company’s goods cannot capture the market. The Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor Prof.K.Veera Reddy said that the foreign companies provide technology which is useful to the country but at the same time face competition. Similar opinion were outlined by Prof.N.Vijay and Prof.C.Shiva Ramakrishna who enlightened that FDI brings income to the country in the form of foreign currency but providing employment in industry is important. Dr.M. Vara Prasas, Seminar Director, has spoken about the Two day seminar programme. Dr.S.Sujatha, Principal University College was the President of this inaugural programme.

After inaugural, the panel discussion took place which was chaired by Prof.C.Siva Ramakrsiha Rao the participants were Prof.K.S.Chalpathi Rao, Prof.N.Viajya. Prof.K.S.Chalapathi Rao’s deliberations are about the future prospects of FDI in India, its Pros and cons inviting into India, The decision was left to the participants in deciding whether there is a good thing in inviting FDI or not. The Chairperson comments were also useful to the discussion and followed by the comments of Prof.N.Vijaya.

The other part of First session on Impact of FDI on Indian economy was chaired by Prof. Rajalingam and discussant was Bhikshapathi, Lecturer in commerce. This session was extended to second session which included papers on Impact of FDI on Indian agriculture too. Some of the papers presented by Dr.Sambasiva Rao. He mainly highlighted the trends of FDI flows on Indian Economy during the 1948 to 2011. It can notes that steeply increasing the FDI flows foreign sectors. The papers by V. Laxminarayana on "FDI Boon or Bane", the paper by M.Malla Reddy entitled "Trends in FDI inflows in India"discussed FDI flows on various sectors and FDI flows of various countries. Similarly the paper on "FDI in India" is presented by Raju, pointed out that FDI flows raised the growth rate of Indian economy. The paper entitled 'FDI in Construction Sector" presented by Mrs. Eshwaramma have focused on various sectors of Indian economy.

The other key important papers were of the paper presented by Riyaz Ahmed from Karnataka paper entitled FDI in India enlighten the FDI flows in service sector. This paper also focuses on more FDI flows on education, health and social infrastructure facilities. The paper on FDI in Retail Sector presented by Dr. Raju has highlighted that the Impact of FDI on Retail sector. The paper critically evaluated that the domestic traders would face the cut throat competition from the MNCs. The paper was presented by K.Sai Kiran. The paper on "FDI in Insurance", highlighted that the Life Insurance Corporation will face the problems by entering the private insurance companies in the market. The paper by K.Ugandher, "Impact of FDI on Agriculture " mainly focuses on Impact of FDI on Agriculture and it paper highlighted the need of the reforms to achieve food security in India . The paper entitled "Role of Make in India programme in pooling FDIs" paper concludes that FDIs are inevitable to boost the Indian economy.

The third session was chaired by Prof. N.S.Chary, Professor of Commerce, Telangana University, Nizamabad, and discussant was Dr.K.Ravinder Reddy from Telangana University. There were in total 15 papers presented in total covering various aspects of insurance, banking and agriculture in FDI. This session was at length discussed on Insurance in general and service sector in particular. The paper by Venugopal from LIC of India was the main paper in this session. The last session was chaired by Prof. S.Indrakanth, RBI Chair Professor CSD, Hyderabad and discussant was Pushpalatha from Kakatiya University. This session was dedicated to the papers on "Impact of FDI on Retail sector". The valedictory session was Presided by Dr. T. Bhatath, Professor of Commerce and Business Management,Saravahana University, Chief Guest being Register, Prof.M.Komal Reddy of Satavahana University. The Guest Speaker was Prof.G.Krishna Reddy. Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad. Prof S.Indrakanth and

Prof.N.S.Chary attended the Valedictory session. Most of the speakers highlighted the need for FDI in India and cautioned the excess involvement of FDI in all sectors of the economy.

**Two day Seminar on “Relevance of Thoughts of Pandit C. Lyothee Thaasin Contemporary Tamil Nadu” held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Dr. Lakshmanan Chinnaiaayan, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), (P.O. Box. 948) Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020**



In inaugural session A.R. Venkatachalaphy chaired the session and welcomed the gathering. In his presidential address Pa. Marudhanayagam appreciated the effort to organizing two regional seminar on commemorating the centenary year of Iyothee Thass. He also valued meticulously care taken on concept note and bio-note of delegates of programme. He lamented the continued marginalization of Iyothee Thass's scholarship in academia in spite of his best efforts that he made at different institutions he served. He faced enormous opposition when he tried to give Iyothee Thass and his work academic recognition. He narrated the comprehensive rebuttal of S.N. Banerjee, renowned Congress Leader, by Iyothee Thass to illustrate his point about the anti-colonial and pro-marginalized political and scholarly legacy of Iyothee Thass. Iyothee Thass relied solely on Tamil texts, written on palm leaves, rather than Pali and Sanskrit texts (though he was well versed in these languages) like texts by Asvaghosha to build his understanding of Buddhism. Thass also wrote a few essays in English. His scholarship and politics was in both English and Tamil. He not only critiqued Brahmin hegemony but also found fault with inter-mediate caste dominance in Tamil Nadu for the continuation of caste system.

Gajendran Ayyadurai gave keynote address entitled “Seeing the Connection Between and the Struggle Against Casteism and Patriarchy: Critical Possibilities in Understanding Tamil Buddhists in South India”. He emphasized the necessity of drawing a connection between struggle against casteism and patriarchy in contemporary politics,

as it was core component of Iyothee Thass and his comrades' way back in early 20th century. He lucidly describes how Thass address caste and patriarchy simultaneously in his journal *Tamizhan*, a weekly magazine published from 1907 to 1914, always took a position against Caste System and Patriarchy. It also featured a "Ladies Column" in which women and men wrote about the women's issues like child marriage, widow-remarriage, women's sexuality etc. He quoted several passages from columns written by "Sagothari" to show that even if Iyothee Thass himself may not have been a forerunner of feminist politics in India, *Tamizhan*, through "Ladies Column", definitely facilitated women's emancipatory politics, especially women from marginalized community.

Writer Sivakami chaired the first technical session in which Jeyamohan and writer Rajangam were presented their papers. In his presentation "Iyothetheassar in Maatru Purana Azhakiya (Alternative Epic Aesthetic in Iyothee Thassar)" Jeyamohan classified the Indian epic into four type, they are: a. Historical; b. Resistance; c. Fantasy; and d. Religious Construction. Iyothee Thass made an attempt to create and construct alternative epigraphy, which was belonged to fourth type. His epic construction was *Indiradesa Charitiram*, in he which used as Buddhist propaganda. Thass epic *Indiradesa Charitiram* was totally different from what were existed earlier. The basic argument Jeyamohan defined that Thaas had constructed alternative aesthetic through epigraphy. Stalin Rajangam entitled his presentation "A Comparative Understanding of Thathuvavesini's Atheism and Iyothee Thaas's Buddhism" provided comparative perspective of Thathuvavesini (Free Thinkers) of his time and Buddhism where Iyothee Thass provided insightful sensitive portrayal of lives of marginalized/untouchables through his Buddhist propagation. In contrast, Thathuvavesini negates existence of untouchables and concentrated themselves on rhetorically propagating atheism.

Third session was chaired by Lalitha Subramaniam and paper presenters were Selvaraj and Dickens Leonard. Selvaraj presented on "Iyothithasa Pandithar: Forerunner to Ambedkar". However, the style of Thass's politicizing differed from Ambedkar's. Iyothee Thass's embrace of Buddhism and categorical position against caste system is a living testimony to that. He felt it was imperative that contemporary anti-caste politics bears this legacy of Iyothee Thass in mind. He raised critical question that did the Dravidian movement /politics resort to plagiarism of sort by completely negating the discourse of Thass for a century. Dickens Leonard in his presentation, "Reclaiming a Moral Community: Thass's Sarithiram and its Hermeneutics" identified dominant social science tradition as critical theory, while in literature it is Hermeneutics. His attempt was to go beyond this binary and use Hermeneutics for criticality. Iyothee Thass's Sarithiram

seems to be an early example of this kind of hermeneutics for critical analysis. This reclaiming was a continuation of Buddhist tradition, which Iyothee Thass had embraced.

Fourth session was chaired by R. Mallika and papers were presented by Anbuselvam and Balasubramaniam. Anbuselvam in his paper "Linguistic Politics of Pandit C. Iyothee Thass – Special Reference to Poorva Thamizholiyaam Sree Budharathu Aadhi Vedham" provided insightful description of Iyothee Thass's politics of primitive languages like "Sagadha Baashai – Magadha Baashai and Dravida Baashai" which is completely different from Anti Modern Tamil, Anti Modern Sanskrit and so for them. Rather Iyothee Thass's multi-lingual perspectives provided a space to have interaction and exchange between different languages through the light of Buddhism. He never negated any language, but he denied the fundamental politics of Nationalism in the name of language. He had learned Pali language in Sri Lanka. According to him, any language that claims supremacy of their own language over other was indirectly asserting their supremacy over the other. J. Balasubramaniam in his paper "Pandit C. Iyothee Thass: An Argumentative Buddhist" analyzed Iyothee Thass's socio-political activity starting from changing names of his journal Ore paisa Thamizhan to Thamizhan. Besides, he provided explanation of how Iyothee Thass countered other newspapers for humiliating the untouchables by calling Paraiah. Pandit strongly criticized the Indian National Congress for being Brahmin and Bengali congress. Through his journal Tamilan he propagated against the Congress' demand of Simultaneous Examination (ICS exam). In every argument Iyothee Thass had given historical background of the issue and its implication for the present condition. He not only questioned issues he questioned system itself. For instance in the case of ICS examination he opposed it because of the written exam itself would help only to Brahmins. Since examination is based on memorizing and reproducing.

Second day fifth session was chaired by Lourdanathan and papers were presented by George Alex and Boddu Venkat Rao. This session particularly invited papers on contemporaries of Iyothee Thass in southern region of India – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. George Alex in his paper titled "Radical Expression of Aiyankali: Politics and Resistance Today" hitherto not much talked about radical aspects of Ayyankali. He was born in 1863 in Kerala. He struggles against various caste values and stood for labour rights. He critiqued how Kerala negated the contribution of Ayyankali relegating him only as folk-artist who only championed the cause of Dalits. The Bodu Venkat Rao's paper "Dalit Leadership in Colonial Andhra Pradesh- B.S. Venkat Rao, Bagyaraj Varma and Shyam Sundar: A Historical Perspective" described and analyzed early 1900's of Andhra Pradesh focusing on autonomous Dalit leadership and questions of religion,



representation and conversion. He attempted to examine the blending of Adi-Andhra and Adi-Hindu movement by Bagyaraj Verma (1888-1939), B.S. Venkat Rao (1890-1953) and other Dalit Leaders.

Sixth session, Balamurugan and Imayam presented totally different aspects of Iyothee Thass. This session was chaired by Armstrong. Balamurugan paper titled "Iyothee Thass and construction of Tamil Medical System" was on Iyothee Thass construction of Tamil Medicine has as already mentioned in concept note, a traditional Ayurvedic medicine practitioner who earned Rs. 17/day, considerable high in those times. He brought out nuanced details of Iyothee Thass's contribution to traditional medicinal practices of their time. Imayam titled his paper "Iyothee Thass's journey Towards Socio-cultural Political Transformation". He quoted Iyothee Thass from Tamizhan, 19th Jan 1907, which essentially means that where there is no love, there is no cultivation; there are no intellectuals; no social concern, no social churning and lack of morals. Thus, this discourse based on love, which he got from Buddhism problematizes even today's politics, where Bhagwat Gita is being distributed by Narendra Modi. Distribution of Bhagwat is in direct contrast to Iyothee Thass's preaching based on love. So we need to decide which side we are going to take,

In the valedictory address "Critical Hermeneutical Approach Adopted by Pandit C. Iyothee Thaas: Special Reference to Indiradesa Charitiram", John Jeyakaran emphatically provided a critical overview of contemporary politics and Dalit Political movement in particular. This session was chaired by Somasekhar. Jeyakaran posed an important question of how women are being negated in contemporary Dalits politics juxtaposing it with how Iyothee Thass's was located women's question and their rights centrality of his arguments was considered as important. He elaborated listed out the causes for failure of democratic values and principle because of negation of thoughts of intellectual and scholars like Iyothee Thass, Ambedkar, Phule and Periyar. It is utmost important now to re-interpret, rejuvenate the democratic ideas of these scholars.

In this workshop more than hundred people from different walks life attended. Around ten insightful papers with diverse aspect were presented. However, two paper presenters and one chairperson did not attend due to unavoidable circumstances. Vote of thanks was given at the end by the coordinator of the Seminar, C. Lakshmanan.

**Two day Seminar on “Mental Health and Well-being: Implications for School Education” held on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2014 Organised by Prof. K. Sudheer Reddy, Dept. of Education, IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**

Mental health of children is attended to in schools it will also result in increasing access to mental health and reducing the stigma attached to it. Locating services in schools may also reduce time away from academic activities that occurs when a child must attend specialty services outside school. In so doing, it could lessen any adverse impact of such help-seeking on their attendance or attainment. Whatever the potential benefits, it must be acknowledged that embedding mental health services in schools poses challenges yet the advantages of implementing school mental health are non debatable.

Mental Health of learner and teacher is very crucial and significant in teaching learning process and development of harmonious personality of the child.

The main purpose of the present seminar is to bring teachers, academicians, educational functionaries, policy makers and researchers to debate on the issue of promoting Mental Health and well being of teachers and learners for ensuring the harmonious development of personality of school children.

A two day National Seminar on “Mental Health and Well Being : Implications for School Education” was held during 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2014. On first day i.e., 22<sup>nd</sup> Morning at 10:00 AM Inaugural function was presided by Prof.P.Prasad, Dean Faculty of Education, Osmania University, Prof.T.Papi Reddy, Chairman, TSCHE was Chief Guest and Prof.Niranjan Reddy, Eminent Clinical Psychologist, Delivered Key Note address, Prof.K.S.Sudheer Reddy, Presented the overview of the Seminar and stated the objectives of the Seminar.

**Objectives of the Seminar:**

1. To emphasize the need and promote mental health
2. To learn and share effective mental health strategies and approaches.
3. To analyze the role of school teachers, curriculum and pedagogy contributing towards children mental health in our country
4. To identify problems/obstacles faced by the school in relation to children's mental health and well being.
5. To disseminate knowledge and high light the role of documentation and research on mental health and well being.
6. To develop better and more effective mental health services in our country.

On the Second day i.e., 23rd December the valedictory function was held at 4:00 PM, the Chairperson of the function was Prof.T.Mrunalini, Head Department of Education, Osmania University, Prof.C.Beena, Former Professor of Psychology, Osmania University, was the Chief Guest and delivered valedictory address, Dr. Romate John, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Central University of Karnataka, was Guest of Honour.

During the 22nd and 23rd December 2014, Twelve Business sessions were held and which were chaired by eminent Educationists and Psychologists of repute. 200 participants registered for the seminar and 127 papers were presented, this seminar was represented from 12 states of entire India. After detained deliberations in the 12 sessions the following recommendations were made.

Two day Seminar Proceedings along with recommendations were presented by Prof.K.S.Sudheer Reddy, Seminar Director.

The Recommendations were as Follows:

1. Promotion of Mental Health can be positively achieved by Social and Educational interventions.
2. Relevant Public Policy and research on and in school Education in particular is need of the hour.
3. The Various issues related to mental Health and its promotions in our schools need the inbuilt and addressed in Teacher Education Curriculum.
4. Mental Health need to be improved through the collective action of stake holders in school system.
5. Improving Mental Health requires broad based positive programmes by the State.
6. A discussion of the concepts Mental Health and Mental Health Promotion need to be address for school functionaries.
7. Learning Curriculum, Learning and Teaching for promoting Mental Health in Schools.
8. A comprehensive approach to Mental Health empowerment and student's involvement and addressing barriers to learning is the need of the hour.
9. Students and Teachers, Staff Well being need to be supported through the maintenance of a safe. Social, Emotional, Working and learning Environment.
10. Creating a positive school environment free from physical punishment, mental harassment and discrimination need to be employed.
11. Research need to be taken up to enhance appropriate strategies and measures to promote Mental Health and School students.
12. School Counseling programmes need to be initiated.

**Two day National Seminar on "Human Rights and Women Empowerment in India" held on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. K. Natarajan, Director, Dept. of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women, (Aff. to Bharathiar University), P.B. No.21Gobichettipalayam – 638 476**



A two-day National Seminar on "Human Rights and Women Empowerment in India" sponsored by the Indian Council for Social Science Research was conducted by the Department of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women on 2nd and 3rd January 2015.

Professors and Research scholars from various institutions and 200 faculty members & students of our college attended the inaugural function. The seminar comprised of four technical sessions in addition to the inaugural and valedictory sessions. Dr. K. Natarajan, Director, Department of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women welcomed the gathering, Thiru. T. Stalin Gunasekaran, B.A., B.L., President, Makkal Sinthanai Peravai, Erode delivered inaugural address. He quoted that "Urimai pitchayaga ketkapaduvathum illai, itchaiyaga perapaduvathum illai" in his inaugural address at the inaugural cum first technical session on 2nd January 2015.

Mr. S. A. Mohammed Mubarak M.A., B.L., Advocate, Sathyamangalam was the resource person at the second technical session. He delivered a lecture on "Human Rights". He stated in his lecture that every Indian citizen should aware the preamble of the Constitution of India and the Directive Principles of the State Policy. Sindhu. K.A. Aravindhan, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Past President of JCI, Gobi Green field was the resource person of the third technical session. Freedom of servitude, prohibition against torture and domestic violence were the topics discussed in his session. He imbibed on us the very idea to get wings to our thoughts and let them lift us to the top.

In the second day, at the Fourth technical session, Mrs. Sasiprabha, Director, SIRPI training resources, Chennai vibrantly started the topic " Women empowerment in India". Her words to break the fear factors and taking responsibility for one's own self was a clarion call for each one of us. Mr. Ajieth Kumar, M.Com., M.A., M.L., & Mrs. A.

Tamil Priya, M.B.A., L.L.B., Advocates, High court, Chennai were the resource persons in the Fifth technical session. They discussed on the topics freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, right to nationality/empowerment, security, female foeticide and infanticide, means and impact of women empowerment, conditions of working women and marriage & family relations in India.

Among 240 papers received, 50 papers were selected for presentation in relevant to the theme of the seminar. Dr. R. M. Chidambaram, Retd. Professor and Head, Department of Bank Management, Alagappa University, Karaikudi delivered valedictory address. Prof M. Ramasamy, M.A., B.L., proposed vote of thanks.

**Two day National Seminar on “Social and Economic Dimensions of Medical Tourism in India: Challenges, Opportunities and Progress” held on 8th and 9th January, 2015 Organised by Dr. C. Gobalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem – 636 011**



The Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and Indian Council of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad organized a two day National Seminar on Social and Economic Dimensions of Medical Tourism in India: Opportunities, Challenges and Progress at the Seminar Hall, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem on 8th & 9th January 2015.

Day -1 : 08.01.2015

Inaugural Session

Dr.C.Venkatachalam, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem formally welcomed the chief guests and the participants. Dr.R.Palanivelu, Dean, Periyar University, Salem delivered the Presidential Address and during the address he highlighted the importance of medical tourism and how our country utilize the existing chance in order to lure more number of medical tourists. Dr.R.Indira, Secretary, Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi & Formerly Professor and

Chairperson, Department of Sociology, University of Mysore, Mysore presented the Inaugural Address. She highlighted that what are the health care facilities available to the foreign medical tourists in India that should be available to the domestic medical tourists and that too affordable rate. If we do so then the medical tourism industry will earn lot of revenue and that revenue will be used for the betterment of the common people of India. She also mentioned that medical tourism is new research area in Social Sciences and asked the participants to conduct more research in this glorious field. Dr.D.Selvaraju, Professor, Department of Sociology, Formerly Dean, Faculty of Arts, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar delivered the Keynote Address and he listed out the countries which are competing India in the medical tourism and he highlighted that how our country to overcome such competition. The inaugural session completed with vote of thanks which was proposed by Dr.T.Karunakaran, Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem.

#### Technical Session – 1: Medical Tourism in India

This technical session was chaired by Dr.B.George, Head, Department of Tourism Management, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai and Dr.P.Sankar, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, SRM University, Chennai was served as Rapporteur. There were six papers presented in this second technical session.

#### Technical Session – 2: Economic Dimensions of Medical Tourism

Dr.C.Venkatachalam, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem was chaired this technical session and Dr.Harish .P, Head, Department of Travel and Tourism Studies, MES Arts and Science College, Angadipuram, Perinthalmannam, Malappuram, Kerala was acted as rapporteur. There were nine papers presented in this session.

#### Technical Session – 3: Sustainable Medical Tourism and Social Media Marketing Strategies

The third technical session of the day one was chaired by Dr.S.Nanthakumar, Associate Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Periyar University, Salem and the rapporteur for this session was Ms.K.Saritha, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem. There were 10 papers presented in this third session.

#### Day – 2 : 09.01.2015

Technical Session – 4: Social Dimensions and Allied Industries of Medical Tourism  
The first technical session of the day two was chaired by Dr.Gulam Dasthagir, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Pondicherry University, Puducherry and Dr.

M.Jeyaseelan, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem was served as rapporteur. There were eight papers presented in this technical session.

#### Technical Session – 5: Domestic Medical Tourism

This session was chaired by Dr.B.Narasingaraja Naidu, Formerly Professor and Chairman, Department of History, Bangalore University, Bangalore and the rapporteur was Dr.RM.Muthu, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. There were nine papers presented.

#### Technical Session – 6: Designing Strategies for the Growth of Medical Tourism

Dr.T.Karunakaran, Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem was chaired this sixth and last technical session of the seminar and Ms.V.Sofia Adaikala Mary, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Fathima College, Madurai was acted as rapporteur. There were ten papers presented in this last session of the seminar.

#### Valedictory Session

Dr.C.Venkatachalam, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem formally welcomed the gatherings. Dr. T.Sundara Raj, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University presented the report of the seminar. Dr.M.Jeyaseelan, Assistant Professor, Periyar University, Salem presented the recommendations of the seminar. Dr.A.Muthusamy, Controller of Examinations (i/c), Periyar University, Salem delivered the presidential address and during the address he stressed the importance of the interdisciplinary research in the field of medical tourism. Dr.N.Kannan, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli delivered the valedictory address and he narrated the origin and development medical tourism in India. He also pointed out the importance of the domestic medical tourism and he praised the organizer for having a seminar on medical tourism in the right time. Finally, the organizing secretary of this two national seminar, Dr.C.Gobalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem proposed vote of thanks and he thanked the university authorities, funding agencies, paper presenters, participants, media personnel, students, scholars and non-teaching staff.

In total, there were 51 papers presented in all the six technical sessions. There were 55 papers received from various state and union territory of India like Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, and Haryana. From the fifty five papers, 42 participants able to participated and presented their papers and apart from this, nine papers received on the spot. Except Orissa, all other participants from above said state and union territory of India presented their papers. Similarly, there were

eighteen final year BA Travel and Tourism Studies students from MES Arts and Science College, Malappuram, Kerala participated in the two day seminar. Likewise the students and scholars from the sisters' departments of Periyar University also participated and benefited from the two day deliberations.

**One day National Workshop on "Issues in Organizational Behaviour" held on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. D. Anita Rao, Dept. of Social Sciences (Public Administration), St. Pious X Degree and PG College for Women, Nacharam, Hyderabad – 500 076**

The Department of Public Administration organized a National Workshop on the topic "Issues in Organizational Behaviour" on 20th January, 2015. The inaugural session began at 10.00am in the Conference Hall. Mr.T.Satyanarayana, Retd IAS Officer, Govt of AP (Unified) State was invited as the Chief Guest. Dr.Sr.Nirmala, Principal and Sr.Manikayam, Vice Principal graced the occasion. The programme began with the significance of the day presented by Ms.D.Anitha, HOD, Department of Public Administration. She said that Organizational Behaviour is the most important and influential subject in the present scenario as it throws light on the study of human behavior in an organizational environment. It is a study which helps an individual to improve his/her communication skills, teamwork and in resolving conflicts in an effective manner. Thus this workshop is to look at how one can harness ethical values with essential skills for an excellent career. The dignitaries were then invited to light the lamp.

The Principal in her address welcomed the Chief Guest and participants from other colleges. She congratulated the Department of Public Administration for organizing this workshop. She said that the study of Organizational behavior has become an essential requirement for every individual while entering an organization to survive and to succeed in the workplace. It is a study which helps an individual to improve his/her communication skills, teamwork and in resolving Conflicts in an effective manner. She hoped that this workshop would help the participants to understand the challenges of organizational complexity can or should be met.

The Chief Guest Sri.T.Satyanaryana in his address appreciated the Department regarding the selection of the topic. He said that Organizational Behaviour has gained a prominent role to play in every public and private organizations as it studies the behavior of an individual, how he can influence or can get influenced. He suggested that the management should take the initiative of motivating individuals to work in a group. Every job in the organization is interdependent and every task requires the cooperation of other members. Groups are thus useful as they provide personal interrelationships



which reduce stress at workplace. He said that working in a group provides an identity for the person and to achieve a feeling of belongingness from which he can derive esteem, recognition and status. Finally he concluded that human relations have a greater impact on the organization than other incentives, hence group dynamics need to be strengthened at every place. The inaugural session ended with the vote of thanks proposed by Ms.Aishwarya B.A.II year student.

The next session be after tea break with the address by Dr.N.R.K.Reddy, Director, Synergy School of Business. He addressed the gathering on the topic "Issues in Organizational Behaviour". He started his lecture by questioning the gathering "Is the behavior of a person acquired by birth or learnt?". He said that behavior is mostly first learnt from home but an individual needs to change according to the requirements of changed circumstances. In the pre sent fast changing society the issue is how to cope with the inevitable changes to keep the organization viable. Thus change management with adaptation of new technology, new thinking and perception of new roles is required. He suggested that an efficient leader encourages team performance with participation and involvement of every individual at work place. A leader needs to understand the term ASK i.e Attitude, Skill and Knowledge of his co-workers. He concluded that if any organization wants to go ahead and win the competitive race, it must proactively initiate changes at the right time. Though people resist change in the beginning this can be overcome by negotiation, participation, communication and control on the work force.

The first Technical session began with an interaction session by Prof.M.L.Sai Kumar, Retd, IPE on the topic Stress- A Boon or Bane. Explaining the importance of Stress he said that Life without pressure is boring. Pressure at times leads to stress. He suggested that any work should be done with pleasure as it leads to success. Stress produces numerous physical and mental problems which vary according to each individual's situational factors. These can include physical health decline as well as depression. The process of stress management is named as one of the keys to a happy and successful life in modern society. He explained about the various types of stress and their impact on human life. He extended his lecture by explaining the importance of 3 E's- Educate, Enlight & Empower, 3H's Healing, Health, Happiness& 3D's Discipline, Devotion & Determination which would help an individual to cheer up and develop self confidence. Finally he said that Stress is what we feel when we have to handle ore than e are used to. When we are stressed, our body responds as though we are in danger. It makes hormones speed up the heart, make us breathe faster, and give us a burst of energy. This is called the fight-or-M.1n stress response. In order to manage stress he

suggested stress reducing techniques like meditation, yoga, time management, goal setting and good sleep habits to have a healthy life style.

The second Technical session was held by Mrs.V.Usha, Trainer, R&D, Department ,AG's Office. She spoke on the topic "Changing Role of the Leader". Defining leadership she said it is an art or process of influencing people so that they strive willingly and enthusiastically toward the achievement of group goals. It is the leaders business to keep the organization together as one "or purposeful unit through interpersonal relations. She said that a leader has to motivate his employees, create confidence and promote good communication. A leader should have emotional intelligence .She explained the term TEAM as Together Everyone can Achieve More. In detail she explained the stages in TEAM building like formation, storming, norming and performing. She concluded saying that every individual has to accept the changes and get visualize for a better goal.

The last Technical session was presided by Dr.P.Mohan Rao, Assoc. Prof, RDC who spoke on "Significance of Communication in Administration". Explaining the importance of communication he said it is the lifeblood of an organization. It is a basic prerequisite for the attainment of organizational effectiveness. Persons usually interact with others within their groups, across groups and across levels. The effectiveness of this communication contributes a great deal to the smooth functioning. He explained the four major functions of communication within a group: control, motivation, emotional expression and information. He said that though communication plays an important role at the same time it becomes ineffective due to perceptual differences, emotional reactions, inconsistent verbal and non verbal communication and distrust. He also explained in detail the barriers of communication and suggested the methods to overcome them.

The Valedictory session was held at 4.00pm. Dr.K.V.L.N.Sarma, Joint Director, Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, Govt of A.P. ( Unified) State was the Guest. Prof A.G-Moss, Principal, St.Pious X MBA. College for Women graced the occasion. report of the session was presented by Ms.Maniza from 11.A..III year. Dr.Sarma in his address spoke on the importance of Ethics and Values in an Organization.

The participants expressed their views saying that this workshop has guided them in understanding the minute problems which create conflicts among individuals. It has helped them to understand how to overcome stress, the means of communicating with people and leadership qualities.

**Two day National Seminar on “States Reorganization – Challenges of Reconstruction in Telangana State” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. A. Shankar Kumar, Lecturer in Public Administration, Tara Govt. College, Sangareddy – 502 001**

A two day national seminar on “state Reorganization: challenges of Reconstruction in the Telangana State” was held on 23-01-2015 at Tara Govt. College, Sangareddy with the broader objective of analyzing the issues and challenges of state Reorganization. The emphasis has been on the challenges of reconstruction in the newly formed state of Telangana with special focus on aspects of Human methods of Public-governance. As many as papers have been received on various issues like Decentralized governance, Energy production and conservation, Management of water resources vice-versa. Mission Kakatiya, micro level planning, aspects of cultural identity, Language history and literature of the State of Telangana, Issues of women empowerment and inclusively welfare of minorities etc.

**PROCEEDINGS OF DAY-1: 23.01.2015**

M.L.A ChinthaPrabhakar, Prof.Kodandaram, of OU, Prof. Sudhakar of HCU, DeshapathiSrinivasa officer on special duty to Telangana Government, Ashok Kumar, Medak District Joint Action Committee chairman and others address the gathering. M.L.A ChinthaPrabhakar highlighted the agitation and the importance of reconstruction. Prof. Kodandaram briefed various aspects of reconstruction. Prof. Sudhakar in his key note address -analyzed the various challenges before the government in fulfilling the promise of K.G to P.G. free education. He also addressed the problems of regional imbalances. DesapathiSrinivas spoke about influence of cinema on youth. He expressed his discontentment over sleazy portrayal of women in Telugu Cinema.

**PROCEEDING OF DAY-2:24.01.2015**

Prof. PanthuNaik of OU Law College narrated the history of states reorganization from 1953 to 2014 and the circumstances which lead to the formation of state of Telangana.

Dr. RamPrasad of OU college of Law emphasized on the role of corporate social responsibility in the reconstruction process of Telangana State.

Dr. AthmaRao Principal Dr. B.R Ambedkar College, Baghiingapalli spoke on unemployment trends in Telangana and generation of employment opportunities.

Dr.SrinivasRaju, Principal, GDC,Zaheerabad, highlighted the state of higher education in Telangana. Addressing the valedictory session M.L.C RamuluNaik dealt in depth the dynamics of social backwardness and strategies of progress.

The seminar ended on a very positive note with following recommendation.

1. Micro level planning should be intrinsic to Public Governance.
2. More devolution of powers and autonomy to GramaPanchayath to strengthen grass roots.
3. Effective management of primary education at Village and Mandal levels.
4. Registration of Teacher training programmes as well as institutions
5. Free and common education throughout state,
6. Skill development through pragmatic curriculum
7. Employment opportunities and employability of qualified among youth.
8. More funds to primary health care, sanitation and Swachh Bharath.
9. Corporate participation in Kakatiya/ Restoration of lakes.
10. More incentives to production and consumption of solar energy.
11. Energy conservation through public participation.
12. Striking a perfect balance between people's aspirations and public policy,

**Two day National Seminar on “The Role of RUSA in Promoting Quality of Higher Education” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. M. Solayan, Principal, Dept. of Education, Sri Venkateshwara College of Education, Peravurani, Thanjavur District – 614 804**



A two day National Seminar on the Role of RUSA in improving Higher Education was held on 23rd and 24th January 2015 at Sri Venkateswara College of Education, Peravurani. The inaugural session was presided over by Shri. M.K. Lenin, Chairman, Sri Venkateswara Group of Educational Institutions. Dr. A.L. Mallika, Head, Department of Management, Mother Teresa University, Kodaikkanal delivered the inaugural address. She has elaborately explained the different features of the scheme RUSA. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. D. Baskaran, Alagappa University College of Education, Karaikudi. He pointed out the benefits to be availed by the autonomous colleges by becoming individual Universities and the Universities getting funds to do research and to increase the number of faculty members and to get additional infrastructure. He also stressed the importance of establishing model colleges. Mrs. Anandhavalli, Assistant

professor, Seethalakshmi Achi College, Pallathur, spoke about the use of Information and computer technology at the higher education level. Dr. I. Muthuchamy, Professor, Department of Education, Bharathidasan University spoke about the importance and use of the scheme for the rural students and physically challenged students. Dr. N. Punithambal R.K. Samy College of Education, Ramanathapuram also spoke about the salient features of RUSA.

On the Second day different research scholars and students presented papers on improving the teaching of various subjects at the higher education level. The valedictory function was presided over by Dr. S. Venkateswaran, Professor, Regional Institute of English, Jnana Bharathi, Bangaluru explained clearly the role of central and state governments in improving higher education using the scheme RUSA. Dr. Merlin sasikala, Assistant professor, Alagappa University delivered the valedictory address. Earlier Dr. M. Solayan, Principal welcomed the gathering, Finally Prof. M. Ponnuchamy proposed a vote of thanks.

**Two day National Seminar on “Historical Perspectives and Future Prospects of Telangana” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. B. Lavanya, Head, Dept. of History, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 001**

Telangana region witnessed long term historical, social and cultural formations and one has to understand the inter-linkages between them to know the broad contours of political, economic and cultural vestiges of an infant stage with rich past-life legacy.

Despite, its rich historical background, the region has been marginalized in several areas in the post Independent era and this has led to the struggle for separate Telangana State. The untiring efforts of the political leaders and the student community of Osmania and other Universities of the Telangana region had culminated in achieving separate Statehood for Telangana region on 2nd June, 2014. The formation of the new state of Telangana with 10 districts on June 2nd 2014, has thrown open several challenges and issues to the new and incipient government in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, education, industry, including tourism and films, protection of the natural vegetation and providing equal opportunities for all the communities along with rewriting the history of this region to enhance the region's identity.

**National Seminar on ‘Historical Perspectives and Future Prospects of Telangana’** provided an open platform for the academicians, government servants, research scholars and students to discuss and deliberate upon various issues related to

future prospects of Telangana in different fields like tourism, education, film industry, welfare of the women and other marginal communities. The overwhelming response to the seminar provided the institution a learning environment where the student researches could work on various themes related to history and other disciplines. The interdisciplinary nature of the seminar attracted large number of faculty from across the disciplines and led to the exchange of ideas and thoughts among them. Several measures were proposed for the Government to be implemented at the policy level particularly in the fields of tourism, industry, education and welfare of women and tribal groups. These include immediate reforms in school and college education, promotion of tourism sites and preservation of cultural heritage of Telangana, promotion of women education and development of irrigation facilities and so on. This seminar helped in identifying various issues and prospects concerning the new state besides stimulating new areas of research in various fields. It also served as an intellectual platform to articulate vibrant history of the region.

**Two day National Level Seminar on “9 years of RTI Act: Implementation and Levels of Awareness” held on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. G. Sujani, Principal  
Dept. of Political Science, Women’s College, Nizamabad**

The inaugural function was held on 29th January 2015 at 11.00 am in the College premises. Sri. Ronald Rose, I.A.S. Collector & District Magistrate, Nizamabad was the Chief Guest Sri. V. V. Rao, (convener, Social Amlit Council on Information Right (SALM) delivered the Key note address. The Convener of the National Seminar Dr. (Mrs) V. Vasundhara Devi has introduced the topic Of the National Seminar through power point presentation. A good number of research papers were presented by the scholars. The total programme was divided into 3 technical sessions. Around 135 activists and district officers has participated in the National Seminar.

The valedictory function was held on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 at: 4.00 p.m. Sri. Chandra Shekhar Reddy, Superintendent of Police was the Chief Guest. Sri. Rakesh Dubbudu delivered the Key note address.

**Details of the Technical Sessions:**

1. Present status of awareness on lal act and challenges in getting the information from supply side.

The role of PUBLIC AUTHORITIES along with implementing agencies like DoPT, Centre for Good Governance and training institutes like MCRHRD in implementation is going, be discussed and

- To look in to the Institutional issues pertaining to certain ambiguities in the rules framed by appropriate Governments and Competent Authorities.

- To examine the Organizational issues pertaining to Departments and public authorities such as appointment of PIOs/APIOs.
- To discuss the poor quality of compliance with key provisions of the RTI Act, limited training interventions etc.
- To discuss the processes and mechanisms for information disclosure i.e. RTI applications and sec 4(1) (b) by PIO's and APIO's.

The ways to be adopted for the enhancement of the levels of awareness will be discussed.

- Most effective methods in use of information technology for quick disposal will be discussed.
- To develop a system for effective documentation and dissemination of best practices in India.
- To promote scientific management of all records in all offices in the Government and public authorities.
- To suggest arrangements better information delivery at the district level.

2. Present status of awareness on RTI act in getting the information from the monitoring side.

- Role of Information Commissions and Courts.
- Role of Elected Governments, Parliament and State Assemblies.

3. Present status of awareness among information seekers and challenges from the demand side.

- ✓ Role of RTI activists in monitoring the welfare schemes
- ✓ Role of civil society organization.
- ✓ Role of Educational Institution.
- ✓ Role of Media.
- ✓ Role of Political Parties

KeyNote Address:

Inaugural Function 29th January, 2015.

Sri. V. V. Rao,

Convener, Social Audit Council on Information Right (SACIR)

To replace a culture of secrecy, The Right to Information Act has been passed in The Parliament by the Government of India in 2005 with a view to ensuring free flow of information and people's access to it. It is considered as one of the most important laws passed since independence more than a law. The RTI Act is a process, a tool, concept and cultural approach to life. This Act is believed to increase transparency and

accountability and contain corruption. Although the enactment of the law has made landmark in the country's history; however, it is yet to be implemented in full swing. Before going to the practice of the freedom of information in India which is included in the Fundamental Rights in part III of the Constitution there are still many loopholes and challenges ahead. Even after 9 years of implementation still it is in the budding stage in execution and awareness to the public. The number of drawbacks in this regard is identified and solutions to these issues to be made immediately as already it is late.

He focused on need of the best practices and suggestions from the experts, academicians, research scholars, NGO's, press and others on the implementation and awareness. He also felt that this time was inadequate to change the mindset of the people in Government, create infrastructure develop new processes and build capacity to deliver information under the Right to Information Act. Also the role of the information seekers is also inadequate to influence the required changes. This has led to implementation issues which need to be identified and addressed.

Sri. Ronald Rose, I.A.S.

Collector & District Magistrate, Nizamabad

He issued the proceedings to all the district officers to attend the seminar for two days. He expressed that this is a very important seminar where the review of the implementation of MI Act has to be discussed. He also expressed that every district officer has to be serious to view the RH applications. He focused on pro-active disclosure of information. He congratulated the management and the organizers for conducting the national level seminar on very important subject.

**Two day National Level Seminar on "Gender and Literature" held on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Dr. J. G. Duresh, Head, Dept. of English and Centre for Research, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari – 629003**

The Department of English and Centre for Research, Scott Christian College organized a two day national seminar on Gender and Literature with the financial assistance of The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) of HRD Ministry on January 30 & 31, 2015. The seminar tried to establish the close proximity between Gender and Literature and highlight how gender issues are reflected in literary writings. In fact the seminar was a tremendous success as it made a clear impact in the thought pattern of researchers and scholars. Dr. J. G. Duresh, Head of the Department of English welcomed the gathering and deliberated the objectives of the seminar and its contemporary relevance. Dr. Mr. Jezer Jebenesan, Principal of the college highlighted the sordid reality of gender discrimination even in developed countries in the presidential



address. Dr. S. Prabakar, the controller of Examination, in the inaugural address touched upon various gender issues and the ongoing struggle of women for due space in society. Dr. S. Chellakumar Rose, Former Principal of the College offered felicitations. Mrs. Meena Shankar, Department of English and Journalism, Govt. P. T. College, Kannur, Kerala in the Theme Talk I spoke on Women, Gender, Society and Literature. In the Theme Talk II, Dr. J. Dinakarlal, Director, International Association for Christian Higher Education discussed the Contemporary Gender Issues reflected in Indian Literature. In the Theme Talk III, Dr. Sanjeev Uprety of Tribhuvan University, Nepal enunciated gender issues at the global level in his talk titled Feminine Men and Masculine Women: Femininities, Masculinities and Modernities in Contemporary Society. In the Theme Talk IV, Dr. Janatha Kumari of Sri Ayyappa College for Women, Chunkankadai spoke on the title The Unknown World of the Transgender and discussed the agonizing experiences of the transgender which was followed by a moving interactive session with Bala, a transgender. Rev. Fr. Dr. M. Maria William of Mulagumoodu Parish analyzed gender issues in the light of Psychological theories, Scholars and Researchers from different parts of the country attended the seminar.

**Two day National Seminar on “Democracy, Development and Globalisation: Perspectives and Experiences” held on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2015 Organised by Sri. Abdul Nazar K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Government College Madapally, Vadakara, Kozhikode – 673 102**

The department of Political Science, Government College Madapally conducted a two day national seminar on the topic DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION: PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES on 30 and 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2015. The seminar was organized in association with the Kerala State Higher Education Council, Association of Political Scientists- Kerala and Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. The Seminar was attended by 325 delegates including eminent scholars in the subjects, academicians, research scholars, students and the general public. There were 135 presentations on various topics and the papers were organized in parallel sessions. Plenary sessions were conducted by eminent scholars in the subject.

**RELEVANCE OF THE THEME**

Democracy, Development and Globalization, are the most widely discussed and debated concepts in national and international politics today. Democracy is hailed as the best form of government. Even the worst dictator claims to be the custodian of democratic norms. The growth that democracy has registered through different 'waves' since the Second World War has been spectacular. It is argued that democratic values and institutions have great potential to ensure the development and prosperity for all. The idea of 'democratic peace' claims to foster peace among the nations of the world by

reducing the possibilities of war. The cry for democracy in different parts of the world ranging from authoritarian regimes to theocracies in the form ' Arab spring' –tend myriad protest movements are pointers to the inherent qualities of democracy as form of government and a way of life. Despite being the best form of government, democracies have witnessed the worst kind of developmental paradoxes. Sub-human existence for vast masses of people, pervasive human rights violations, problems faced by native populations, subjugation of individual freedom and violation of basic rights, unacceptable levels of inequality, ubiquitous corruption, growing deprivation of the weaker sections, gender injustice and discrimination. issues of climate change, large scale displacement of people in the name of development. Repression by the state and its agencies are telling testimonies of misguided developmental experiences. The forces of globalization embedded with neo-liberal democratic values and development models raise a variety of questions for national and international politics. Debates about the erosion of state sovereignty, role of non-state actors, issues of global internet governance, cyber security, rising menace of terrorism and religious fundamentalism, ethnic violence, military interventions and coercive promotion of democracy are vital issues to be addressed. They even challenge the philosophical bases of democracy and the claims of prosperity under globalization. Democracy is believed to have strong reformative capabilities to work as corrective force to deal with its own contradictions. As such many innovative ideas and practices have propped up in different parts of the world to cope with the challenges faced by democratic governance. Concepts of deliberative democracy, good governance, distributive justice, liberal-egalitarianism, communitarianism, public sphere, civil society. new social movements, sustainable development, codification and institutionalization of human rights, mechanisms and policies for gender empowerment, schemes and plans for democratic decentralization are being tried and tested in national and global politics. In this context the seminar was organized as a platform to discourse and debate on the wide range of issues of democracy and globalization.

### **SEMINAR PROGRAMME**

The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. (Dr.) N. K. Jaya Kumar Former Vice-Chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi & Secretary , Kerala Legislative Assembly. The inaugural session was presided over by Prof. (Dr.) G. Gopa Kumar Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Kasaragod. Prof. (Dr.) Ashutosh Kumar Dept. of Political Science, Punjab University delivered the key note address. The first plenary session was chaired by Professor (Dr.) B. Mohanan Pillai Head, Pondicherry University Mahe Campus, Mahe Plenary address was delivered by Dr. Suraj Jacob School of Policy and Governance Azim Premji University, Bangalore in the topic, Emerging Areas

in Political Science in the Globalized Age" The second plenary session was chaired by Dr. Suraj .Iacob School of Policy and Governance Azim Premji University, Bangalore and papers were presented by Dr. K. Jayaprasad, Associate Professor, Central University of Kerala. Kasaragod and Dr. Sha. f i Varkey Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Kerala. On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2015, the third plenary session was conducted under the chair of Dr. Siby Zakaria Dean, Faculty of Humanities S.H. Autonomous College, Thevara. Ernakulam. Papers presented by Dr. Sebastizin N. Department of International Relations, Central University of Sikkim and Prof-. (Dr).G. Copa Kumar, Vice-Chancellor. Central University of Kasargode . The valedictory session was chaired by Dr. K. Jayaprasad, Associate Professor, Central University of Kerala. Kasaragod. Key note address was delivered by Prof. B. Venugopal Former Principal S. N College, Kollam. Concluding remarks were offered by Prof. (Dr).C. Gopa Kumar Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Kasargode .

### **SEMINAR OUTCOME**

The two day national seminar on the topic DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION: PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES was a grand success in terms of participation and discussion. The seminar presentations addressed various urgent issues haunting the democratic structures in India. This includes human rights violations. problems faced by native populations, subjugation of individual freedom and violation of basic rights, unacceptable levels of inequality, ubiquitous corruption. growing deprivation of the weaker sections, gender injustice and discrimination, issues of climate change. large scale displacement of people in the name of development and the like. Debates about the erosion of state sovereignty. role of non-state actors, issues of global internet governance, cyber security, rising menace of terrorism and religious fundamentalism, ethnic violence, military interventions and coercive promotion of democracy were also conducted. Issues of transgender, ICT and development, health care, democratic decentralization and public participation were subjected to academic analysis. Expectations on Indian democracy were also shared. The plenary sessions addressed the themes of development of the discipline of political science, emerging concerns on democracy and, role of state in times of globalization. Specific outcomes 1, There was vibrant discussion on democracy and various concerns on the future of democracy. 2, An open forum was organized to discuss current political issue 3, It was decided to bring out an edited volume of selected contributions of the seminar. This volume will be published by a nationally reputed publisher and hopes to reach the debates to larger society 4, It was also decided to conduct another seminar on the topic next year to continue the debates.

**Two day National Seminar on “Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalised Groups: Perspectives and Strategies” held on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. Vinod Kumar K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of History, Maharajas College, (Aff. To Mahatma Gandhi University), Ernakulam, Kerala, Kochi – 11**

A two — day national seminar on Social development and the empowerment of marginalised groups: Perspectives and strategies was organised by the Post Graduate Department of History during 5-6 February 2015. The seminar was funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad. The seminar was inaugurated with the welcome address of Dr. R Sreekumar, Head of the Department of History, Maharaja's College Ernakulam. In his opening remarks, Dr. R Sreekumar highlighted the importance of the theme.

Prof. M S Viswambharan Director, Former Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, delivered the inaugural address.

The seminar attracted a large number of distinguished scholars, learned speakers, students, and young researchers from history, political science, sociology, economics streams.

The session was held in five panels along with a valedictory session. The details of the presentations are as follows:

**Session Two:**

"Empowerment of the marginalised through VSS: A case study of Parambikkulam"

Chair	Dr. Valsamma Sebastian Former Head of the Department of History
Presentation	Prof. C R Rajagopalan Professor of Malayalam, University of Kerala

**Session Three:**

"Social Justice and development: Perspective from the margin"

Chair	Dr. Anies Goerge Former Head of the Department of History
Presentation	Dr. K. S. Madhavan Assistant Professor of History, University of Calicut

**Session Four:**

"Empowerment and / or enslavement English in early Malayalam Fiction"

Chair Prof. Rajan Potty

Professor of History, Maharaja's college(Rtd.)

Presentation: Dr. P K SreeKumar

Assistant Professor of English, Government Sanskrit college,  
Thrippunithura

**Session Five:**

"Tribal Literature in Kerala: A perspective"

Chair Dr. Radhamani C

Presentation Sri. Narayan

Novelist and kerala sahitya Academy Award Winner

Valedictory Session:

Presidential address Dr. R. Sreekumar

Head of the department History

Valedictory Address Dr. T V Francy

Principal, Maharaja's college, Ernakulam.

Special address Prof. Mariam George

Former Head of the Department of History

Report presentation Kum. Saumya P S, IIM A History

The valedictory session ended with the end discussion, led by Dr. Vinodkumar Kallolickal, Seminar co-ordinator. The programme ended with a vote of thanks by Geetha C, Assistant Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, who thanked the distinguished speakers, scholars and students from various streams who participated in the end discussion.

The seminar on 'Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalised groups: Perspectives and Strategies" provided a critique of the emergent social development discourse, and analyzes the processes and strategies of empowerment of marginalized groups in the context of globalisation, paradigm shifts in the strategy of development, initiatives taken by the state and civil society, and the dynamics of social movements and grass roots mobilizations.

**Four day International Seminar on “Industrial Relations and Human Relations in the Era of Globalization” held on 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. Nagaraju Battu, Assistant Professor, Dept. of HRM, Director, Centre for HRD, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar – 522 510, Guntur District**

The main Topic as “INDUSTIRAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION” from 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 and the theme of the seminar is possibly best summed up by Dr. Nagaraju Battu, Seminar Director IRHRG-2015.

**“Industrial Relations and Human Relations in the Era of Globalization”**

“Within the framework of globalization, there are certain emergent issues that are not only becoming recurrent, but are also coming to the force in recent discourses that pertain to Industrial Relations”.

Over the last decade there has been growing use of the term “globalization” to refer to a series of changes in the international economy. As Wade (1996) notes, globalization is normally taken to refer to a set of qualitative changes in the international economy which are associated with increases in international trade in goods and services, greater flows of foreign direct investment and the growth in international financial transactions since the late 1960s. It is on this note that the present Scenario, within the Purview of the three Principal actors of Industrial Relations (IR), sets out to explore the IR emergent issues that are becoming recurrent in both developed and developing economies and the consequences of their emergence on global IR systems. In order to achieve this objective, it begins with a discussion of globalization and the controversies about convergence and divergence of industrial relations practices, it then attends to these emergent and recurrent issues, and then it concludes by providing the common denominator that these issues bring to the field of industrial relations. The critical perspective on the relationship between globalization and industrial relations. The critical perspective on the relationship between globalization and industrial relations can be termed the divergence or industrialist approach. Industrialist analyses have stressed the importance of international level institutions in mediating and refracting common economic pressures.

The Purpose of the Four Day International Seminar on “Industrial Relations and Human Relations in the Era of Globalization” is to provide a common platform for HR Professionals, academicians, trade unions, industrialists, Research scholars and students concerned with public interest to deliberate upon the Tracks.

The Seminar set out a research agenda on Industrial Relations and Human Relations and a call for a broader approach around Sub-themes.

**Track-1:** Industrial Relations in the Era of Globalization

**Track-2:** Human Relations/Industrial Relations and Corporate Social Responsibility

**Track-3:** The growing role of Working Women in Industries

**Track-4:** Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining

**Track-5:** Employee Welfare, Social Security Schemes and Workers Participation

**Track-6:** Industrial Discipline, Disputes and Grievance Handling

**Track-7:** International Labour Legislation/Labour Laws

**Track-8:** NCL, ILO, WTO and Industrial Relations

**Track-9:** Interface with CEO/MD/GM of the Industries

The Seminar Registered a record number of eminent delegates and excellent feedback scores. The Seminar topic, the roles of the state, was addressed in particular plenary sessions on Industrial and human relations, Trade Unions, and other Industrial Laws by Keynote speeches by **Prof. V.S.P.Rao**, Dean-IBS, IFHE University, Hyderabad, **Dr. Aslam Ansari**, Chief Manager, Employee Empowerment, APSRTC, Hyderabad, **Smt. Rajani Ponnekanti**, GM-Corporate Administration, Mylan Laboratories Ltd. **Prof. P. Vijay Prakash**, Vice Chairman-APSCHE, Hyderabad, and **Sri K.S. Ramanuja Chari**, Senior Manager(HR&S), KCP Cements, Macherla, **Dr. Shaik Abdul Majeed Pasha**, Professor, ARBA MINCH University, Ethiopia.

Foreign Delegates are main highlight to the seminar. France Delegates **Mr. Jean Giround** (France), **Mrs Martine Alimeni** (France), **Dr. S. Kanaga Sambai**, Managing Director, PIPDIC and Japanese Delegates **Mr. Rajesh Pandya**, **Mr. M. Ide Goske**, **Mr. Yanagion** and **Ms. Hoshino**, **Mr. Haroild M.L. Utouh** from Tanzania, **Mr. Justine Nkundwe Mbukwa**, from Tanzania, **Mr. Davis Jason Meela** from Tanzania, **Mr. John Boamo Tlegray** from Tanzania, **Mr. Gasper Baltazary** from Tanzania, **Mrs. Ruaa Ali Khamees** from Iraq have participated.

Additional initiatives by International Seminar, aimed at increasing the capacities for research in the field, were the creation of a Industrial Relations Association, and of an Connecting Research on to increase synergies with researchers in other parts of the University. The research covers the definition of responsibilities for the bonded relations of the employees and focuses on the public Sector, Private Sectors and MNC'S. It involves interviews with respondents from industry, Academicians and Researchers. The Research Papers from the participants also disseminate research findings, and draw attention to their implications, in towards the contribution of research. Findings are also

disseminated through presentations by Seminar Staff to high-level policy and practitioner audiences, internationally.

The International Seminar on “Industrial Relations and Human Relations in the Era of Globalization” embraces the research activities of the industrial relations community at the International Level. The aims of International Seminar are to produce high quality, independent research which is critical in nature, thereby to contribute to the conceptual and empirical development of the field and to improve the information and analysis available to International and International level policy and Practitioner communities. Achieving these aims requires maintaining a critical mass of active researchers. This involves securing research funding to enable the employment of dedicated research staff and to provide research support and bought-out time for those Seminar members holding lecturing Positions.

### **Objectives**

- ❖ To Focus on the Emergent & Recurrent Issues of Industrial Relations in the Era of Globalization
- ❖ To involve Trade Union Leaders for Interaction with Seminar Participants.
- ❖ To discuss the various issues and policies related to industrial relations and the role played by various parties in industrial Relations in the Global Context.
- ❖ To understand what are the stumbling blocks involved in maintaining the industrial peace, and how these have been addressed by the corporate ways and means to get it right and avoid the usual pitfalls.
- ❖ To understand the trends and best practices in Industrial Relations, and how it can deliver value to the organization.
- ❖ To organize an Exclusive session with CEO/MD/GM of the industries.

### **Findings/Recommendations**

The International Seminar aimed to disseminate the results of develop research frameworks for new topics, Publications of papers presented, potential action plans and follow-up activities identified, Research studies on the international mobility of students presented; seek responses to the issues from the policy makers, researchers and resource persons on how to address the issues. In this framework, international learning models, strategies and best practices concerning relevant industrial relations issues such as Trade Union, Collective Bargaining, Workers Participation, and Industrial Disputes were presented and discussed. The studies was also presented and shared with the participants. The primary aim of the issues covered by the case studies.



The seminars served as a forum for CEOs to share their findings and offer policy recommendations. Discussions were made on the growth and development of women industrial issues. It also provided a platform for outreach the broader Industrial organizations. The policy experts discussed and debated issues that impact the global international industrial relations and Industrial development. Seminar topic includes how to mobilize global industrial relations and collaborate globally to boost jobs and growth and manage risks; sustain growth in advanced and emerging markets and human relations. Academicians, Research Scholars and Students value strong Industrial Relations and many benefited enormously from a few specific suggestions.

**Two day Seminar on “Reconstruction of Telangana: Issues and Challenges” held on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. A. Hari Prasad, Head & Director, Dept. of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009**

Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal organized a two-day National Seminar on “Reconstruction of Telangana : Issues and Challenges” on 06th & 07th February, 2015 in the Senate Hall, Administrative Building, Kakatiya University, Warangal. The Seminar was presided over by Prof. V. Ranga Rao, i/c Registrar, Kakatiya University. The chief Guest was Prof. M. Kodanda Ram, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Chairman Telangana Political Joint Action Committee, Prof. V. Gopal Reddy, former Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya and Palamuru Universities, Prof. T. Thirupathi Rao former Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Prof. Himanshu Roy, Delhi University and Prof. Bishnu Charan Chaudary, Berhampur University, Orissa were the Guests of Honour and Prof. G. Haragopal, National Fellow, ICSSR, New Delhi was the Keynote Addressee. In the inaugural function Dr. A. Hariprasad, Head & Director of the seminar has set forth the need and objectives of the National Seminar.

Prof. G. Haragopal in his keynote address said that the role of the present government is vital in the reconstruction of the State and fulfilling the aspirations of the people. But the civil society has to exert pressure on the government for fulfilling people's aspirations. He has also said that the people of Telangana are expecting a lot from the State government as the earlier governments have ruined their lives by adopting the neo-liberal policies and making the State a laboratory for the global economic forces like World Bank and I.M.F. Former Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu turned the State into a laboratory for the World Bank and other agencies and another former Chief Minister Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy somehow stood defiant to the World Bank and went on implementing the pro-poor policies, but he helped the multinational companies through his policies in other way.

He has cautioned the present State government which is a form of the collective aspirations of the Telangana People should not yield to the pressure of the Centre and the Global Economic forces in its pursuance of the policies and asked it to go for the alternative model of economy. He appealed to the people of Telangana to carry forward the historically-inherited spirit for the struggle.

Prof. M. Kodanda Ram, Telangana Political Joint Action Committee Chairman in his message felt that Telangana movement and its aspirations should be the base for the entire process of reconstruction of the State. The definition of reconstruction cannot avoid a reference to a statehood movement. In united Andhra Pradesh only real estate was developed while industries and agriculture were neglected in Telangana region. Such mistakes should not be repeated. He said that Telangana got a unique and alternate model of development and the government needs to work it out in fulfilling the needs of the people. Kodanda Ram added that the Universities and research scholars should identify pin-point peoples' aspirations and make the government run on those lines.

Prof. V. Gopal Reddy, former Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya and Palamuru Universities said that the government should focus on setting right the Universities in the State where he felt the academic environment had been derailed. There are no teachers and fund flow has declined drastically.

Prof. Bsihnu Charan Choudhary opined that the need for the development of the rural areas in order to achieve the sustainable development and provide employment to the people. He also added that the Telangana government had got an opportunity to fulfill the promises. Prof. Himanshu Roy of Delhi University said that the Telangana could go for the economic models of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Tamilnadu. But it must avoid the Lalu Prasad Yadav's model implemented in Bihar.

Prof. T. Thirupathi Rao, former Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University expressed that the Telangana people are expecting a lot from the newly-formed Telangana government. In this regard, the Universities should be in a position to give directions to the government. He also added that the integrated, sustainable and environmental development should take place.

Apart from technical sessions one exclusive session was conducted with the representatives of political parties. This session was Chaired by Prof. M. Kodanda Ram, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Chairman Telangana Political Joint Action

Committee. The representatives from political parties were Dasoju Sravan Kumar from Congress Party, V. Prakash, Telangana Rastra Samithi, Shekharji, Bharatiya Janatha Party, Inugala Peddi Reddy, Telangana Telugu Desham Party, T. Srinivas Rao, CPI and Katakam Yadagiri, BSP. Majority of the speakers opined that the Reconstruction of Telangana should be on scientific lines. Importantly, agriculture, industries, education, health and social sector should be the top priority of the new Telangana government.

The Seminar was well attended by a large number of resource persons across the country and there was enthusiastic participation from the research scholars and students of the university. The speakers from Delhi University, New Delhi, Berhampur University, Orissa, Osmania University and N.G. Ranga University, Hyderabad, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupathi, Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh and Other places like C.E.S.S, Hyderabad, Cotton advisory Board & Director, Chetana Society, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSD) Hyderabad attended and presented their papers.

The presentations were on wide variety of topics and in consonance with the main theme of the seminar. The seminar was attended by a large number of teachers as delegates from the affiliated colleges of Kakatiya University and the teachers from Government Degree Colleges from Telangana Region. Apart from these teachers, equally good number of research scholars working for their M.Phil, Ph.D. degrees have attended the seminar and enriched their knowledge, citizens and elite of the society also participated in the seminar. Apart from Inaugural and valedictory sessions, there were five technical sessions held and more than thirty five scholarly papers were presented by different resource persons.

The valedictory function of the two day National Seminar was held on 07th February, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. in the Humanities Building Dr. A. Hariprasad, Head & Director presided over the function. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy Director, ICSSR, Southern Region, Hyderabad was the Chief Guest for the valedictory session. He addressed on the occasion that all the political parties have emerged from the social movements in the world and as a part of the social movements, the Telangana State formation was achieved with an extraordinary social movement in the region. He also further said that the newly-formed State obviously faces problems vis-à-vis socio- economic & cultural development of the State. To find amicable solutions to these problems, the established "Social Force" would exert a pressure on the government to look into problems in the State.

Prof. Paricha, from Berhampur University, Orissa, was the guest of honour at the valedictory function. He asserted on the occasion, "the policy decision plays an important role in the reconstruction of Telangana". He also threatened that if there are no adequate policy decisions made appropriately, there would be an opportunity to misuse the available resources in the region. He further added that the barren lands can be brought into the utilization for agriculture and he emphasized that there is a need to establish an industrial corridor in the region. He also stressed that all the intellectuals would offer their suggestions to achieve the model State in the country. Prof. N. Ramaswamy, Principal, University College, Kakatiya University, Warangal also graced the occasion as a guest of honour.

Prof. G Ram Reddy, Prof. Ashok Naidu, Prof. D. Ravinder, Prof. Thirupati Reddy and Prof. Chenna Basawaiah from Osmania University, Hyderabad, Prof. Achyutananda Panda from Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bhilaspur, Chattisgarh, Dr. Krishna Murari, Delhi University, Prof. Narendra Kumar, J.N.U., New Delhi, Prof. L. Jalapathi Rao, N.G. Ranga University, Hyderabad, Prof. E. Revathi (CESS) Centre for Economics and Social Science, Hyderabad, Dr. Ramanjaneyulu, Dr. D. Narsimha Reddy from Hyderabad, Dr. V. Bhoomaiah, Palamuru University, Mahaboobnagar, teachers from affiliated colleges under Kakatiya University jurisdiction and also from Government Degree colleges from Telangana region, scholars, students, social activists were participated and presented their papers.

**National Level Seminar on "Financial Inclusion" held on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. S. Rajendran, Assistant Professor, Govt. Arts College, Paramakudi, Tamil Nadu – 625 007**

The "Financial Inclusion" is a Socially and Economically relevant topic. The "Financial inclusion" is a theme initiated by the central govt. to create Physical connectivity, Electronic connectivity, Knowledge connectivity and Economic connectivity to the Marginalised Sections of people in the Society. Financial inclusion is a technique by which the financial literacy and financial sustainability may bring into the door steps of disadvantaged groups.

**Objectives:**

The Govt. Arts College, Paramakudi is situated in the Rural area and majority of the students are studying from the low income strata family. To create these Rural Development awareness among the students and to disseminate this concept in the minds of the Academicians, Scholars and students the P.G.& Research dept. of Commerce has chosen this particular topic for this National Seminar.

### **Findings:**

The following are the major findings of the study:

1. It is observed from the Seminar that, Majority of the participants came to know about "financial Inclusion" concept.
2. It is known from the seminar, that the Rural Development and up-liftment of Rural people through this financial Inclusion was popularized.
3. It is understood that, majority of the student participants are willing and expected to organize such programmes continuously every year without fail.

### **Recommendations:**

The fund sanctioned for the Seminar was insufficient. If possible, the sufficient Amount, which means the amount claimed at the time of applying for Seminar at least may be sanctioned for the easy conduct of such program. For publication of papers the amount may be sanctioned and kindly give detailed Rules & Regulations for publication.

### **Name of Important participants:**

1. Dr. N. Balasubramanian, Former Principal, Alagappa Govt. Arts College, Karaikudi.
2. Dr. A. Gurupandi, Assistant Professor, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.
3. Dr. R. Eswaran, Assistant Professor, Arulmigu Kalasalingam University, Krishnankovil.
4. Dr. V. Saravanan, The Principal, VPM College for Women, Srivilliputhur.
5. Dr. M. Balasubramanian, Director, Evening College, Alagappa University, Paramakudi

**Two day National Seminar on "Sampling Techniques and Data Analysis in Social Science Research" held on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. K. Natarajan**

**Director, Dept. of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women, (Aff. to Bharathiar University), P.B. No.21, Gobichettipalayam – 638 476**



A two-day National Seminar on "Sampling Techniques and Data Analysis in Social Science Research" sponsored by the Indian Council for Social Science Research was

organized by the Department of Management, at P.K.R. Arts College for Women, Gobi on 20th and 21st January 2015.

Professors, Research scholars & students from various institutions and 150 faculty members & students of our college attended the seminar. The seminar consists of even technical sessions including the inaugural and valedictory sessions. Dr. K. Natarajan, Director, Department of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women welcomed the gathering. First he whole heartedly thanked the ICSSR, for having sanctioned financial assistance to conduct the two national seminars in the same academic year. Dr. S. Jayasankar, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D, Principal, Sri Vasavi College, Erode delivered the inaugural address in the First technical Session. He quoted that any social science research need original/primary data and no possibility for the lab test. Strong and elaborate literature collection is need for a good social science research. Even in olden days researches were done in history and the history was the base and pioneer for all social science researches. Dr. V. KAVITHA, Department of Management, delivered the vote of thanks in the inaugural cum first technical session.

The second technical session was started at 12.00 Noon. Dr. D. Kumaresan, Principal, Minerva College of Arts and Science, Salem was the resource person. He delivered a lecture on "Sampling Techniques and Data Analysis". He clearly stated the situation in which a particular type of sampling is to be applied. Prof. S.Vidya, Department of management was the chair person. The themes discussed were Selection of Samples and Sampling design.

The third technical session was started at 1.30 pm. Dr. K. Dhanasekaran M.A, M.Phil. Ph.D was the resource person. He delivered a lecture on data collection and data interpretation. Prof M. Ramasamy MA., Bt., Department of management was the chair person and Mrs. S. Subathradavi was the Rapporteur. Papers were presented on the themes data collection and data interpretation.

The Fourth technical session was held on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2015 at 10.00 am. Dr. R.Kalingam, Associate Professor, School of management, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry was the resource person. He delivered a lecture on Parametric and Non-parametric tests. Papers were also presented on the themes Parametric and Non-parametric tests. Dr. M. Velumani was the chair person.

The Fifth technical session was started at 11.15 am. Dr. L. Manivannan M.B.A, M.Phil, Ph.D. was the resource person. He delivered a lecture on Relational Statistics and

Descriptive Statistics. Papers were presented on the themes Relational and Descriptive Statistics. Dr. V. Kavitha Department of Management was the chair person and Ms. K. Radamani was the Rapporteur.

The Sixth technical session was started at 2.30 pm. Dr.K.Natarajan, Director, PKR School of Management was the resource cum chairperson. He delivered a lecture on Research design and Report writing. Ms. C. Roopa was the Rapporteur. Papers were presented on the topics Research design, Review of literature, Hypothesis, and Report writing.

The Seventh technical cum valedictory session was held 3.30 pm. Dr. RM. bara (Retd.) M.B.A., MPhil, PhM, Professor of Bank Management, Alagappa University, Karaikudi was the Resource cum chief guest of the Valedictory session. He delivered an inspiring speech for making the younger generation to involve in Research. Participants were distributed certificates by the guest. Prof S.Vidya read the seminar report. Feedbacks were also obtained from the participants. The two day Seminar came to an end with the vote of thanks proposed by Prof. M. Ramasamy to the ICSSR and participants.

**One day Workshop on "Review of Literature" held on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2015 Organised by Dr. B. Sandhya Rani, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad – 500 007**

The Department of Commerce, Osmania University College for Women, conducted a One Day Workshop on '**Review of Literature**' to the Researchers, both, Teachers and Research Scholars on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2015 at Prof. P. Pramada Devi Seminar Hall, Osmania University College for, Women (Autonomous) Koti, Hyderabad.

Review of literature is an essential part of any academic research project. The purpose of the literature review remains the same regardless of the research method used. It tests the research question against what already is known about the subject. Through the literature review, we will discover whether someone else already has answered the research questions. The gaps if any can be identified in that particular research area. The search is the first step. Finding too much or too little information, during a computer search session can consume untold hours. Hence, the current workshop is organized to stress on the importance of Review of Literature, making them aware of the Citation styles, create awareness and internet literacy to access information and to highlight the importance of online resources among the teachers and research scholars of various faculties in carrying on research activity'.

On 21<sup>st</sup> February 2015, the Inaugural Function started at 9:30 a.m. Prof. B.T. Seetha, Principal of our College; Prof. PrashantaAthma, Vice-Principal, Prof. K. Sivakumar, Jt Director, CP&AS, OUCW; Sri M.V. SubbaRao, I/c Head, Dept, of Commerce, OUCW graced the occasion. Prof. K. Shankaraiah, Head, Department of Commerce, OUCC & BM was the Chief Guest.

The Program was for one day with four sessions. The event witnessed the speakers giving an overview on the relevant topics of Review of Literature, followed by discussion on the respective topics. The following were the sessions:

- **Session I — Importance of Review of Literature**
- **Session II— Citation Standards**
- **Session III — Simple Techniques to Search on Search Engines  
followed by**
- **Session IV - Group Training on Review of Literature**

There were 127 participants from the different Universities of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra comprising of Faculty pursuing Ph.D, Research Scholars, Teachers from multi-discipline faculties, PG Students (Project Work is a part of their course curriculum),. The Resource Persons were Prof. PrashantaAthma, Vice-Principal and Faculty of Commerce, University College for Women, Prof. SudarshanRao, Retired Professor from the Department of Library, Osmania University and Dr. A.S. Chakravarthy, Assistant Professor, Library. Osmania University.

The participants have learnt the importance of Review of Literature, Citation Standards, the various Searching Strategies and using resources wisely. This Program had trained and enabled the participants to learn the technique of browsing, searching, retrieving the relevant and required data from the various websites including access to the UGC inflibnet resources through Osmania University website and identify the gap in the topic of their research in the Group Training Session. The participants felt confident at the end of the workshop to write the review the literature of their research topic and do the work at a faster pace.

At the end of the Sessions, in the Valedictory Function, certificates were distributed to the participants by Prof. Gaddam Laxman, Chairman, Board of Studies, OUCC& BM.



**One day State Level Seminar on "Infrastructure Development in Kodagu: Issues and Challenges" held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Dr. Thimmaiya T.D., Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics (or), Principal, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa College, Mangalore University), Madikeri – 571 201**



The Karnataka chapter of ICSSR was started in our college in the year 2007. Since the inception of Karnataka chapter of ICSSR, the Department of Economics has organised four conferences at various levels. With following themes:

- ❖ Globalisation and its impact on Indian Agriculture.
- ❖ Ancient economic doctrines and its relevance in present scenario.
- ❖ Relevance of Ambedkar's economic and social ideas in present economic scenario.
- ❖ Tourism in Kodagu: problems and prospects.

For the present state level conference we have chosen a topic "Infrastructure Development: Issues and Challenges, With Reference to Kodagu District". This topic is more appropriate and relevant in the present context as there is a close relationship between infrastructure development and economic development. The main objective of this seminar is to provide a platform to create awareness and appreciation amongst academicians, scientists, researchers and practitioners from various disciplines and sectors about the need for infrastructure development in Kodagu district. The seminar also intended to examine the regional issues in depth which will not only help in understanding the issues but also helps in providing solutions to the problems.

Though one day national conference was held at national level, it has an international significance because the conference was inaugurated by Dr.Mont Kunphommarl, Professor of Sociology, Narasuan University, Thailand. In his speech Professor Kunphommaral stressed the need of local participation in the development of infrastructure activities at grassroots level. Dr.Shivachithappa, member of state planning board, government of Karnataka has assisted to take up some of the issues of infrastructure development of Kodagu district at state planning Board and promised to render all possible help from the government side. Prof.K.Byrappa honourable Voice Chancellor of Mangalore University in his presidential remarks made comparison some of

the Asian countries like Singapore, Malaysia with India in the field of infrastructure development.

Dr.Sripathy Kalluraya, Chairman Department of Economics in his key note address stressed the need of government, private participation in the development of basic infrastructure activities like roads, electricity, irrigation and drinking water.

In the first technical session the resource person Mr. Nanda Subbaiah a leading environmentalist and social worker of Kodagu district spoke in depth about the pros and cons of Kasturi Rangan Report and its impact on Kodagu District.

In the first technical session eight papers were presented on the following fields.

- Broad framework for sustainable infrastructure development of Kodagu through knowledge management.
- Impact of NRHM on health infrastructure and IMR in Karnataka.
- Infrastructure for Micro Enterprises in Kodagu district of Karnataka
- Cal Bodies: Institutional Infrastructure for grass root level development.
- Human Resources Development in the differe Local Bodies: Institutional Infrastructure for grass-root level development.
- Human Resource Development in the differently abled in Kodagu.
- Development of Infrastructure and Growth of Kodagu District
- Infrastructure Development in Rwanda: Challenges and Socio-Economic Prospects.
- The Role of Information Technology in Infrastructure Development.

The first technical session was chaired by Dr.Kumaraswamy Associate Professor of History FMKMCC Madikeri. After the paper presentation audience were involved in healthy interaction.

The second technical session was chaired by Dr.Jayavanthanayak Associate Professor of Economics University College Mangalore. Eleven research papers were presented on the following themes.

- Infrastructure Development under MGNREGs in Kodagu.
- Kodagu and Tourism infrastructure.
- Socio-economic factors affecting infrastructure development in kodagu district.
- Social infrastructure in Kodagu district: present scenario.
- Tourism is a boon to kodagu.
- Social infrastructure development in kodagu.
- Travel and Tourism infrastructure.
- Tourism a boon or bane to kodagu.
- Green infrastructure: barriers, benefits and economic effects.
- Basic tourism infrastructure in kodagu.
- Tourism infrastructure: a case study on the multiple effects on Coorg.

For the valedictory function Dr. Sripathy Kalluraya chairman department of economics was the chief guest. We also got very good support from the local colleges, teaching and non-teaching members of the FMKC college. I once again thank ICSSR, Hyderabad for providing financial assistance to make this conference a grand success. I also anticipate the same corporation from you in our future endeavours.

**Two day National Seminar on “Emerging Trends and Challenges in Social Work Education” held on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Dr. M. Vijay Kumar Sharma, Head, Dept. of Social Work, Telangana University, South Campus, Bhiknur, Nizamabad – 503 102**

The seminar started off on 3rd March with the inaugural session after the registration. Several students and faculties from all the Universities belonging to the entire Telangana State have participated in the two day seminar and made it a grand success.

On day one during the inaugural session with the introduction about the need and purpose of the seminar by Dr. K. Rajeshwari, Chariman-BOS, Department of Social Work, Telangana University, followed by a detailed welcome speech and introduction by Dr. M. Vijay Kumar Sharma, Head of the Department of Social work, Telangana University who spoke on Challenges for the social work students

- Understand and incorporate the basic values, concepts, and methods of social work.
- Acquire and utilize understanding of human behavior and the social environment, of social policy and services, of institutional reconstruction, and of forces shaping public policy.
- Achieve competence and basic skill through study and practice in one method, or in a combination of related methods by which services are provided.
- Understand the unique features of minority and disadvantaged peoples, the significance of their problems, and of their contributions to the resolution of issues in effecting social change.
- Acquire mature and sensitive attitudes toward one's self and others, which result in becoming accountable and a disciplined helping person.

The Introductory Speech was addressed by Dr. Vanila Bhaskarn, Director, Roda Mistry College of Social Work and Research Centre, where she spoke about the history of Social Work Profession in India, how it started at Osmania University and about the generations of social work practioners.

The inaugural session for the seminar was given by the Chairperson, Prof. K. Venkatachalam, Vice Chairman of TSCHE-Telangana State Council for Higher Education. Social work is relatively a newer and socially less recognized profession, mainly because of its inability to demonstrate the ready visibility of results that follow from its practice. Though it is socially less recognized it is the newer and youngest profession in social sciences and is gaining popularity all throughout the world because of the ever increasing, social, political and economic problems. Because of the growth of the profession, there is a lot of confusion in respect of several conditions which are used while teaching in class-room, doing research in social work and practicing the profession with people in need in society. Since effective professional practice demands clarity in conditions of the varied types of concepts used, it becomes obligatory to clarify and describe them and point out the distinction flanked by similar concepts used in social work or the same concepts used in other social sciences like Sociology and Psychology from which social work has heavily borrowed.

The seminar abstracts were made into seminar souvenir and it was released by the Chairperson Prof. K. Venkata Chalam.

Key Note Address was given by Prof. S. F Chandra Sekhar, Head HR and Research, Siva Sivani Institute of Business Management Kompally where he had addressed the Social Work Professional on the matters related to Ethics in Social work, Value system in social work, changes in the curriculum, importance of field practice in social work, specialized teaching by the faculty and challenges like discipline, attendance and plagiarism.

Inaugural session was followed by lunch and in the afternoon session two technical sessions happened with presentations given by the social work professionals.

TJSS-Telangana Journal of Social Sciences, the one and only one journal in the entire Telangana State for Social Sciences and Social work was released by the Honourable Vice Chancellor of Telangana University, Shri C. Parthasarathi. The Honourable Vice Chancellor Shri C. Parthasarathi after releasing the Journal had addressed the gathering and his main speech included the following.

Social work education as a stream of higher education system is more than 100 years old in the world and grew remarkably in past decades. In India, it has already completed 75 years and celebrated its platinum jubilee in the year 2012.

The educator, who is the 'key person,' is largely responsible for the growth and establishment of the profession. Fulfillment of this responsibility depends upon the role played by the educators who are involved in training the professionals and developing knowledge for the profession. The social work educators (SWE) impart knowledge and skills to the students to develop appropriate attitude for working with people and establishing linkages between theories and praxis wisdom within the socio-economic, political and cultural context in which they are embedded. In return the social work educators are expected to develop contextual and IKB-Information Knowledge Base on their experiences to make the education more relevant.

Day two seminar started off with the third technical session where the rest of the presenters have presented their papers and this was followed by a session on Career prospects in Social work by Mr. Ajay Kumar, Team Head at Hindustan Latex, his talk is as follows.

Social work in today's world has established itself as a significant and fully fledged profession at par with any other profession. As the world is fast becoming increasingly materialistic, devoid of human sentiments and emotions, with people growing more and more self-centred, yet another global trend is becoming distinctly evident-the urge of the young lot who want to do something for the welfare of the society.

There is a great satisfaction in doing something for others, which cannot be equaled or compensated by any remunerative job. Even those working in full-time jobs want to do some social work in their spare time. It may be said that it is indeed a noble gesture to indulge in working for others or lend a helping hand to those who may not be as privileged as we are. The scope of social work is very wide. There is a dire need for people who can provide help to the disadvantaged members of the society.

There are centers for rehabilitation for drug addicts, orphaned children and people with disabilities. Counseling, both educational and psychological, are required these days by a large section of the population. There are opportunities in health care, community policing, adoption, environmental protection, culture, and so on.

The social sector consists of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and institutions providing services to different sections of society. Many are engaged in research and publishing while others are active in solving problems at the grass root level. .

Lastly, premier international organizations like WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and other international organizations with similar goals targeted at developing nations, require social workers in their developmental campaigns and projects. These organizations also pay well.

Followed by this session was the valedictory session attend by Shri Raja Ratnam, Assistant Commissioner for Transport, Nizamabad who was the Guest of Hounour and Prof. R. Limbadri, the Registrar of Telangana University who was the Chief Guest.

The Guest of Honour Shri Raja Ratnam had urged the student to put in lot of efforts and continuous hard work is the only solution to get employed. Professionals in the field of social work can find job opportunities in government community development projects. Government organizations in India offers job opportunities to social workers in tribal welfare, women welfare and child welfare programmes and these professionals can find job opportunities in other government sector organizations as well.

The Chief Guest Prof. R. Limbadri, who is the Registrar of Telangana University has stressed on Internationalization of Professional Social Work Practice. So, it is the time to redefine the mission and forms of social work and professional education to become these relevant in the new globalizing conditions.

A great potential in the development and internationalization of social work education is contained in the international projects, focused on the collaboration of universities in the field of specialists' formation. Hence the Universities have to plan to collaborate with International Universities to promote Social Work at the Global level as the Social Problems are becoming globalised.

The two day seminar concluded with the felicitations and certificate distribution.

**Two day Regional Seminar on "Partnership and Participation of Women in Decision-Making Process: The Experiences and Experiments in Panchayati Raj Institutions of AP" held on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Dr. D. Sundaram ram, Director, Orgnaised by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research in India, # Plot No.11, Sri Venkata Sai Nilayam ,Thummalagunda, Tirupati – 517502, Andhra Pradesh**

The Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), a registered professional Non-Governmental Organisation, being headquartered at Tirupati, has organized 2-day Regional Seminar on the aforesaid theme during 6 and 7 March, 2015 at Youth Hostel Conference Hall(A/C), Tirupati, as part of the International

Women's Day Celebrations. The Seminar was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

The following is the brief summary of the 2-day proceedings of the Regional Seminar:

### **INAUGURAL SESSION**

The Regional Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Agarala Easwara Reddi, Former Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad, on 6 March, 2015 at 10.30a.m. at Youth Hostel Conference Hall (AC), Tirupati, with address. Dr (Mrs) B. Vengamma, Director & Vice-Chancellor of SVIMS University, Tirupati, has delivered the Key-Note Address. Smt. N. Vijaya Lakshmi, Vice-President, TDP State Mahila Vibhagam, Hyderabad, has participated in the Inaugural Session as Special Invitee. Dr. Ch. Swarajya Lakshmi, Principal (Retd), SPW Degree and PG College, Tirupati, Presided over the Inaugural Session. Dr. D. Sundar Ram, Director of AGRASRI, acted as Co-ordinator of the Proceedings.

Delivering the Inaugural Address, Dr. Agarala Easwara Reddi, Former Speaker of AP Legislative Assembly, said that the 73rd and the 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution gave impetus to revive the PR Institutions giving due representation to women. The DWCRA programme that was started as a sub-programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1982 heralded in all round Development and empowerment of women for inclusive growth. Along with economic empowerment, it has resulted in political empowerment of women in India.

Projecting the hurdles in the finalization of women reservation bill, the former Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Dr. Easwara Reddi opines that all most all political parties are very seriously understood that if the women are enter into the political arena, the male dominance would be minimized at no time. At the end of his inaugural address, Dr. Easwara Reddi made a clarion call that the women will fight united in fulfilling their demands for political empowerment across the nation irrespective of political affiliation and put an end to the impasse on the long pending women reservation bill.

In her Guest of Honour's Address, Dr (Smt) B. Vengamma, Director and Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences Universtiy, Tirupati, argues that today we see that a few women elected panchayati raj representatives who not only are accomplishing well but also are awarded their excellence in their governance at the grassroots. For effective delivery of services to the people at the grassroots, Dr (Smt)Vengamma feels that the more and more involvement and participation of women

in decision-making process at all levels is the need of hour and the Civil Society Organisations, Women Organisations and SHG Organisations would sensitise the women about the various efforts and measures provided by the respective governments towards women political empowerment in India.

The Special Invitee Dr. K. Venkata Narayana, Mandal Parishad Development Officer, Chandragiri, said that as a result of reservation for women their participation in the political process has been ensured and they are now playing a constructive role in development and welfare activities courageously.

Presiding over the Inaugural Session of the Regional Seminar, Dr. Ch. Swarjya Lakshmi, Former Principal, Sri Padmavathi Women's Degree and PG College, Tirupati, opines that the active participation of women in decision-making demonstrates the transparency and accountability in local governance as the women elected representatives are free from the corruption and mismanagement of day-to-day administration at the grassroots, compare with male elected representatives.

## **SUMMARY OF DELIBERATIONS**

Under the below indicated Panels/Technical Sessions, 10 papers/abstracts were presented, include 13 extempore speeches delivered by senior policy makers, social scientists, panchayati raj experts, women elected representatives of PRI's, researchers, NGO functionaries and grassroots women leaders on various themes of the Regional Seminar held on 6 and 7 March, 2015 at Tirupati.

The following is a brief summary of the paper presentations in 4 Panels/ Technical Sessions of the Regional Seminar.

### **TECHNICAL SESSION - I:**

Theme: 'Role of Women Representatives in PR Institutions for Inclusive Growth in AP: Assessment and Performance as Change Makers'.

Prof (Mrs). T .Sita Kumari, Professor&Head, PG Dept. of Law, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, has presided over the Technical Session-I, as Chairperson. Shri V. Amaranadha Naidu, Vice-President, TDP Zilla Telugu Yuvatha, Chittoor District, acted as Rapporteur. Smt. N. Vijaya Lakshmi, Vice-President, AP State TDP Mahila Vibhagam, Hyderabad has participated in the Technical Session, as Special Invitee. Dr. D. Sundar Ram, Director of AG RASRI, acted as Co-ordinator of the Technical Sessions.



## **TECHNICAL SESSION - II:**

Theme: Partnership and Participation of Women in Decision-making Process as Grassroots Policy Makers: Major Experiences & Experiments'.

Prof (Mrs). G. Sandhya Rani, Member, 4th State Finance Commission of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, has presided over the Technical Session-11, as Chairperson. Ms. Sreeja, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperambudur, has acted as Rapporteur. Smt. D. Bharathi Sundar, Co-founder of AGRASRI has participated in the Technical Session, as Special Invitee.

In the second day, the Regional Seminar proceedings were commenced at 10.00 a.m. The Director of the Regional Seminar Dr. D. Sundar Ram, briefly explained the important points of the first day proceedings and the action agenda for the second day proceedings.

## **TECHNICAL SESSION III**

Theme: 'Gender Equity and Political Empowerment of Women in India: Constraints and Emerging Challenges'.

Prof (Mrs). D. B. Krishna Kumari, Professor and Head, Centre for Women's Studies, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswavidyalayam, Tirupati, has presided over the Technical Session-III, as Chairperson. Dr. P. Neeraja, Asst. Professor, Centre for Women's Studies, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswavidyalayam, Tirupati, acted as Rapporteur. Smt. K. Vijaya, Sarpanch, Dornakambala Gram Panchayat, Chandragiri Mandal of Chittoor District, has participated in the Technical Session, as Special Invitee.

## **TECHNICAL SESSION – IV:**

Theme: 'Policy Initiatives and Measures by the Union and State Govts. towards Women Empowerment in Political Institutions for Delivering Good Governance'

Dr. Ch. Swarajya Lakshmi, Principal (Retd.), Sri Padmavathi Women's Degree and PG College, Tirupati, has presided over the Technical Session-IV, as Chairperson. Dr. Ch. Lakshmana Chenna Reddy, Jr. Lecturer in Civics, S. V. Junior College, Tirupati, acted as Rapporteur. Smt. K. Prameelamma, President, District Mahila Congress, Chittoor, has participated in the Technical Session, as Special Invitee.

## **VALEDICTORY SESSION**

The Valedictory Session of the Regional Seminar was held on 7th March, 2015 at 3.30 p.m. Prof Chakravarthy Raghavan, Professor of Philosophy, Rashtriya Sanskrit

Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, presided over the Valedictory Session. Dr (Smt) G. Kuthuhamma, Former Deputy Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad, has participated in the Valedictory Session as Chief Guest, with address. Smt. K. Santha Reddy, Former Member, National Commission for Women, Govt. of India, New Delhi, has participated as Guest of Honour in the Valedictory Session. Smt P. Malathi Kumari, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Praja Parishad, Chittoor, has participated in the Valedictory Session as Special Invitee. Prof K. Venkata Reddy, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, has delivered the Valedictory Address.

Following a comprehensive review of the initiatives and efforts made by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj towards women empowerment through the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Dr. G. Kuthuhamma feels that the issue of women political empowerment has become a matter of international concern while gaining prominence in national development efforts. While discussing the concept of women and development at the national level, Dr. G. Kuthuhamma opines that it is more important that whatever percentage of reservation given to women in local bodies must be implemented to the last letter and spirit. Fifty per cent of reservations for women were necessary but at the same time, one should understand that women cannot become mere proxy for men.

Delivering the Guest of Honour's address, Smt. K. Santha Reddy, Former Member, National Commission for Women, Govt. of India, New Delhi, portrays that in the first stint, our powers were almost nil. We have to take legal course of action to get what is rightfully ours and see that 50 per cent reservation is being implemented in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Discussing the broad contours of women empowerment through political institutions, Smt. K. Santha Reddy reveals that being a women leader is no different from being a home maker. Effective time management and dedicated efforts to see the implementation of schemes is what matters.

In his Valedictory address, Prof. K. Venkata Reddy, Former Vice-Chancellor of Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, explores that enhanced percentage of reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions was welcome. Development of the society was possible only when women were encouraged in every field and gender equality was achieved. Like any family, women can professionally manage the society. However, they need to be educated and their confidence levels should go up.

Smt.P. Malathi Kumari, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Praja Parishad, Chittoor, feels that the men and women partnership at the local level, streamline the administrative system/mechanism in Panchayati Raj Institutions and transparency in

financial transaction the grassroots level, are very essential priorities and requisites, for inclusive growth and human development.

The President of the Valedictory Session Prof Chakravarthy Raghavan outlines that women political empowerment to be a matter of concern both at the conceptual and implementation levels. The involvement of women leaders in the decision-making, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the developmental programmes is important in achieving sustainable development.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

At the end of 2-day Regional Seminar proceedings, the meet has formulated the following 6 recommendations and urging the respective Governments for implementation towards the women's partnership in decision-making process:

1. Providing more space for Women in policy making bodies as Members from Grama Sabha to Lok Sabha;
2. Imparting capacity building of women in administrative skills, through training and advocacy;
3. Selecting women on par with men in assembly and parliament elections by all political parties, as candidates;
4. Bring awareness and sensitisation for SC, ST, BC and Minority Women on govt. schemes and programmes towards women empowerment, by the Civil Society Organisations at the grassroots level;
5. Drive a massive campaign against the abortions and support the birth rate of female population; and
6. Improve the literacy rate among the women in rural areas for better understanding the policy frame work in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The proceedings of the 2-day Regional Seminar were given a wide publicity by the National News Papers like The Hindu, The New Indian Express, The Hindustan Times and vernacular News Papers like Eenadu and Visalandhra. A summary of 2-days Regional Seminar proceedings were broadcasted by the All India Radio, Tirupati Kendra, as Report for 15 minutes slot.

**Two day National Seminar on "Comparative Literature in India: Contemporary Issues" held on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Dr. J. Bheemaiah, Assistant Professor, Centre for Comparative Literature, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad – 500 046**

The Centre for Comparative Literature, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad organized a two day National Seminar on "Comparative Literature in India: Contemporary Issues" during 18-19 March. 2015, **Dr. J. Bheemaiah**, Assistant Professor coordinated the national event. The Call for Papers was issued months back, which drew a huge response. Around 50 participants all over India sent their proposal for the seminar covering various aspects related to the study of Comparative literature in India. Some 25 abstracts were selected for discussions during the seminar. The Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and the University of Hyderabad extended financial support for the organization of the seminar.

The inaugural programme was conducted on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015 at 10 am in the auditorium, School of Humanities. The Dean in charge, **Prof. Panchanan Mohanty** chaired the session. **Prof. Tutun Mukherjee**, Head, Centre for Comparative Literature welcomed the participants. Dr. J. Bheemaiah, coordinator of the seminar briefly explained the concept of the seminar. **Prof. E. Haribabu**, Vice- Chancellor in Charge, University of Hyderabad graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. The inaugural address was given by **Prof. Gangisetty Lakshminarayana**, a well-known academician and former Vice- Chancellor of Dravidian University, Andhra Pradesh while the keynote address was delivered by **Prof. Ipshita Chanda**, an eminent comparatist who teaches at the Jadavpur University, Kolkata. Prof. Chanda focused on the contemporary trends of the discipline in relation to the Cultural Studies and other relevant fields.

Prior to the paper presentations, Prof. Nandini Bhattacharya of Department of English and Comparative Literature, Jammu Central University, Jammu delivered a plenary talk. It was chaired by Prof Tutun Mukherjee. Prof. Bhattacharya did a detailed study and analysis of Robert Seeley's *Ecce Homo: A Survey of the Lives and Works of Jesus Christ* (1866) and Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay's *Krishnacharitra* (1886), both written some 150 years back.

The first session on **Indian Literature** was chaired by Prof. Sachidanada Mohanty of Department of English, UoH. The presenters and papers were **Krishanu Adhikari**: "Problematizing Nation through Politics of Representation: A Comparative Study of Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Lowland* and Samresh Majumdar's *Kaalbela*", **Hina Nandrajog**:

"Refractions of the Prism: Images of the Partition of India in Selected Literature" and **Saidul Haque**: "Can there be an Anthologized Canon of Indian Literature(s)?" All the papers were well responded by the audience.

The next session was conducted on **Theorizing Comparative Indian Literature** under the chair, Prof. Shivarama Padikkal, the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies, UoH. The presenters include **Abhinaba Chatterjee**: 'The 'Indiscipline' of Discipline: Relevance of Comparative... in the Indian Scenario', **Madhanala Shaila Prasad**: "Pursuit of Comparative Literature in India and Enhancement" and **Paromita Bose**: "Global and Local: Comparative Analysis of Counter texts". All the papers were presented well and discussed by the fellow participants.

The next session which focused on **Comparative Texts** was chaired by Prof. Garima Sreevastava, the Department of Hindi, UoH. The presenters include **Nabanita Das & Avishek Rath**: 'Translation Reviews as an Unexplored Genre of Translation Studies: A Case Study of Selected Reviews of Indian Literature for the Past Five Years' and **Subbaraju M**: "Dalit and Non-Dalit Perspective: Comparing Select Telugu Short Stories". With this session the first day of the seminar ended.

The next day i.e. 19th March 2015, the session on **Comparative Folk Studies and Poetry** was chaired by Dr. Sowmya Dechamma, Centre for Comparative Literature. The presenters were **Sarani Roy**: "A Dialogue or a Monologue? The Politics of Remembering the Voices of the Folk in Colonial Bengal", **Intaj Ali**: "Comparative Methodology in the Context of Folklore Studies" and **Sreekanth Kopuri**: "Fear and Silence: A Pinteresque Discourse in Jayanta Mahapatra's Poetry". This session initiated a lot of discussion on folk and related arts and their performances.

The following session which focused on **Comparative Texts** was chaired by Prof. Ipsita Chanda, the Department of Comparative Literature, Jadavpur University, Kolkata. The presenters include **Panchali Mukherjee**: "A Comparative Literary Study of Kabita Sinha's *Eve Speaks to God* and Margaret Atwood's *Helen of Troy Does Countertop Dancing*", **Tejaswani K.**: "Time: A Comparative Study of P. B. Shelley's *Ozymandias* and Ghalib's *Bageecha-e-itfal Hai Duniya Meray Aage*" and **Vanisree M.**: "Personification of Woman in Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve* and Shashi Deshpande's *Small Remedies*". This session initiated provocative discussions involving all the presenters and audience as well.

The next session titled **Reading the Nation and the World** was chaired by Prof. RajinderKumar Dhavan. The presenters were **BaluVijayaraghavan**: "Representing Home as an Ideological Icon in the Home and the World" and **Gopinath S.**: "Autodiegetic Technique in Jane Eyre and Jasmine". With this session the formal paper presentation of the seminar got over and the next session was the valedictory programme.

The valedictory session was chaired by Prof. R. S. Sarraju, Head, Dept, of Hindi, UoH. Prof. R. Dhavan delivered his message as a special guest at the programme.. Prof. Tutun Mukherjee thanked the participants and audience. Dr. J. Bheemaiah gave convener's remarks. Then the certificates were distributed to paper presenters. A quick feedback was also taken from the participants about the seminar. The participants expressed their satisfaction at this national event. A formal vote of thanks proposed specially to **Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi** for sponsoring two speakers and others who did their support.

The two- day national seminar was concluded with a grand success.

**Two day National Seminar on "Role of LIS Professionals in Developing Information Literacy Skills in the Digital Era" held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Dr. S. Thanuskodi, Associate Professor and Head I/c., Dept. of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University, Karaikudi – 630 003**

This report provides summary of the seminar organized by the department of Library and Information Science in association with the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and Indian Library Association (ILA) a two-day National Seminar on "Role of LIS Professionals in Developing Information Literacy /kills in the Digital Era" from March 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> 2015 at 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. in the Seminar Hall of Alagappa University. The seminar brought together over 200 participants from different colleges, public libraries and universities. The seminar has handled by a team of eminent resource persons from the library and Information Science field. Most of the participants who attended the seminar were Library and Information Science Professionals, Research Scholars, students and public librarians. The seminar provided an interactive atmosphere between the / resource persons and the participants.

### **Program Perspective**

Information Literacy is the ability to identify what information is needed, to understand how the information is organized, to identify the best sources of information

for a given need, to locate those sources, to evaluate the sources critically, and to share that information. It is the knowledge of commonly used research techniques. Information literacy is critically important because we are surrounded by a growing ocean of information in all formats. Not all information is created equal: some is authoritative, current and reliable, but some is biased, out of date, misleading, and false. The amount of information available is going to keep on increasing. The types of technology used to access, manipulate, and create information will likewise expand.

Information literacy skills are used for academic purposes, such as research papers and group presentations. They are used by the information professionals on the job. The ability to find, evaluate, use and share information is an essential skill. Consumer decisions, such as which car or vacuum cleaner to purchase, are critical. Information Professionals also use these skills by participating fully in a democratic society as informed citizens by understanding issues and voting. Information Literacy is, in fact, the basis of a sound democracy.

### **Use and Objectives**

The conference provides a platform and enables interaction among nation professionals, E-learners, Digital Library Experts, Researchers, Academicians and Students, to Adopt and implement and utilise Digital libraries/computerized libraries and to shape information paradigm, to enable eloped and developing countries to bridge the digital divide through knowledge ring, to provide an opportunity to identify the strengths and gaps in the library system and to suggest new models, policies and mechanisms for reshaping the additional libraries into next generation libraries.

### **Seminar Methodology**

- ❖ Invited Talk
- ❖ Paper presentation

### **Seminar Theme and Sub-themes:**

**Main theme of the Seminar:** "Role of LIS Professionals in Developing Information Literacy Skills in the Digital Era"

**The identified broad subthemes are:**

- > Concept and Importance of Information Literacy
- > Web Resources and Learning Resource Centers
- > Information Literacy and Electronic Resources
- > E-teaching and E-learning methods and techniques
- > Building Information Repositories- Trends & Technologies
- > Knowledge Management & E-governance
- > Digital Library development and management
- > Digital Library architecture and access management
- > Digital Library services and applications
- > Digital Preservation Technologies
- > Open Source Literature and Open Educational Resources
- > Copyright issues in digital Information environment
- > Social Networking & Knowledge Sharing training
- > Relevance of Conventional Library services to Web - empowered Users
- > Marketing Strategies for Virtual Resources
- > Technological Innovations in E-publishing
- > Information Storage and Retrieval for global access
- > E-Resource management [Consortium]
- > E-resources for Science, Technology, Engineering, Management and Social Science

**Organizers of the Seminar**

- 1) Dr. S. Thanuskodi, Organising Secretary & Associate Professor and Head i/c, Dept, of Library & Inf. Sci. Alagappa University, Karaikudi.
- 2) Dr. R. Jeyshankar, Joint Organising Secretary & Assistant Professor, Dept, of Library & Inf. Sci. Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

**Dignitaries & Resource Persons**

- 1) Prof. S. Kaliyamoorthy, Convener, Vice-Chancellor Officiating Committee, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.
- 2) Prof. P. Vanangamudi, Vice-Chancellor, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai.
- 3) Dr. AnandByrappa, Global Leader, Whitney Knowledge Centre, Bangalore
- 4) Dr. B. Ramesha, Professor, Dept of Library & Information Science, Bangalore University & Secretary, Indian Library Association, New Delhi.
- 5) Prof. V. Manickavasagam, Registrar, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.
- 6) Prof. K. Uthayasuriyan, Controller of Examinations, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.



- 7) Prof. M. Nagarajan, Professor & Head, Dept, of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University.
- 8) Dr. V. Geetha, Associate Professor, Dept, of Library and Information Science, Bishop Heber College, Trichy.
- 9) Dr. R. Sevukan, Associate Professor& Head, Dept of Library & Information Science, Pondicherry University.
- 10) Dr. A. M. venkatachalam, Librarian, KSR College of Technology, Tiruchengode.
- 11) Dr. S. K. Asok Kumar, Deputy Librarian, The TN Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai.
- 12) Dr. S. Ravi, Professor & Head, LIS Wing, DDE, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 13) Dr. A. Manoharan, Guest Faculty, Dept of Library and Information Sci Pondicherry University.
- 14) Dr. K. Elavazhagan, Librarian & Chief Knowledge Officer, IIM, Trichy.
- 15) Dr. A. Thirunavukkarasu, Librarian, Alagappa University.
- 16) Dr. C. Baskaran, Librarian, Alagappa University.
- 17) Dr. P. Ganesan, Deputy Librarian, Alagappa University.
- 18) Dr. S. Kishore Kumar, Assistant Librarian, Alagappa University.
- 19) Dr. S. Raja, Assistant Librarian, Alagappa University.

### **Target Participants**

Library and Information professionals from academic, corporate, special and public libraries, conservators, IT professionals, publishers, authors, teachers, students and research scholars and also policy makers, information providers and vendors and others.

**Two day Seminar on “Effectiveness of PRIs – Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Dr. S. Rafi, Society for Rural and Eco-Development, D. No. 80/98-2, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Abbas Nagar, Krishna Nagar Main Road, Kurnool – 518002**



“Seminar on Effectiveness of PRIs-Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development” at KURNOOL District of Andhra Pradesh under Rural development discipline of ICSSR was conducted by SOCIETY FOR RURAL AND ECO – DEVELOPMENT (SRED) in collaboration with Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Hyderabad. The main purposes of the Seminar are to examine the effectiveness of PRIs in rural development, to understand whether PRIs are helpful for the holistic development of entire village, to assess whether PRIs are capable of fulfilling the basic needs, expectations and ambitions of the poor people, to estimate whether PRIs promotes equity, gender sensitivity, inclusive governance participation and sustainable development, to study of role of PRIs in health care systems, to critically examine the devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to PRIs, to analyse the role of bureaucracy and assess the impact of duality of responsibilities and controls in rural development, to study the access of services to various social classes, gender and age groups, to identify problems and deficiencies on account of duality of controls and responsibilities and suggest measures to improve rural development, to formulate an action plan for increased participation of PRIs in rural development, to document “best practices” of PRIs in rural development etc.

The Seminar was conducted successfully on 23rd & 24th March 2015 at SRED office Abbas Nagar Kurnool, Kurnool Dist. A. P. The Resource persons & Facilitators are very helpful in conducting the seminar successfully by guiding at all stages of the seminar project. We have worked with many people who have given inputs generously of themselves in success of the seminar. They are too numerous to mention but the success of the seminar belongs to them. We thank them all. Without noble help from them, the seminar would not be successful and this report would not be published/ submitted. We place on record the good opportunity provided & financial support extended by the ICSSR, Hyderabad in organizing the seminar.

This report consists of analysis of discussions & deliberations, presentations of resource persons, and outcome of the seminar, suggestions & recommendations. The analyses presented in this report are very brief. We believe this report is nice and any suggestion & corrections to improve this report are very welcome.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR

Proceedings of Day – I (23/03/2015):

1. Venue of the Seminar: SRED Office , Abbas Nagar, Kurnool, Kurnool Dist. A. P.
2. Registration: The seminar commenced on 23rd March, 2015 at 9.30 a.m. with the registration of the participants. All the participants were provided with a folder contained pen, note book, background paper, etc.
3. Welcome - Mr. Damodar Reddy, Project Director, SRED: He welcomed the Guests & Resource Persons on to the Dias and participants to the seminar.
4. Prayer Song: By SHGs Members
5. Introduction to Seminar: Mr. A. Damodar Reddy, Project Director, SRED:

He explained the need, purpose and importance of the seminar. He explained the imperative role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the context of 73rd Constitutional amendment. The main objective of the 73rd amendment was to create a new Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) system with People's participation providing good governance at grassroots level. Through these amendments a separate schedule was added to the Constitution (Eleventh Schedule) listing 29 subjects that could be devolved to the local government institutions. In this context, it is required to examine how Panchayati Raj Institutions have been performing their obligations in respect of delivery of public services. Recently, in Andhra Pradesh elections were conducted to Gram Panchayaths and shortly Municipal elections are being conducted. In this backdrop, SRED is organizing the "Seminar on Effectiveness of PRIs- Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development" at KURNOOL District of Andhra Pradesh under Rural development discipline of ICSSR.

He appealed the participants to debate and discuss on the function of PRIs and come out with concrete suggestions on effective function of PRIs.

6. Mr.Dr.M. Nagaraju, Retd Principal , Kurnool:

He presented a paper on "The importance, role and functions of PRIs in Rural development". He discussed in detail on the importance of PRIs and its role in the rural development. He opined that all rural development schemes to be implemented by PRIs for transferency. Powers particularly financial shall be delegated to PRIs for effective functioning.

(Enclosed the Paper Presented)

7. Mr.M. Srinivas,MSW Social Worker :

He presented a paper on "Importance & Relevance of 73rd Amendment in Rural development". He narrated the evolution of PRIs and need & importance of 73rd Constitutional amendment. He felt the need of implementation of the provisions of the 73rd amendment in true spirit. (Enclosed the Paper Presented)

8. Ms Radhamma, NGO,Kurnool:

She presented a paper on "Capacity Building of PRIs for Rural development". He discussed the need of capacity building trainings to PRIs. He opined that intensive training programs need to be arranged for the newly elected representatives and refresher trainings to in due course of their term. (Enclosed the Paper Presented)

9. Ms. Santhoshi, Women social Worker, Kurnool :

He presented a paper on "Functioning of Elected women representatives of PRIs". He described the functioning of elected women representatives and felt

**Two day National Seminar on "Rural Development in India: Major Issues, Challenges and Alternative Approaches" held on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Prof. C. Ganesh, Dept. of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007**



The Department of Sociology, Osmania University organized a two day National Seminar on "Rural Development in India: Major Issues, Challenges and Alternative Approaches". The thrust area of the department is Development Studies particularly rural and tribal development. The seminar theme was thus very appropriate. Further with formation of new Telangana state and country witnessing several rural policy formulations and amendments, the need for serious deliberations on various issues related with rural development was strongly felt. The seminar provided a platform for researchers, academic experts, scientists, corporate experts, activists etc., to meet and deliberate the current issues and new ideas on rural development, evaluate rural-development programs and share their experience and research findings on different shades of Rural Development in India.

Major Sub-themes of the Seminar:

1. Rural Development: Theory and Practice
2. Rural Development in India: Planning, Policies and Approaches
3. Rural Development Programmes in India: A Critical Evaluation
4. Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Challenges
5. Rural Planning, Inclusiveness and Sustainable Development
6. Alternative Strategies and Approaches for Rural Development in India.

The two day seminar started with inaugural function on 30<sup>th</sup> March. Prof T. TirupatiRao, Former Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University was the Chief Guest and Prof. Makwana, Head, Department of Sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad presided the inaugural function. The welcome Address was presented by Prof Pushpa Mary Rani, Head,

Department of Sociology, Osmania University and the seminar director. This was followed by presentation of seminar theme by Prof C. Ganesh, seminar convener and Chairperson, BOS, and Coordinator SAP Department of Sociology, Osmania University, Prof. Ganesh observed that rural development is the cornerstone of national development process and it is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian, economy. For the development planners and administrators, it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory. The policy makers in India recognize this importance and have been implementing a host of programs and measures to achieve rural development objectives. While some of the States have achieved impressive results, others have failed to make a significant dent in the problem of persistent rural underdevelopment, lie also said that agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and diary are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy. In fact the rural development and national development have common goals such as ensuring essential needs, increasing production, food and national security, environmental conservation, increasing employment opportunities, increasing incomes and reducing poverty, enhancing the living conditions, improving social investment and so on. According to Prof. Ganesh rural development has assumed a new dimension, confronting issues and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development.

After the presentation of seminar theme, Dr. P. Vishnu Dev, Seminar Director and Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Osmania University gave a detailed presentation about the Department of Sociology and its various academic and research activities.

Prof T. Thirupathi Rao in his inaugural address emphasized on historical understanding of rural development. In British rule land was concentrated on few hands. Moreover there was lack of technical knowledge and low social indicators reflected sorry state of affairs of rural development. After independence there was focus on rural infrastructural development which helped in social mobility, development of transport and communication. Democracy at grass roots level helps in people's participation facilitating rural development. However in India its potential is yet to be realized. Issues like infant mortality, open defecation, elderly issues and consumption patterns have to be looked. He expressed his annoyance on the fact that research is not being translated in to results for rural development. He concluded by focusing on need for perspective planning, seeking solutions from academicians and importance to local decision making.

Presidential remarks by Prof Makhwana highlighted that many changes have not taken place in rural culture, though Urbanization and Industrialization has brought structural changes. This has also led to loss of indigenous knowledge. He remarked that rural development plans are from ivory tower and there is no fieldwork experience.

Dr. B. Ramaiah, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Osmania University presented vote of thanks to express gratitude to all the guests, speakers and delegates. In the seminar there were four technical sessions and one symposium with three guest speakers, the symposium was chaired by Prof. G. Satyanarayana, Professor (Emeritus), Department of Sociology, Osmania University. In his opening remarks Prof G. Satyanarayana, said that several social movements have failed due to Indian social structure. Models from top have failed rural development and thus there is need for models of bottom to top. He observed that the weaker sections have themselves willingly accepted the domination of few. It is thus important to question the social reality. Rural development is such a vast subject that having a comprehensive understanding is difficult despite several research works. He said that without Sociology there is no rural development. Recalling that India since times immemorial has been the land of villages, he opined that no strategy of development will be successful if rural development is neglected, He quoted Mahatma Gandhi that India lives in its villages. Despite that there are no scientific studies on rural health, food and disease. The comprehension and multi-dimensional aspect of rural development has to be understood. He concluded that Five year plans are not social and human oriented, they are economic growth oriented. Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, caste and community politics are serious challenges in rural development.

Prof. Amarnath .R. Das. Department of Sociology, S.K. University, Ananthapuram (A.P.) in his presentation "Decades of development and persistent lags and inadequacies" opined that If villages are ruined, development cannot take place. Movements by Tagore, Gandhi and Ramakrishna mission have given invaluable inputs for rural policy and development. Initially in rural development, people's participation was not given importance; multiple rural development programmes but lacked community participation. He quoted M.S. Swaminathan that agrarian crisis has its roots in rural economy. He observed that it took more than six decade to realize that rural development requires integrated approach. He listed the need for following for rural development in his talk:

- Need for animal care and animal emergency
- Rural health and education development

- Need to address over population, resource mobilization, issues of epidemics, pollution, infrastructure development, livelihood patterns and issues of globalization
- He suggested fee strategies for rural development which included developing social consciousness, collective action, dedicated village leadership, development of agriculture, cottage and village industries, bank amenities, focusing on interdependence, taking fee services of NGOs
- The new challenges facing rural development are climatic change, protecting indigenous knowledge, decrease in biodiversity, and withdrawal of state. There is need to explore ICT for rural development, networking of farmers and super markets.

Dr. NirmalMandal, Deputy General Manager, National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG), Hyderabad highlighted fee role of ICT in helping the rural dairy farmers. He emphasized on the need for sectoral approach in dairy which was also present in Velugu project renamed as IKP. He presented challenges faced by IKP and Vijaya dairy which piloted by partnerships between institutions and the poor. He discussed in detail the interventions made which was piloted in Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts of Telangana. He said that with the help of ICT 1.5 lakh ultra poor benefitted. The smart card technology introduced as an intervention brought major change.

Mr. Nilendu Mukherjee presented a case study of Kaudipallymandal in which entrepreneurship promotion generated employment for more than 50,000 people. The entrepreneurship development model through nano enterprises lead to 36-40% rise annually in fee household income. Generic training, technical inputs, counseling, training was inherent part of the model.

In total four technical sessions spread over two days, there were total 48 paper presentations apart from symposium speakers. The technical sessions saw not only presentations from the expertise, academicians, activists but also research scholars and post graduate students. The presentations in the seminar focused on the following issues and core areas with regard to rural development:

- The impact of global policies on development and rural social structure in India
- The role of rural-urban linkages in rural development
- The achievements and challenges of space technology for rural development
- Rhetorical strategies, patterns of development and the crisis thereof
- Critical evaluation of rural development schemes

- A case study of National Solidarity programme in rural development in Afghanistan
- Role of digital communication in rural development Role of rural women in agriculture sector
- The opportunities and challenges for rural India with regard to livelihood programmes
- Gender equality for sustainable development
- Rural development programmes in North Eastern states of India
- Rural development for improving the quality of life and economic well being
- Critical analysis of agricultural development policies in India, agricultural deterioration and farmer's suicides
- Organic Farming and its prospects for rural development
- Rural and Sustainable development through education (Case Studies from Karimnagar and Karnataka were presented)
- Role of rural industrialization for rural development Role of Mission Kakatiya in rural development in Telangana
- Issues of Cleanliness and sanitation in rural India
- Role of Science, Technology and communication in sustainable rural development
- Role of NGOs, SHGs, social workers, ICDS and UNICEF in rural development in India
- Indira Kranthi Patham and women empowerment in Telangana state.
- MGNREGS and its role in generating rural employment and poverty alleviation
- Rural health. Nutrition and reconstruction

The valedictory of the seminar was on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015. In the valedictory function detailed seminar report was presented by Prof C. Ganesh seminar convener, he summarized the various themes and highlights of the presentations made in the two day seminar.

The valedictory function had Prof G. Krishna Reddy, Director, ICSSR (SRC) as Guest of Honor in his address he highlighted the role of political democracy for rural development. He emphasized that Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a critical role to play in rural development. He made several contrasts in pre independent and independent India's rural development approach. However there is a serious need to enhance the grass root participation.

Prof T. Krishna Rao, Principal, University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University presided the valedictory function. In his presidential remarks he



focused on problems of rural Telangana and suggested the need of coming together of academicians, researchers and activists to ensure holistic development of not only rural Telangana but also rural India.

The valedictory also witnessed address by retired senior teachers of the department who shared their insights and experiences. Prof. G. Satyanarayana, Prof P. Kamala Rao and Prof SunandaPande also expressed their satisfaction on the seminar deliberations and encouraged the department to take up such themes in future endeavors also.

The Valedictory concluded by vote of thanks by Dr. Vinita Pandey, Assistant Professor (C), Department of Sociology, Nizam College. Osmania University.

I would be appropriate to conclude by making very specific observations derived after deliberations from the two day seminar. Rural development requires participators and integrated approach. There is a serious need to explore bottom to top approach for developing rural India. Rural development in India cannot take place in isolation and therefore there is need to also focus on allied factors and agencies which plan and implement the various policies.

**One day National Seminar on “Make in India – Prospects and Challenges” held on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 Organised by Prof. L. Gandhi, Head of the Department – MBA, Sankara Institute of Management Science, (Aff. To Bharathiar University), Sankara Educational Institutions, Sankara Campus, Saravanampatty, Coimbatore – 641 035**



Sankara Institute of Management Science, Coimbatore organized a one day national seminar on the theme “Make in India – Prospects and Challenges” sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi on 13.03.2015. 45 papers were received from across the length and breadth of India and as many as 60 delegates participated in the seminar.

Prof. L. Gandhi, Head of the Department welcomed the delegates and the chief guests. Dr. P. Murugesan, Dean- Academics delivered the felicitation address. The seminar was presided by Mr. ManoSakthi Masilamani, Chairman, Zenith Medical Equipments Inc, Coimbatore. In his presidential address, Mr. Masilamani highlighted that persistence is the need of the hour for achieving success, specifically to “Make in India” concept as India is clinched in the hands of western influence, with the LPG policies of the government. Mr. Masilamani congratulated the delegates on their ideas to be brainstormed to enrich the concept of “Make in India” a way of living among Indians.

Dr. Thomas T. Thomas, Director, Guruvayurappan Institute of Management Science, Coimbatore was the chief guest for the seminar. In his inaugural address, Dr. Thomas recollected the fact that India was well known since historical times for manufacturing and inventions. India was a country that had a rich heritage of innovative products. Dr. Thomas felt that in the midway during the British rule and hence thereafter, Indians were influenced by Western culture and products that we have reached a point now where we rely too much on other nations for our goods and services. It is in this scenario that our Prime Minister had thought to revive Indian skill and efficiency with the concept of “Make in India”. Hence Dr. Thomas advised the delegates to brainstorm on all possible ways to strengthen Indian manufacturing and independence in production of goods and services.

The seminar comprised of four technical sessions on the following themes :

- Session I was on the theme “Make in India: Challenges and scope – HR, Marketing, Social and others”, chaired by Dr.R. Krishnamurthi, Corporate Trainer and Faculty, Mentor, IMPACT, Coimbatore. The delegates discussed and deliberated on the HR challenges, Marketing challenges, infrastructural challenges and entrepreneurial challenges in the path of Make in India.
- Session II discussed the theme “Make in India: Policies, schemes, and Innovations”, chaired by Dr. C. Vellaichamy, Head, Department of Cooperation, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore. Research papers deliberated on the policies that would help “Make in India” viable and innovations that could enhance the productivity and market for the goods and services under the scheme of “Make in India”. Role of governmental agencies and funding institutions were also discussed to make the concept a success one.

- Session III on the theme “Make in India: Significant Aspects from Major Sectors” brought out the various dimensions to Make in India from sectors like agriculture, industry and services. The session was chaired by Dr. R. Ganapathi, Assistant Professor, Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi. Agricultural innovations, use of ICT, industrial benchmarking were some of the areas deliberated from sectors on “Make in India”.
- Session IV chalked out the “Make in India: Challenges and Role of NGOs, and MSME” chaired by Dr. R. Chandrasekaran, Director, MBA, Karpagam College of Engineering, Coimbatore. Papers highlighted the various challenges that would arise in the path of “Make in India” for entrepreneurs and the government. Delegates also discussed the role that NGOs and MSMEs of this country can play in creating awareness and practically implementing “Make in India” a reality in the long run.

The seminar deliberated as many as 45 papers with interactive question and answers and discussions. Dr. R. Chandrasekar delivered the valedictory address. Dr. Chandrasekar congratulated the organizers for selecting a novel topic suitable to the current scenario for the seminar. He also appreciated the endeavours of the delegates in identifying dimensions and challenges that would arise in the path of “Make in India”. Prof. K.P. Radhika, conference co-ordinator proposed the vote of thanks.

### **Research Methodolgy Course for SC/ST PhD Research Scholars**

Six day “**Research Methodolgy Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D. Research Scholars**” held on 23<sup>rd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 Organised by ICSSR-SRC Hyderabad

1. Introduction
2. About the Workshop
  - 2.1. Participants
  - 2.2. Resource Persons
  - 2.3. Themes Covered in the Workshop
3. Brief Summary about Inaugural Function
4. Day-wise Summary of the Technical Sessions
5. Brief Summary about Valedictory Function

Annexure A - Six day Programme Sheet  
Annexure B - List of Resource Persons

#### **1. Introduction**

The objective of the workshop is to impart knowledge and skills and build the research capacities of the research scholars. Covering the various aspects of research methodology in the disciplines of Social Sciences, would definitely help the research scholars to feel confident and carry out their research work successfully. Mixed method

was followed in the workshop for dissemination of knowledge and skills among the researchers i.e., lecture followed by interaction and analysis of data using IBM SPSS and hands-on training on SPSS

## **2. About the Workshop**

A Six Day Workshop on Research Methodology course in social sciences for SC/ST Research Scholars was organized by ICSSR-SRC from 23rd to 28th February 2015 at Conference Hall, Osmania University Guest House, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC was the Director of the workshop. Prof. B. Balasawamy, Department of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University and Dr. G. Nagaraju, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad are the Co-Directors.

The workshop was conducted in 21 sessions during the six days (a detailed programme schedule is enclosed in Annexure A). Apart from the above, three post dinner sessions were conducted during 24-26 Feb 2015 at Osmania University Guest House. A tea break of 15 minutes was given between two sessions in the morning and afternoon. A lunch break of an hour was provided.

**2.1. Participants:** A group of 29 SC/ST Ph.D. scholars' participants attended the workshop from three universities in and around Hyderabad and came from 14 disciplines namely: a) Psychology ; b) History; c) Sociology; d) Social work; e) Anthropology; f) Management ; g) Education ; h) Political Science ; i) Public Administration ; j) Communication and Journalism ; k) Economics ; l) Social Inclusion ; m) English, and n) Commerce. Active participation of the Ph.D., scholars in the workshop is worth praising. In fact, active participation of the participants created a very good academic environment.

**2.2. Resource Persons:** Success of any such program depends upon the resource persons. Careful selection of the experienced resource persons from various social science disciplines from the universities in and around the Hyderabad and from other universities of southern region and their effective styles of teaching benefitted all the participants. The resource persons were drawn keeping in mind the disciplinary backgrounds of various participants and they are from the following disciplines: a) Philosophy b) Psychology c) Sociology d) History e) Education f) Commerce g) Political Science h) Library & Information Science i) Communication and Journalism j) Anthropology k) Education l) Regional Studies m) Cultural Studies n) Management Studies, and o) Development Sector (Annexure B)

## **2.3. Themes Covered in the Workshop**

The entire Workshop has been organized as per the Programme Sheet ( Annexure A) given to the Research Scholars on the first day. The themes in different sessions were carefully selected to suit the purpose. The Programme Sheet of the workshop has covered the following themes of Research Methodology. The content of the course included the following themes:

- Philosophy of Social Sciences
- Philosophy in Social Sciences: Contemporary Issues
- Evaluation of Western Philosophy and Social Science Research
- Framing of Research Problem and Making of Proposals
- New Trends in Social Science Research
- Historiographies of Marginalized groups
- How to do Review of Literature in Social Science Research
- Referencing in Research
- Data Sources, e-resources
- Perceptions of Marginality in State Policy

- Round Table on Studies in Marginalised Groups
- Methods of Data Collection
- Methods of Quantitative Research
- Methods of Qualitative Research
- Introduction to Data Analysis IBM SPSS
- Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Analysis Using IBM SPSS
- IBM SPSS-Hands on Experience

### **3. Brief Summary about Inaugural Function**

The first day of the six day intensive workshop on Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D Scholars, organized by the Indian Council of Social Sciences, Southern Region Centre commenced at 10.00 AM on 23rd February, 2015 with an inaugural session presided over by Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director ICSSR-SRC. **Prof. S. Galab**, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Hyderabad, was the Chief Guest for the occasion. Prof. B. Balaswamy, Department of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University extended a warm welcome to the dignitaries, the participants and all those who were present for the Inaugural programme.

Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad, in his opening remarks to the participants explained the objectives of the workshop. He then requested the participants to make use of the opportunity to discuss, exchange the views and clarify their doubts with the resource persons on different aspects of social science research methodology in the process.

Prof. Galeb, in his inaugural address focused on the needs of present day social science research. He mentioned about the significance of formulation of research problem and theoretical building which helps in understating causes-effects and predictions in research. He then said that research should be grounded on the solid theory and also dwell upon the policy implications. He explained about the role of research in policy making and emphasized that research should give different choices to the policy makers. He then explained the importance of construction of logic in research to prove or disprove a thing. Prof. Galeb, emphasized that the workshop should deliberate upon two important aspects a) Interdisciplinary concept of doing research and b) to integrate the qualitative and quantitative survey methods/approaches emanate from different disciplines and also deal with epistemological and philosophical of foundations of methodologies.

The inaugural session ended with a vote of thanks by Dr.G.Nagaraju, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad. There were four sessions on the first day including the inaugural.

### **4. Day-wise Summary of the Technical Sessions**

#### **Day-1 (Monday, 23 Feb, 2015)**

##### **Session-I**

Following the inaugural session, there were three technical sessions on the first day. The first lecture was delivered by Prof. V. Sudhakar, Department of Education, English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU) on the "Philosophy of Social Sciences". He began his discussion with explaining about the dominant research traditions that are in vogue in our universities. He then discussed about the philosophical assumption that underlie those traditions and also explained about the problems with these traditions. He also talked about the difference between natural science model and social science model. He

then explained about the concepts like Epistemology, Ontology, Ontological argument, Paradigm, hermeneutics, Double hermeneutics and so on. He also explained about how cognitive structure and social conditions play an important role in knowledge construction process in any given society. While explain about the way we look at the reality, Prof. Sudhakar talked about three different philosophical viewpoints, a) reality outside which need to be discovered b) reality you cannot discover but it is a social construction which is influenced by socio, cultural and political context, and, c) Reality is subjective in nature and there is nothing like social construction. He then raised important questions on the existing dominant epistemology such as: What is valid knowledge. Who standardizes this knowledge? Who formulates the standards of knowledge? He went on explaining about how these fundamental questions have generated a widespread debate or a crisis in social science disciplines and questioned the existing dominant epistemology. He emphasized on the importance of understanding the philosophical assumptions of existing practice before we criticize it. He also emphasized on the importance of experience as source of knowledge production and asked the research scholars to gear up to integrate the qualitative and quantitative models in such a way that one should go closure to experience.

## **Session -II & III**

After lunch The Second and Third Technical Sessions were commenced and it was up to 5:30 PM. The broad theme for the two technical sessions is "Framing of Research Problem and Making of Proposals". There were there speakers on the board for these two sessions namely Prof. K. Stevenson, Dept. of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University ; Prof. B. Balaswamy, Dept. of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University; Mr. Sashi Kumar, Yugantar, a Hyderabad based NGO. The session started with the individual presentations of the three speakers and followed by a general discussion on their lectures.

The first presentation was delivered by Prof. K. Stevenson on how to write a research problem and where to start with regard to a research topic. What are research problems that can be researched and what are the essentials of a researchable problem were discussed in detail as well as where to go, where to search for information, What are the sources, what is that required to shape a particular research problem and how to translate research problems into research questions or objectives were also focused upon.

The second lecture was delivered by Prof. Balaswamy on how to write a Research Proposal. He explained about aspects like feasibility, relevance, contemporariness that play an important role in shaping a good proposal. He then explained about the different components and structure of a good research proposal. He imparted a thorough understanding about different components of research proposal namely Introduction, Review of literature, Hypothesis, Statement of the problem, Aim and objectives, Methodology, chapterization, References, Budget Estimate Plagiarism so on.

The third lecture by Mr. Sashi Kumar was more of interactive in nature and it was the group activity by choosing a small research problems and how to go about with that research problem through a class room exercise. The Participants were asked to divide into groups as per their disciplines and identify a research problem that can be analysed. The topic 'Approach of bride parents towards a Marriage proposal in modern era' was taken as a research problem. Define the research problem, formulation of Research problem, Theoretical perspective, Review of literature, Hypothesis, Research questions, objectives, methodology, chapterization were discussed in detail while analyzing the above research problem. The participants were enthusiastically interacted upon during the session.

## **Day-2 (Tuesday, 24 Feb, 2015)**

### **Session -I**

On 24th February 2015, the Second Day of the Seminar the fourth Technical session was commenced at 9:30 AM and it was conducted up to 11:15 AM.

The second day of the workshop started with a lecture by Prof. S. Mallesh, Vice Chairman Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE) & Department of Philosophy, Osmania University delivered the talk on "Evaluation of Western Philosophy and Social Science Research". Prof. Mallesh started his discussion with a brief introduction on what is knowledge and Philosophical foundation of knowledge. He then explained about how knowledge systems evolved in the west by referring to three important stages namely a) Natural Philosophy upto Sophist b) No Man's land – emergence of Christianity to the modern period up to renaissance, and c) No gods land – from renaissance to till now. He elucidated on the important questions that were dealt with by various scholars during these stages. He also explained about the role of common sense and mans reflection on the natural world in shaping the research questions.

### **Session -II**

The second session in the morning was handled by Dr. R. Srivatsan from Anveshi, a Hyderabad based NGO on "New Trends in Social Science Research". He elucidated on how the research is useful in questioning the existing dominant positivist traditions. He explained how one can explain the phenomena in a better ways by questioning the existing dominant traditions. He then explained about the Fact and Value dichotomy in doing research by referring to the important works of Gunnar Myrdal and Hillary Putnam. He ended his talk by saying that the Research should be committed to the better way of life and not for policy recommendations.

### **Session – III & IV**

The sixth and seventh technical sessions were combined together with the broad theme "Historiographies of Marginalised groups". The session commenced at 2:00 PM and it was up to 5:30 PM. Three important speakers were invited to deliver lectures on the above theme namely Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana (Retd.), Department of History, Osmania University, Prof. Bhangya Bhukya, Department of History, University of Hyderabad, and Dr. Venkatesh Naik, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy chaired the session and introduced the speakers to the participants.

The first presentation was delivered by Prof. Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana on the concept of Marginality and made a detailed presentation on the origin and evolution of the subaltern studies. He explained about the how imperialist historiography, nationalist historiography and to Marxist historiography approaches fail to adequately address the question in Indian social science research. He then explained about how the classical Marxist historians are obsessed with the 'class' and class analysis. He then elucidated on the entire trajectory from subaltern historiography to Dalit historiography by referring to the historic works of Ranajit Guha and Gail Omvedt. He also explained about the role of subaltern historiography in re-interpretation of the history by taking into account the Dalit, Bahujan as a frame of reference. He emphasized on the importance of understanding the class and caste dynamics in social science research.

Prof. Bhangya Bhukya was the second speaker of the session and his main focus was on Ethno history and its role in writing the subaltern history. He started his talk with citing the importance of knowledge generation through the ethno history methods in liberating the downtrodden from subordination and discrimination. Different categories in ethno history namely ethno linguist, ethno archeology, ethno anthropological, ethno ecological were discussed as well as the role played by these categories in constructing the history of marginalized groups was also discussed upon. He then explained how the question of objectivity in oral history is dismissed with the

Postmodern approaches by scholars like Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida and how they proved that the speech is dynamic. He emphasized that the ethno history through the oral traditions or oral history methods is very important for construction of the history of downtrodden or marginal groups. He also explained how one needs to relate their research with the present reality and engage with reality by using the ethno history methods.

The last speaker of the session was Dr. Venkatesh Naik and he explained about the three dominant methodologies namely positivism, interpretative/hermeneutics and critical theory and also discussed in detail the approach used in the above three methods. He then explained about how the positivist kind of understanding is problematic in social science research and emphasized on the need for interdisciplinary kind of research in the present day context. He also highlighted the importance of fact Value dichotomy and the mind and body dualism of Rene Descartes in social science research.

### **Day-3 (Wednesday, 25 Feb, 2015)**

#### **Session – I & II**

The third day of the workshop was devoted to thorough understanding of the statistics and statistical analysis using SPSS software. While the overall theme was divided into four sessions, the first two sessions in the morning were conducted on the theme “Introduction to Data Analysis IBM SPSS” and “Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Analysis Using IBM SPSS” respectively. Dr. Ravindranath K. Murthy, Dept. of Psychology, Osmania University, Hyderabad delivered VIIIth and IXth technical sessions in the morning and discussed on Descriptive Statistics: Measurement of Central Tendency, Dispersion, Skewness, Kurtosis, Regression and Correlation and measurement and Statistical Inference: Point and interval estimates, Parametric and Non Parametric Test (Chi-Square, Test of Differences, Significance and Freedom) Analysis of Variance and Co-Variance.

#### **Session – III & IV**

The first two sessions in the morning formed the theoretical base for the afternoon's session on SPSS. In the Xth and XIth technical sessions Dr. Ravindranath K. Murthy focused on Data Analysis using IBM SPSS version 20.0 and demonstrated different Parametric and Non Parametric Inferential statistics using IBM SPSS software. The last two sessions in the afternoon of the workshop was on hands-on training on IBM SPSS version 20.0. Dr. Murthy began the session with a recap of statistical methods and introduced the delegates to IBM SPSS, research organisation, data cleansing and data validation. He demonstrated in such a way that even the beginners could use SPSS confidently and interpret data with ease. He then explained the process involved in creating file on SPSS and was patiently guiding all the participants to understand all the steps. He introduced technical language useful for data entry as well as various applications available by using SPSS. He also explained how to define variable in the SPSS Package. He then gave dummy data to the participants and explained them as to



how to analyze data using appropriate statistical test based on nature of the data and sample background. Overall, SPSS sessions conducted by Dr. Murthy were very beneficial for all the participants and they also greatly enjoyed the sessions.

#### **Day-4 (Thursday, 26 Feb, 2015)**

##### **Session – I & II**

Prof. S. V. Satyanarayana, Department of Commerce, Osmania University, took over the first and second sessions on "Methods of Quantitative Research". In the first session his focus was on the 'Descriptive statistics' and the following session was on 'inferential statistics'. The two sessions guided the participants in the context of the different type of statistics used for interpreting data. He started the first session explaining the concept of descriptive statistics and how they are useful in organizing and summarizing the information thereby simplifies the comprehension of a group's characteristics. He then deliberated upon various types of descriptive statistics used for organizing data and summarizing the data. He explained the various uses of tables and graphs in organizing data and the uses of central tendency and variation in summarizing the data. Taking simple examples, he was able to bring in the clarity to understand the application of descriptive statistics to make the data organized and take it to a better level of understanding. In his second session Prof. Satyanarayana dwelled upon Inferential Statistics. He explained about the different types of quantitative and qualitative research techniques. He then discussed about probability sampling and non-probability sampling that are being used in quantitative and qualitative research respectively. He also explained about the important concepts in sampling distributions. The concepts like Probability, Sampling Error, hypotheses were discussed as well as types of hypotheses, examples of Research and Null hypotheses, Steps in the Hypothesis Testing Process, errors in hypothesis testing were also discussed upon.

##### **Session – III**

Prof. Arun K Patnaik, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad handled the first session in the afternoon on "How to do Review of Literature in Social Science Research" His main focus was on field based study or empirical study in the sense that what kind of review of literature need for conducting an empirical study. He explained about steps to be followed in selection of review of literature keeping the research questions in mind. He then explained about the four important functions about the review of literature namely a) relate the review of literature to your research questions b) Need to identify what is stated/ known in the literature and what is not stated in the literature c) Focus on areas of controversy and confrontations d) identify the questions that needs further research or identify some limitations. He further discussed in detail the problems that arise while doing review of literature and also discussed on how to classify the literature.

##### **Session – IV**

The second session after the lunch was conducted by Prof. George Varghese, Department of Philosophy, Manipal University on 'Philosophy in Social Sciences: Contemporary Issues'. He focused his entire discussion on his recent paper published in Economic and Political Weekly titled 'Rethinking social sciences humanities in the contemporary world". Tracing to the entire genealogy from early Greek philosophy through 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and post 19th century he explained all the theoretical frameworks as well as methodological orientations that are being followed by Indian social scientists comes from western tradition and rooted in western problematic. He explained about how the entire research we do, practice, variations, permutations and combinations in some form or other, the whole question has to be placed or rooted in western context. He emphasized that in parallel to that we need to gear up to situation

and develop our own theoretical frameworks and methodologies which suits to our cultural context. He further explained that this is only possible in social science and all other disciplines like science and medicine there is nothing like Indian science but there is only Indian way of doing it.

#### **Day-5 (Friday, 27 Feb, 2015)**

##### **Session – I**

Day 5 began with a session by Prof. M. Channa Basavaiah, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, on 'Organizing and writing the Research Report'. He started his lecture with explaining how to organise the information and structure it for presenting the findings of the study once research data have been collected, tabulated, and analysed. He then explained about how to structure the research report in consistent with the writings in particular field of study. He also explained how to structure the report as per the style requirements of particular journals. He then broadly discussed about seven research report writing patterns that are being followed in the disciplines of social sciences and the humanities namely: 1. indirect pattern 2. direct pattern 3. chronological pattern 4. spatial pattern 5. analytical organization 6. comparative pattern and 7. ranked method. Later, he explained that in general research reports contain at least eight to ten parts or sections. Subsequently he explained about different sections of the research report. He further explained about the format for Endnotes, Footnotes, and In-Text Citations about citation styles in research writing and also discussed about the APA and The Chicago Manual of styles of referencing.

##### **Session – II**

The second lecture, after tea break, by Prof. S. Sudarshan Rao, Department of Library & Information Science, Osmania University, was about "Data Sources, e-resources". He started the session with citing the importance of Social Science Data and how and where to look data sources. He also discussed about various advantages and disadvantages of using Primary and Secondary data. He imparted a thorough understanding about the process of search and retrieval, methods of searching Databases, documentary Sources, electronic data base, digital library, government websites. He then pointed out the importance and scope of different government data sources: the ministry of statistics and programme implementation- example NSS, The planning commission of India, Reserve bank of India, National family health survey (NFHS), the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, The India Environmental Portal, Indian council of social sciences research (ICSSR), National council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Institute for studies in industrial development (ISID), Indira Gandhi institute of development research (IGIDR), Asian Development Bank, World bank E-library, International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations children's fund ( UNICEF), Social Science Open Access Repository ( SSOAR), International Monetary Fund ( IMF) e-Library, Research Papers in Economics and References.

##### **Session – III & IV**

The afternoon session was the Round Table 'on Studies in Marginalised Groups'. There were four speakers for this round table session namely Prof. Muzaffar Assadi, Department of Political Science, University of Mysore, Prof. Sheela Prasad, Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad, Prof. D. Ravinder, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, and Prof. K. Satyanarayana, Department of Cultural Studies, EFLU. Prof. Muzaffar Assadi, Department of Political Science, University of Mysore was the first speaker of the round table on 'studies in Marginalised Groups'. He started the session with explaining how the social sciences in India are heavily loaded

with the western paradigms and how we end up with a confused state of affairs by failing to understand the Indian realities from our own perspectives. He also discussed about how the western social science is completely covered with utilitarian aspects and mathematical models and hence by following those models, how we are unable to understand the social reality from the perspective of the social categories i.e marginalized/subaltern. He then explained how one needs to contest and critical about the western methods by adopting alternative methodologies to understand the social context/reality. While referring to Rajani Kothri's works on social movement/identity politics/civil society activisms, he emphasized the need for deconstruction of the politics of methodology in the Indian context. He also emphasized on the need to develop an alternative methodologies to understand those categories which have not been enlisted, left out, pushed to the corner, marginalized and those new methodology not only recognize the presence of different marginalized categories and also authenticate/legitimize voices of the marginalized categories. Prof. Sheela Prasad, Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad, was the second speaker in the round table. She started her talk with raising two important questions a) How does one explain the absences, exclusions in our mainstream curriculum today?, and b) How does one research plurality, difference, marginality, exclusions and so on?. She explained how some of our own personal experience, day to day lived experience do not figure significantly in our main stream curriculum namely concerns of Tribals, Women, Dalit, Minorities, other sexuality etc.,. On the other hand, she also explained how the mainstream training in social sciences is only equipping us to look for similarity and homogeneity and does not allow us to pick out difference. She also highlighted that the biggest challenge for social science today particularly in the Indian context is how one study difference, plurality, marginality, exclusions does and so on. She then explained that the study of any difference is a process of unlearning of what all you studied from the main stream learning which only equip us to look for similarity and homogeneity. She emphasized that we need to have a different gaze or lens to see the social reality, difference, marginality, exclusion and so on. She then explained about the contribution of the feminist perspective/approach in this direction. She also discussed how the feminist research has given new set of methods to social sciences, cultural studies, humanities and also the pure sciences that allow us to ask research questions very differently from mainstream accepted thinking. The third speaker in the round table was Prof. D. Ravinder, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, who focused on major methodological framework i.e experience as a framework referring to Kancha Iliiah's book titled 'Why I am not a Hindu'. He explained how this book gave confidence to all Dalit Bahujans to adopt a new methodology i.e experience as a framework to look into social reality. He then explained how the focus of organic intellectual writings i.e Dalit and Bahujan is more of subjective, ideological and political than objective and requested all the participants to take up the issue of non Dalits especially the OBCs for their research. The last speaker of the round table was Prof. K. Satyanarayana, Department of Cultural Studies, English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), who focused on Dalit critique of main social sciences referring to the Sharmila Rege's booklet titled "Dalit studies the pedagogical practice claiming mere than little space in academia" wherein she made a distinctions between the a) colonial knowledge and b) the nationalist knowledge. He explained how Dalit knowledge system / discourse does not figure anywhere in this binary between the colonial and nationalist knowledge which Sharmila calls as a third space. He explained about how the mainstream social sciences are obsessed with western perspective and the problems associated with that approach. He also explained how the mainstream upper caste elite sociologists have been indianised the western perspective to reinforce the dominant brahminical view of the world. He then explained how this knowledge is not useful to any marginalized sections. He further discussed referring to M.N.Srinivas work on how caste as an important object of sociology jumped out of sociology and goes into society thereby leading to various forms of social movements and identity politics in India.

## **Day-6 (Saturday, 28 Feb, 2015)**

### **Session – I**

The first lecture on the sixth day was delivered by Prof.V. Sudhakar, Department of Education, English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, on "Methods of Qualitative Research". He started with defining what a qualitative research is and how its methods rely heavily on 'thick' verbal descriptions of a particular social context being studied. He then discussed about the Qualitative Research approaches by terming it as 'interpretive research' explained how this approach incorporates the participants meanings, inductive in nature without any hypothesis, subjective and how it acknowledge the interaction between researcher and the participants. By referring to the works of Emile Durkheim (Positivism) and Max Weber (Interpretivism), he explained about the difference between Qualitative and Quantitative and their epistemological assumptions. He then explained how making a choice commits one to a particular way of understanding social science, and studying human beings. He also discussed about the main preoccupations of qualitative research and Qualitative methods. He then imparted a thorough understanding and philosophical orientation of the qualitative methods namely historical research, grounded theory, ethnography, phenomenology, case study, symbolic interaction, ethnology, action research, ethnomethodology and so on.

### **Session –II**

Dr. C. Raghava Reddy, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, handled the second session on the sixth day on "Methods of Data Collection". He started the session with citing the importance of Formulation of research problem, Data collection and Data analysis. He then explained about what are concepts, operationalization of concepts and steps in operationalization. By referring to Bryman's (1988) work, he also explained the Phases of research namely Theory, Hypothesis, Data collection, Data analysis, and Results. He also discussed about Units of analysis as well as about four kinds of variables namely nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio. Selection of the perspective, Objectives, Research design, Instruments of measurement, Instruments of data collection, primary and secondary Sources of data were discussed as well as Qualitative and Quantitative research methods were also discussed upon.

### **Session –III**

The afternoon session commenced with a three presentations on "Perceptions of Marginality in State Policy". The main objective of this session was to go into the trajectory of policy where it used to be generic and moved from generic to specific in the last sixty seventy years and to understand what are the methodologies and frameworks that come in the way in shaping this kind of trajectory. The first speaker of this afternoon session was Shri. Kaki Madhava Rao, IAS (Retd.) who focused on the question 'How the policy maker looks at the marginality and marginal groups?' He explained the link between the policy processes and politics in detail. He also explained about the politics that are taking place in policy circles and the helplessness of the policy maker in taking decisive thing and how the real power is wielded by the legislatures, ministers. Citing the examples from Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh, he explained how the civil servant has become a pawn in the hands party in power and how the neutrality of the civil servants has started getting deteriorated with seeking favours from the party in power. He also explained how the four organs judiciary, legislature and executive, and media have been failed in addressing the problems of the marginalized groups. He calls for the fifth organ that is people /social movement to hold the government to accountable and this fifth organ should hold the other organs for accountability. He

emphasized that the Constitution is the real policy making document. He also emphasized that the policy makers should uphold the spirit of our constitution and strives for formulating the policies which provides the marginal people with an equal access to resources and opportunities and which also reduces the inequality, concentration of income and resources.

The second speaker of the session was Mr. Mallepally Laxmaiah, Centre for Dalit Studies, Hyderabad, who focused on 'the perception of the policy towards the marginal sections'. Tracing through the journey of Indian politics, democracy, governance, he explained that except the constituent assembly debate, there is no other document to understand the aspirations of the poor and marginal people so systematically. He also explained how the policy perceptions of the successive governments both at the national and state level are mainly based on political parties' ideology to grab the votes and there is no bothering about poor and marginal people. He explained in detail about politics of patronage and explained how the political purpose is the main motive behind the special provisions that are being offered by the successive governments. He briefly explained how Ambedkar used to gather information and statistics systematically to put his argument forward. He then emphasized that the real task of any research scholars to the expose the myths created by the government, create consciousness among the people and change the perceptions of the government as to how they are going against the principles laid down in the constitution

The last speaker of the session was Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC and Department of Political Science, osmania University. Prof. Krishna Reddy while reflecting on the Shri. Kaki Madhavarao's talk, explained how separation of bureaucrats from the political power is not adequate to understand the whole policy making process. Reflecting on the Shri. Mallepally Laxmaiah's talk, Prof. Krishna Reddy explained that the making of special provisions is not a new kind of thing in India. Further he emphasized the importance of understanding the change in the target of special provisions from the pre globalised era of welfarist regime to the market economy. When the governments made the special provisions before the globalization it was more of general sense, whereas in the post globalization the patronization has been targeting some specific groups. He also emphasized that it is very important here as a methodological tool to understand why it is more of target specific in the market economy. Later, Prof. Krishna Reddy briefly discussed about the evolution and genesis of social exclusion framework. By tracing through evolution of social exclusion concept in the west, he explained how in the policy thinking, the economic is given primacy over social when dealing with marginal groups like dalit, women, Tribal, minorities and so on. If a Dalit poor experiencing poverty or being denied of education, he explained that it is not just because of lack of incomes or lack of infrastructure in case of education, but it is more because of the social disability, the social kind of denial. He then explained how the dalit being social is recognized, but the economic is given primacy over social, when provisions are made and thus the infrastructure becomes primacy for any denial of provision in the case of marginal sections. He emphasized that it is very important methodologically when we try to understand how the policy is getting specific to specific social groups. He also explained how the policy table is bringing some kind of competition among the inequalities by referring to the 11<sup>th</sup> 5 year plan document and sachchar committee documents. He also explained how there has been a great change in the vocabulary in addressing the marginal groups in last thirty or forty years and how we have moved from the words like exploitation, oppression, discrimination, injustice to terms like 'exclusion' which though talks about those specific denials or forms of denials, but the danger is that it puts all the excluded groups into one basket. He also explained about how Sub plan is important, provisions are important, but emphasized that it should be geared or directed towards the distribution of resources. He also discussed how the regional autonomy movements are getting prominence in the present day context and also explained how unlike class, the regional autonomy does not demand

the marginal groups to give up their specific locations and how they can come together while holding on to their specific claims and demands.

## **5. Brief Summary of the Valedictory Function**

Valedictory function of the Six-day Research methodology workshop in social sciences for SC/ST PhD Scholars started at 3.00 p.m. in the Conference Hall, Osmania University Guest House, Osmania University, and Hyderabad. Director of the workshop *Prof. G. Krishna Reddy* (Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC), Co- Directors of the workshop *Prof. B. Balasawamy* (Department of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University) and *Dr. G. Nagaraju* (Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad), Dignitaries like *Prof. Haribabu*, (Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad) and *Prof. Haragopal*, (Former-Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad) were present during the function. *Dr. G. Nagaraju* Welcomed the dignitaries for the valedictory session.

*Prof. G. Krishna Reddy* Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC delivered presidential address. He talked about the need for providing workshops and special training programs for marginalized sections. She also explained how ICSSR is helping students by various ways in their pursuit of doing good quality research works. She requested all the scholars to make use of the resources available to them and to produce high quality research papers. He briefly explained about the themes covered in the workshop by different resource persons. During the valedictory function the participants have given a chance to come up with their feedback about the workshop. Many of them came forward and gave their feedback about the workshop. Some of them stated that the post dinner sessions/discussions were very useful and also the sessions on SPSS. All the participants stated that they have been immensely benefitted by attending the workshop. They promised that they will make use of this knowledge in their research works. They thanked the ICSSR-SRC for their effort to conduct a highly beneficial workshop on research methodology. After the feedback session, two dignitaries gave their talk.

Chief Guest, *Prof. E. Haribabu*, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, while addressing the participants focused on changing dimensions of social science research and the challenges there in. He also advised the participants to equip themselves with the necessary skills and capabilities. He explained how social sciences have enormous role to provide inputs to policy making and also to theorize what is happening in the society. While explaining how society and culture are dynamic entities, ever evolving, he emphasized that it is the responsibility as researchers to gear up to the situation and need to explain as to why these changes are taking place. He then discussed in detail about the entire research process starting from the formulation of a research problem, choosing a perspective, using concepts, hypothesis, research questions, data collection, use of statistics, data analysis, how to relating the findings to the perspective or hypothesis and so on.

*Prof. Haragopal*, delivered the valedictory address focused on two challenges in social sciences research a) How do you quantify the qualitative variables in social sciences?, and b) Objectivity in social science research?. Reflecting on the first question, he explained how in social sciences all the variables tend to be qualitative when we deal with human beings. He explained how unlike in natural sciences, the predictability is very difficult in social sciences as we deal with human being who is in constant motion, and hence he stressed that the quantification become very problematic in human problems. In this context he referred to the Albert Einstein article "Why socialism" wherein he stated that studying social/economic laws is far more difficult than studying the physical laws. He also explained how somehow we are trying to equip ourselves through the research methodology course despite the fact that quantification is very difficult. He then explained how the research methodology workshops are very useful in building the capacity of research scholars and enable them to use the statistical tools to quantify. While referring to the second question i.e objectivity in social science research,

he referred to the work of Gunnar Myrdal "*Objectivity in Social Research*" wherein he stated that "objectivity is not possible and objectivity is not desirable". He explained how with the emergence of Dalit and subaltern scholarship and questions they raised thereof have challenged the western methodology of objectivity and how the subjectivity has become the source of knowledge. He then explained about the major debate going on in social science research around whether experience become source of knowledge or not. He concluded his talk by saying that though subjectivity becomes an asset, the subjectivity itself is not knowledge. He further explained how in case of marginal groups, the subjective knowledge will be useful in formulating the research, asking question, asking a right type of question, collecting the data and search for certain transformation and change in the society, changing the order so that the society becomes more humane, caste free, hierarchy free, egalitarian.

After the Valedictory talk, the dignitaries distributed the certificates to all the participants. Following, vote of thanks was given by **Prof. B. Balaswamy**, Department of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University.

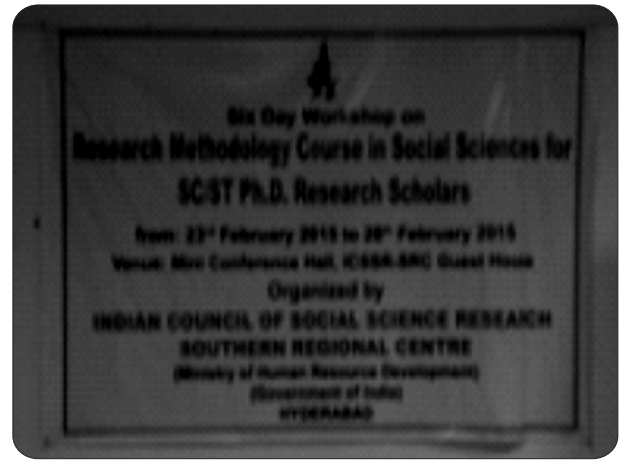
## **Annexure- B**

### **Resource Persons**

All Sixteen (16) Resource Persons, with good expertise in their research from various social science disciplines were invited to deliver the lectures ( list of the resource persons is provided in Annexure II).

#### **List of Resource Persons**

Prof. Ghanta Chakrapani, Chairperson, TSPSC  
 Mr. Sashi Kumar, Yugantar  
 Prof. E. Hari Babu, Vice-Chancellor, HCU  
 Prof. G. Haragopal, Dept. of Pol. Sci, HCU, Hyderabad  
 Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Registrar, Osmania University  
 Shri. Kaki Madhava Rao, IAS(Retd.)  
 Prof. S. Galab, Director, CESS  
 Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana (Retd.), Dept. of History, OU  
 Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC  
 Prof. Bhangya Bhukya, Dept. of History, HCU  
 Prof. B. Balaswamy, Dept. of Communication & Journalism, OU  
 Dr. Venkatesh Naik, CSSEI, EFLU  
 Dr. G. Nagaraju, Dept. of Sociology, HCU, Hyderabad  
 Dr. Ravindranath K Murthy, Dept. of Education, OU  
 Prof. S. Mallesh, Vice Chairman TSCHE & Dept. of Philosophy, Osmania University  
 Prof. S. V. Satyanarayana, Dept. of Commerce, OU  
 Dr. R. Srivatsan, Anveshi, Hyderabad  
 Prof. Arun K Patnaik, Dept. of Pol. Sci., HCU  
 Prof. K. Stevenson, Dept. of Communication & Journalism, OU  
 Prof. George Varghese. K. , Dept. of Philosophy, Manipal University  
 Prof. M. Channa Basavaiah, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University  
 Prof. S. Sudarshan Rao, Dept. of Library & Information Science, OU  
 Prof. Sheela Prasad, Centre for Regional Studies, HCU, Hyd  
 Prof. Muzaffar Assadi, University of Mysore  
 Prof. D. Ravinder, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University  
 Prof. K. Satyanarayana, Dept. of Cultural Studies, EFLU  
 Prof. V. Sudhakar, Dept. of Education, EFLU  
 Dr. C. Raghava Reddy, Dept. of Sociology, HCU  
 Mr. Mallepally Laxmaiah, Centre for Dalit Studies





Six day **“Research Methodolgy Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D. Research Scholars”** held on 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 Organised by ICSSR-SRC collaboration with Arul Anandar College (Autonomous, Karumathur, Madurai – 625 514

The Six Day Research Methodology course in social sciences for SC/ST org ICSSR-SRC: Indian council of Social Science Research- Southern Region Centre (Hyderabad) at Arul Anandar (Autonomous), Karumathur, Madurai- College 625

514. The six day course has been directed by Prof. G.Krishna Reddy, Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC, and Co-Directed by Dr. S. Lourdunathan, Head, Dept of Philosophy, AAC, and Coordinated by Dr. Arul Prasad, Dept of Rural Development Science, AAC. Thirty (30) Ph.D, SC/ST Scholars from various States participated in the course. A Total number of 24 sessions were held during the six days and four post dinner sessions on 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> March 2015 at Carmel Residence.



The content of the course included the following themes:

- ❖ Introduction to social science research
- ❖ Types of research
- ❖ Theory and research
- ❖ Quantitative research data analysis
- ❖ Research designs Data Collection & Sampling
- ❖ Steps in the Research Process Paradigms methods & tools of data collection
- ❖ Qualitative research
- ❖ Understanding review of literature
- ❖ Referencing and Bibliography Documentation of the sources
- ❖ Data analysis (relational & multivariate analysis inferential)
- ❖ Project Proposal and report writing
- ❖ QUESTIONNAIRE AND SCHEDULE and PRA methods
- ❖ Introduction to SPSS Hands on SPSS o Ethics in Social Science Research



### List of Resource Persons

Prof. E. Haribabu Vice Chancellor University of Hyderabad	Prof. G. Krishna Reddy ICSSR –SRC – Director Osmania University Hyderabad
Prof. C Lakshmanan Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai - 600 020	Shashanka Bhide, Madras Institute of Development Studies Chennai - 600 020
Dr. Lalitha Subramanian Assistant Professor, School of Youth Studies and Extension and Coordinator, RGYND, Chennai	Dr. Selvaraj Arulnathan SJ, Head, Research Unit Indian Social Institute,, BANGALORE- 560 046
Mr. Kadhi, (Vincent raj) Evidence (Ngo) Madurai	Dr. Julius Cesar Dept of Commerce St. Xaviers College,, Palayamkottai,
Prof. John Joseph  Head, Dept of RDS, Arul Anandar College, MDU	Dr. Arul Prasad, Head, Dept of RDS, Arul Anandar College, MDU
Dr.S.Iyyampillai, Political Science, MKU	Dr.R.Kannan, Head- Department of Sociology, MKU
Dr.Antony Raj, Director-Ambedkar Academic and cultural academy	Dr.Rajkumar, Asstistant Professor in future Studies,
Dr.Muthu Madurai Kamaraj University	Dr. S. Lourdunathan Head, Dept of Philosophy, AAC
Dr.Basil Xavier SJ, Assistant Professor in Philosophy, AAC,	Dr.S.Xavier. Dept of Sociology, Loyola College, Chennai
	Prof. Raveender, University of Hyderabad

Day – 1: Inauguration: the six day workshop on Research methodology course in social sciences for sc/st Ph.D scholars was inaugurated by Prof.E.Haribabu, Dept. of Sociology and centre for knowledge culture and innovation studies, university of Hydrabad. The chief guest address was on Social science research: Epistemology, approaches and techniques. The resource person focused on What, How, Why and what will be the research: he highlighted the goals of research which would lead to knowledge generation on physical, natural and social world. Also he added about the empiricist theory of

knowledge (inductive method of knowledge) and the rationalist theory of knowledge (deductive method). He quoted Thomas Kuhn's work (1962,1970) argued that scientific knowledge grows by revolutionary shifts in paradigms not in a linear fashion as argued by rationalist-empiricist philosophers. Discontinuous growth of knowledge was due to revolutionary shifts in the paradigms. The possibility and desirability of a single paradigm in social science: related to



value judgments. He briefed the Traditions of research in social sciences like Positivist- rationalist, Interpretative and Historical materialism. He conclude his speech with a short note on the research designs, formulation of research problem, how to operationalize the concepts understood, the types of data analysis and interpretation with qualitative attributes. Prof/ Lakshmanan took over the second and third session



who elaborated on different types of social science research and he shared his experience in undertaking filed based research. His sharing was remained to be highly motivational and in-depth.

PROF. G. KRISHNA REDDY, Hon. Director, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, Southern Regional Centre and Professor of Political Science, Osmania University shared his view and knowledge on the policies and schemes for the welfare of SC/ST students(PG, M.Phil, Ph.D) and faculties(Full time in Aided/Self-financing institutions) Hyderabad

Day -2: Dr.S.Iyyampillai, Professor of Political Science, MKU, was the resource person for the day to handle topics like Research designs and Sampling techniques. Prof. Iyyampillai gave a brief note on the meaning, types of research designs like Fundamental or Basic Research, Applied Research, Action Research, Descriptive Research, Experimental and semi-experimental research, Co-relational research, Case study, Exploratory research and Ethnographic research. He told the participants about sample size calculator available in website, then explained the concepts of sampling error, Negative relation between sample size and the magnitude of sampling error; Positive relation between sample size and non-sampling error. The participants enquired on the non probability sampling technique which was cleared by the resource person with suitable examples.



Dr.R.Kannan, Head - Department of Sociology, MKU was the resource person to handle the second session of the day on "Coherency writing of research papers and articles for journals. The session started with explanation on quantitative and qualitative research models, the data collection tool to be used by

the researcher for the above said models. The importance of Chapterisation in writing research proposals like the introduction chapter should be in order viz. introducing the topic from global perspective to the local and then the research issue; the coherence in review of literatures ; methodology have to include statement of the problem, research setting, research design, sampling, tools of data collection and analysis of variables. The resource person concluded that the research paper writing needs to be either of the theoretical interest of the researcher or the substantial interest on the current issues.

The last session of the day two was on techniques of field work – Action research presented by Mr.Kathir – Director, Evidence Trust, Madurai. Mr.Kathir briefed his agency's activities like addressing and finding facts in the atrocities against Dalits and the problems encountered by his team. It was a lively session as the resource person narrated the attacks on dalits at Paramakudi, Thamirabarani and

Dharmapuri. He advised the scholars to be proactive and use presence of mind in obtaining the information from the interviewee. He closed his presentation with a note that action based research was questioning the system rather than following it blind folded as the fact finder enter the field with a perspective of seeking justice to the victims.



Day – 3: Session 1 by Dr.Antony Raj, Director-Ambedkar Academic and cultural academy spoke on Field based research appraisal. The resource person quoted the books of C.Wright Mills and Peter Bercker; the dalits were born with PhD (Poverty, hunger, Discrimination). Research involves theory based the researcher's predictions or explanations; review of literature is understanding and understand variables of previous works; to do the field based research the researcher should understand the village political structure, caste and has to be clear with dependent and independent variables; objectives should be clear and precise; while writing report use active voice with concrete words, avoid repetition of the words and there should be linkage between sentences and paragraphs. To conclude Dr.Antony briefed the concept of Triangulation. Session 2 by Dr.Rajkumar, Asstistant Professor in future Studies, MKU on techniques of field work highlighting the data collection strategies. The decision on strategies depends on What – *numbers or stories*, Where - *environment, files, people*, Resources and time available, Frequency of data collection and Intended forms of data analysis; Rules for Collecting Data include use multiple data collection methods, use available data, but need to know - how the measures were defined , how the data were collected and cleaned , the extent of missing data and how accuracy of the data was ensured; must collect original data – Substantiate - Pilot study, be sensitive to burden on others, pre-test, establish procedures and follow them , maintain accurate records of definitions and coding and verify accuracy of coding, data input. The researcher has to use Structured Approach When - have a large sample or population, know what needs to be measured, need to show results numerically, need to make comparisons across different sites or interventions; Use Semi-structured Approach when - conducting exploratory/descriptive work, understanding, themes, and/or issues, need narratives or stories, want in-depth, rich, – backstage|| information and seek to understand results of data that are

unexpected. The characteristic of the data collected need to be relevant, credible, valid and reliable. The approaches to data collection are Quantitative approach -Data in numerical form, can be precisely measured (age, cost, length, height, area, volume, weight, speed, time, and temperature), Harder to develop and collect and Easier to analyze; Qualitative Approach - Data that deal with description, Data that can be observed or self-reported, but not always precisely measured, Less structured, easier to develop, Can provide "rich data" — detailed and widely applicable, is challenging to analyze and usually generates longer reports . Obtrusive data collection methods that directly obtain information from those being evaluated (e.g. interviews, surveys, focus groups); Unobtrusive data collection methods that do not collect information directly from evaluates (e.g., document analysis, Google Earth, observation at a distance). To conclude Triangulation is to Increase Accuracy of Data, Triangulation of methods is collection of same information using different methods; Data Collection Tools (Participatory Methods, Records and Secondary Data, Observation, Surveys and Interviews, Focus Groups, Diaries, Journals, Self-reported Checklists, Expert Judgment, Delphi Technique, Brainstorming, Participatory Method involve groups or communities heavily in data collection (Examples: mapping , transect walks, seasonal calendar)

Session 3 by Dr.Muthu on theory and research with an introduction on research, hypothesis, conceptual / operational definitions, process, the link between theory and research through Deductive Model – research is used to test theories and Inductive Model – theories are developed from analysis of data. She briefed on the concept of theory, types (macro, micro and meso), role of theory in research (Delimitation of Study - Any phenomenon may be studied from different angles ex: cooperative society; Conceptual model - A researcher selects a priori a few facts from the theory and develops conceptual structure of their interrelationships for the proper formulation of the selected problem; Summarization; Uniformity; Prediction; Gaps in Knowledge ), Contribution of Research to Theory - Research initiates Theory, Research tests an existing theory, Reformulation of an existing theory, Research refocuses theory and Research clarifies theory; Theory may enter in to a research study in different ways by - suggesting a problem for study, Giving a hypothesis to be tested, Providing a conceptual model for delimiting the scope of the study, Helping in selection of variables or identification of data to be collected and Making research findings intelligible. The resource person quoted some sociological theories (FUNCTIONALISM , Conflict theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict Paradigm), women studies related theories (Feminist Legal theory, Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism) social work (ATTRIBUTION THEORY, Social Learning theory, EMPOWERMENT THEORY) Liberal Theory and SEARCH THEORY.

Session 4 on ethno ethical perspective in research by Dr.Basil Xavier SJ, Assistant Professor in Philosophy, AAC, MDU focused on ethnographic research and triangulation design of research. The types of observations like sympathetic, detached and detailed were used in triangulation method. The reasons for violating ethics were purely for personal development. If the researcher do not follow the seven dishonest behavior( plagiarism, fabrication, non publication of data, faulty generation of data, data

gathering, poor data storage, misleading authorship and sneaky publication) listed by the resource person then the ethics were support by him. The day ended with a Post Dinner session on Sharing of



Research experience done by  
Mr. Kadhira and Dr. S.  
Lourdunathan.

Day – 4: Session 1 on introduction to statistics by Mr.S.Xavier. the researchers were told about nominal and ordinal variable, how to frame

objectives, how to formulate hypotheses based on objectives, test applied to test hypothesis and the application of parametric and non-parametric test to analyse data, introduced SPSS software. He explained the data view and variable view in the excel sheet and how to enter raw data, the steps to correct the wrong entries, to calculate frequency tables and graph representation for the data.

Session 2 on Qualitative research by Dr.Selvaraj which is a evidence based research. The resource person gave a short note on research meaning, types of qualitative research, ideas generated from which sources, reviews, research design in qualitative study. He detailed on experimental research design and sampling, sampling error, sample size, testing of hypothesis and data analysis (measurement of central tendency), and finally ethics followed by the researcher.

Session – 3 &4: Descriptive Data analysis by Mr. Xavier elaborated the on data analysis using SPSS. He explained on when to choose a chi-square, t-Test, Non-parametric test and non parametric test to analyse the ordinal / ranking/ continuous variables. The test used to two independent groups, comparison of several groups, to test the difference between paired observations and how to identify the normality were clearly explained Mr.S.Xavier with hand on training with the SPSS software.

Day – 5: The first session of the fifth day of the workshop was about An approach to Analysis o poverty dynamics presented by Shashanka Bhide, Madras Institute of Development Studies. His presentation was based on his work. The participants were made to Understand the extent and Nature of Poverty by highlighting the drivers, maintainers and interrupters of poverty. Poverty could be understood from the studies which had shown that many of the non-poor enter poverty due to ill health, disasters etc., those who were stuck in poverty are commonly multi-dimensionally deprived and India has had no official national level panel data for tracking poverty. The chronically poor were landless or near- landless who have had higher dependency burden and illiteracy and depended on wages. Therefore, the chronically poor are critically dependent on improvement in wages. The resource person concluded from his tgree decades of work on poverty as

Significant prevalence of CP but in relation to total sample, there was evidence of some decline, the prevalence of Temporary Poverty was greater and suggests evidence of new entrants into poverty or temporary exits and Assets were the key interrupters of chronic poverty; so the

village level infrastructure and non-farm jobs as reflected in the importance of urban population in the neighborhood .



Next session was by Dr.M.John Joseph, Associate Professor, Department of Rural Development, Arul Anandar College (Autonomous), Madurai. Dr.M.John Joseph detailed the concepts with much learner centric way even a lay could understand to do a research of his own. His presentation covered the titles like meaning of research in the field of sociology, philosophy, economics and gender studies to give a clear understanding by the scholars of different field; the process involved (identification of research problem based on two criteria, sources of research problem, need of literature review in problem formulation, identification of variables and its classification, meaning of attributes, objectives framing based on variables, tools and techniques of data collection, sampling and its types, processing of raw data and software available other than SPSS, report writing) by quoting an example of construction of Dam which involves the social, economical, political and environment aspects having the research process in itself.

7

Session on PROBLEM FORMULATION IN RESEARCH by Dr.S.Lalitha, **Assistant Professor** School of youth studies and extension, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. In her session she briefed about meaning of research problem, problem in identifying the research problem, the problem identified should be Researchable and Manageable, There must be some doubt in the mind of a researcher with regard to selection of alternatives – with regard to efficiency , Ascertain actual facts (systematic procedures); Find out uniformities of relationship between classes of social variables, originating research questions need to be of descriptive facts, dealing with adequacy of concepts, relating to empirical generalization, dealing with observed patterns of social organization and their consequences. Formulation of research problem revolves around 4 Ps - **People** – Individuals, organizations, groups, communities;

**Problem** – Issues, situations, needs, associations; **Program-** Satisfaction, consumers, service providers and

**Phenomenon** – Cause and effect relationship. The criteria a researcher has to follow in formulation of research problem includes Interest, Magnitude, Measurement of Concepts, Level of expertise, Relevance,



Availability of Data, Ethical Issues, Research equipment, Finances. The steps involved in formulation of research problem are IDENTIFY the broad area of interest in your professional field, DISSECT the broad areas into sub areas, SELECT a sub area with the process of elimination so that you can arrive in an area of interest, RAISE RESEARCH QUESTIONS to find answer through research study, FORMULATE OBJECTIVE – General and specific questions, ASSES feasibility of fulfilling objectives within the time frame, resources and the expertise at your disposal and DOUBLE CHECK to ensure all the resources for undertaking the study. She concluded her presentation that problem formulation is the most important step in the research process, it is the foundation to

build the whole study, must follow sequential pattern and it's a continuous process. On 7<sup>th</sup> March evening the participants visited Madurai Meenaksi Temple guided by Prof. Arul Prasad.

Day 6: First session was on measurement scales by Dr.M.John Joseph, Associate Professor, Department of Rural Development, Arul Anandar College (Autonomous), Madurai. Dr.M.John

Joseph detailed the types of variables depending on measurement of scales like Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio. Degree of freedom, measurement of correlations, associations and relationship; How to Choose Variables to Specific Statistical Tests - Parametric Statistical Test

(One Sample t' Test, Independent Sample t' Test, One-way ANOVA, Pearson r and Simple Linear Regression) and Non-Parametric Statistical Tests (Chi-square). Multiple regressions. Morning sessions were completely on SPSS training on the above said concepts of analysis of data. This day was really very exhaustive as the participants were so much involved in find the result using the statistical analysis.

Valediction: Valedictory session was preceded by an evaluation of the six day programme and Prof. Raveendran from Hyderabad provided the valedictory address, and Dr. Xavier Vedam SJ, Principal, Arul Anandar College, presided over the function. The ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. S. Lourdunathan, who thanked the ICSSR-SRC and the College Management, Resource persons, and Participants for a fruitful course of Social science research methodology supported by ICSSR-SRC. The Participants shared their evaluation stating that the course has been systematically organized providing good hospitality and care of the participants.

#### **Research Methodolgy Course for SC/ST PhD Research Scholars**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Programme</b>	<b>Director of the Programme</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>	<b>Dates</b>
1.	Six day "Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D. Research Scholars"	Prof. G. Krishna Reddy, ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad	Rs. 3,27,503/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015
2.	Six day "Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D. Research Scholars"	Prof. G. Krishna Reddy Honorary Director ICSSR-SRC in collaboration with Dr. S. Lourdunathan, Arul Anandar College (Autonomous), Karumathur, Madurai - 625 514	Rs. 2,99,343/-	3rd to 8th March, 2015



**Financial assistance for organizing seminars / conferences / workshop / conventions / symposiums and training programmes**

As stated above, the ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre has been continuously providing financial assistance for organizing them oriented seminars / conferences / workshop / conventions / symposiums and training programmes both at the university / college and institutes of the southern region. During the year 2014-15 the Centre sanctioned grant to the following departments / institutes of the region for holding seminar/ workshop etc.

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Amount Sanctioned	Dates
1.	Two day National Seminar Cum Workshop on <b>"Quality Assurance in Teacher Education: Trends and Challenges in India"</b>	Dr. A.J.A. Raja Kumara Amirthagowri, Principal, Loyala College of Education, Loyola College Campus, Sterling Road, Nungabakkam, Chennai – 600 034	Rs. 40,000/-	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014
2.	Three day Conference on <b>"Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Social Justice Conference"</b>	Dr. D. Balakrishna, Assistant Professor, NALSAR University of Law, P.B. No. 1, NISA Hakimpet, Justice City, Shameerpet, R.R. District, Hyderabad – 500 078	Rs. 50,000/-	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014
3.	Two day National Level Seminar on <b>"Enhancement of Quality Perspective in Teacher Education"</b>	Dr. S. Soma Sundaram, Principal, Mohamed Sathak Dastagir Teacher Training College, Collectorate Complex, Pattinamkathan, Ramanthapuram – 623 50	Rs. 40,000/-	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014
4.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"LIS Education in India through ODL: Prospects and Retrospect"</b>	Dr. G. Saroja, I/c. Head, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Prof. G. Ram Reddy Marg, Road No. 46, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad – 500 033	Rs. 40,000/-	29 <sup>th</sup> and 30 <sup>th</sup> May, 2015
5.	Three day National Workshop on <b>"Science for Social Justice"</b>	Dr. P. Venkateswarlu, Organizing Secretary, Jana Vignana Vedika (Telangana), B-4, F-2, HIG, Baghlingampalli, Hyderabad – 500 044	Rs. 50,000/-	22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> June

6.	A Book Release Function, Titled " <b>Sapthapadi</b> " written by Sr. A. Muthanna, Library Assistant, University Library, Osmania University	Dr. S. Yadagiri, University Librarian (I/c.), In Collaboration with, ICSSR – SRC, Osmania University, Hyderabad	Rs. 4380/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2014
7.	Two day Seminar on " <b>Status of Social Sciences Past and Present</b> " ICSSR-SRC's Collaborative Programme to promote Social Science Research in Local and Urban areas	Prof. G. Chandra shekhar, Dept. of Mass Communication, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nalgonda – 503 322	Rs. 75,000/-	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> July, 2014
8.	One day Symposium on " <b>Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in Reconstruction of Telangana State</b> "	Dr. S. Upender Sastry, Principal, Dept. of Economics, C.K.M. Arts and Science College, Desaipet, Warangal – 506 006	Rs. 20,000/-	6 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014
9.	Two day National Seminar on " <b>Commodity Derivative Trading in India – Issues and Concern</b> "	Prof. Laxman Gaddam, Chairman, BOS in Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 40,000/-	7 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014
10.	Two day Workshop on " <b>Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Humanities</b> "	Prof. A. Karunaker, I/c. Director, Osmania University for International Programmes, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 35,000/-	7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014
11.	<b>Librarian Day Celebrations – 2014</b>	University Library, In Collaboration with ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University	Rs. 3639/-	12th August, 2014
12.	Two day Seminar on " <b>Strategies Issues in Business and Economics (SIBE – 2014)</b> "	Prof. E. Suresh Kumar, Director, District PG Colleges, Dept. of Business Management and Dept. of Economics, District PG College, Siddipet – 502 103, Medak	Rs. 40,000/-	27 <sup>th</sup> and 28 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014
13.	Two day National Seminar on " <b>Scenario of Social Sciences in Higher Education –</b>	Dr. B. Kavitha, Lecturer in Political Science and Dr. V. Vijaya Lakshmi, Lecturer in History, Pingle Govt. College	Rs. 50,000/-	8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014

	<b>Issues, Challenges and Suggestions"</b>	for Women, Waddepally, Warangal – 506 370		
14.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Two Decades of Economic Reform in India – Problem and Perspectives"</b>	Dr. R. Naga Jyothi, Lecturer in Commerce, J.M.J. College for Women, (Private Aided-Minority Institution), Morrispet, Tenali – 522 202	Rs. 40,000/-	10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
15.	Two day Workshop on <b>"Emerging Trends in Commerce Education"</b>	Dr. B. Sabitha, Dept. of Commerce, Keshava Memorial Institute of Commerce & Sciences, (Aided College), 3-5-199/A1, Hari Vihar Colony, Narayanguda, Hyderabad	Rs. 40,000/-	15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
16.	One day National Seminar on <b>"Social Rejuvenation through Corporate Social Responsibility"</b>	Dr. M. Vasan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, K.S. Rangasamy College of Arts and Science (A), Tiruchengode – 637 215	Rs. 20,000/-	20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
17.	Three day Workshop on <b>"Emerging Trends in Financial Markets"</b>	Prof. P. Adi Lakshmi, Dept. of Business Administration P.V.P. Siddhartha Institute of Technology, Kannuru, Vijayawada – 520 007	Rs. 40,000/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
18.	Three day International Conference on <b>"Sustainability of Digital Libraries (ISCDL -2014)"</b>	Dr. N. Rupsing Naik, Organizing Secretary, University Librarian I/c, University Library JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 085	Rs. 40,000/-	25 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
19.	Two day Workshop on <b>"New Entrant Lecturers in Commerce"</b>	Dr. K. V. Ramana Murthy, Lecturer in Commerce, Vijaya Nagar College of Commerce, Vijaya Nagar Colony, Hyderabad – 500 057	Rs. 50,000/-	27 <sup>th</sup> and 28 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
20.	Two day National Conference on <b>"Innovation in Indian Financial Sector towards Economic Growth"</b>	Prof. Sushama Bavle, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Maharani Lakshmi Ammani College for Women, (Aff. To Bangalore University), Science P.O., 18 <sup>th</sup> Cross, Malleshwaram, Bangalore – 560 012	Rs. 50,000/-	9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> October, 2014

21.	One day Workshop on <b>"Remembering Professor Bipan Chandra"</b>	Prof. G. Sudarshan Reddy, I/c. Head, Dept. of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 20,000/-	21 <sup>st</sup> October, 2014
22.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Inclusive Growth, Poverty Eradication and Economic Development in India"</b>	Dr. M. Kamala Rani, Principal, Dept. of Economics, Singareni Collieries Women's Degree College, Kothagudem, Khammam District	Rs. 40,000/-	5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
23.	Two day International Conference on <b>"Global Indian Diaspora: Continuities and Challenges"</b>	Dr. Ajaya K. Sahoo, Centre for Study of Indian Diaspora, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad Hyderabad – 500 046	Rs. 40,000/-	6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
24.	Three day Workshop on <b>"Modern Concepts in Library and Information Science for Researchers"</b>	Prof. N. Laxman Rao, President, Telangana Library Association, In Collaboration with ICSSR-SRC, Plot No.A- 194, H.No. 1-8-10/1, Ravindra Nagar, Habsiguda, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 40,000/-	7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
25.	Three day National Seminar on <b>"Status of Social Science"</b>	Principal, Little Flower Degree College, (Catholic Minority Institution), Uppal, Hyderabad – 500 039	Rs. 40,000/-	10 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
26.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Violence Against Women in Contemporary Indian Society"</b>	Dr. K. Padmavathi, Head, Dept. of Sociology, Satavahana University, Karimnagar – 505 001	Rs. 40,000/-	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
27.	One day Symposium on <b>"Socio-Political and Literary Ideas of late Padma Vibhushan Kaloji Narayan Rao"</b>	Dr. B. Sanjeev Reddy, Dept. of Political Science, Dr. V. Sreedevi, Dept. of Telugu, University College for Women, Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009	Rs. 20,000/-	13 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
28.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Role of Micro Finance Women Empowerment"</b>	Dr. P. Bal Reddy, Lecturer in Economics Tara Govt. College, Sangareddy – 502 007	Rs. 40,000/-	14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014

29.	One day Workshop on <b>"International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)"</b>	Dr. Indrakanti Sekhar, Sr. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, University College of Commerce & Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 20,000/-	18 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
30.	Inaugural Seminar on <b>The Social Science Research Environment in Puducherry: Challenges and the Way Forward"</b> ,	Dr. V. Selvam, Regional Coordinator, Institute of Social Sciences, Regional Centre, Puducherry, 14 (Plot No. 6), Tagore Street Anandha Nagar, Kathirkamam, Puducherry – 605 009	Rs. 90,000/-	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
31.	One day Workshop on <b>"Role of E-Resources in Research"</b>	Prof. Prashanta Athma, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 20,000/-	22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2014
32.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Implications of Reforms in Agriculture Sector in Post Globalisation Era"</b>	Prof. M. Ashok Kumar, Dept. of Economics, University Post Graduate College, (Kakatiya University), Subedari, Warangal – 506 001	Rs. 40,000/-	24 <sup>th</sup> and 25 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
33.	One day Seminar on <b>"Violence Against Women"</b>	Prof K. Laxmi Director, Centre for Women's Studies, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 20,000/-	25 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
34.	One day Symposium on <b>"Agrarian Crisis – Farmers Suicides"</b>	Prof. A. Muralidhar Rao, Head, Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 15,000/-	28 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
35.	One day Seminar on <b>"Lokpal – A Step towards Containing Corruption in High Places"</b>	Dr. P. Mohan Rao, Associate Professor, Incharge, Dept. of Public Administration, Railway Degree College, Lallaguda, Secunderabad	Rs. 20,000/-	29 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014
36.	One day National Seminar on <b>"MSME Sector is a Engine of Indian Economy:</b>	Dr. K. Sudarsan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of MBA, Sreenivasa Institute of Technology and	Rs. 20,000/-	1 <sup>st</sup> December, 2014

	<b>Issues and Challenges"</b>	Management Studies Dr. Visweswaraiah Road (Bangalore – Tirupathi Bye-pass Road), Murukumbattu, Chittoor – 517 127		
37.	Three day Workshop on <b>"Research Methodology / SPSS"</b>	Dr. K. Sridevi, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University Nalgonda – 508 254	Rs. 50,000/-	4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> Decemb er, 2014
38.	Two day National Workshop on <b>"Caste, Hierarchy and Politics of Exclusion in India: Revisiting Louis Dumont"</b>	Dr. R. Pavananthi Vembulu, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Directorate of Distance Education, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-625021	Rs. 60,000/-	15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> Decemb er, 2014
39.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Empowerment of Women on the Light of Globalised Era in Kerala"</b>	Dr. U. Aboobacker, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, M.E.S. Asmabi College, P. Vemablur, Kodungallur, Thrissur District – 680 671	Rs. 40,000/-	17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 Decemb er, 2014
40.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Foreign Direct Investments in India : Boom or Bane"</b>	Dr. M. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor and I/c. Head, Dept. of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar – 505 001	Rs. 40,000/-	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> Decemb er, 2014
41.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Relevance of Thoughts of Pandit C. Lyothee Thaasin Contemporary Tamil Nadu"</b>	Dr. Lakshmanan Chinnaian, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), (P.O. Box. 948) Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020	Rs. 60,000/-	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> Decemb er, 2014
42.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Mental Health and Well-being: Implications for School Education"</b>	Prof. K. Sudheer Reddy, Dept. of Education, IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 40,000/-	22 <sup>nd</sup> and 23 <sup>rd</sup> Decemb er, 2014
43.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Human Rights and Women Empowerment in India"</b>	Dr. K. Natarajan, Director, Dept. of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women, (Aff. to Bharathiar University), P.B. No.21 Gobichettipalayam – 638 476	Rs. 40,000/-	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> January, 2015

44.	Two day National Seminar on <b>Social and Economic Dimensions of Medical Tourism in India: Challenges, Opportunities and Progress</b>	Dr. C. Gobalakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem – 636 011	Rs. 30,000/-	8th and 9th January, 2015
45.	One day National Workshop on <b>Issues in Organizational Behaviour</b>	Dr. D. Anita Rao, Dept. of Social Sciences (Public Administration), St. Pious X Degree and PG College for Women, Nacharam, Hyderabad – 500 076	Rs. 20,000/-	20 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015
46.	Two day National Seminar on <b>States Reorganization – Challenges of Reconstruction in Telangana State</b>	Dr. A. Shankar Kumar, Lecturer in Public Administration, Tara Govt. College, Sangareddy – 502 001	Rs. 40,000/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015
47.	Two day National Seminar on <b>The Role of RUSA in Promoting Quality of Higher Education</b>	Dr. M. Solayan, Principal, Dept. of Education, Sri Venkateshwara College of Education, Peravurani, Thanjavur District – 614 804	Rs. 40,000/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015
48.	Two day National Seminar on <b>Historical Perspectives and Future Prospects of Telangana</b>	Dr. B. Lavanya, Head, Dept. of History, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 001	Rs. 40,000/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015
49.	Two day National Level Seminar on <b>9 years of RTI Act: Implementation and Levels of Awareness</b>	Dr. G. Sujani, Principal Dept. of Political Science, Women's College, Nizamabad	Rs. 40,000/-	29 <sup>th</sup> and 30 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015
50.	Two day National Level Seminar on <b>Gender and Literature</b>	Dr. J. G. Duresh, Head, Dept. of English and Centre for Research, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari – 629003	Rs. 40,000/-	30 <sup>th</sup> and 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015
51.	Two day National Seminar on <b>Democracy, Development and Globalisation: Perspectives and Experiences</b>	Sri. Abdul Nazar K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Government College Madapally, Vadakara, Kozhikode – 673 102	Rs. 50,000/-	30 <sup>th</sup> and 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015

52.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalised Groups: Perspectives and Strategies"</b>	Dr. Vinod Kumar K., Assistant Professor, Dept. of History, Maharajas College, (Aff. To Mahatma Gandhi University), Ernakulam, Kerala, Kochi – 11	Rs. 40,000/-	5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> February , 2015
53.	Four day International Seminar on <b>"Industrial Relations and Human Relations in the Era of Globalization"</b>	Dr. Nagaraju Battu Assistant Professor, Dept. of HRM, Director, Centre for HRD, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar – 522 510, Guntur District	Rs. 60,000/-	5 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> February , 2015
54.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Reconstruction of Telangana: Issues and Challenges"</b>	Dr. A. Hari Prasad, Head & Director, Dept. of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009	Rs. 50,000/-	6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> February , 2015
55.	National Level Seminar on <b>"Financial Inclusion"</b>	Dr. S. Rajendran, Assistant Professor, Govt. Arts College, Paramakudi, Tamil Nadu – 625 007	Rs. 40,000/-	7 <sup>th</sup> February , 2015
56.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Sampling Techniques and Data Analysis in Social Science Research"</b>	Dr. K. Natarajan Director, Dept. of Management, P.K.R. Arts College for Women, (Aff. to Bharathiar University), P.B. No.21, Gobichettipalayam – 638 476	Rs. 40,000/-	20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> February , 2015
57.	One day Workshop on <b>"Review of Literature"</b>	Dr. B. Sandhya Rani, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 20,000/-	21 <sup>st</sup> February , 2015
58.	One day State Level Seminar on <b>"Infrastructure Development in Kodagu: Issues and Challenges"</b>	Dr. Thimmaiya T.D., Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics (or), Principal, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa College, Mangalore University), Madikeri – 571 201	Rs. 20,000/-	2 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2015
59.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Emerging Trends and Challenges in Social Work Education"</b>	Dr. M. Vijay Kumar Sharma Head, Dept. of Social Work, Telangana University, South Campus, Bhiknur, Nizamabad – 503 102	Rs. 40,000/-	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015



60.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Tourism Marketing and its role in Indian Economy"</b>	Dr. M. Thyagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. of MBA – Tourism Management, VikramaSimhapuri University, SPSR Nellore, Andhra Pradesh – 524 001	Rs. 40,000/-	6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
61.	Two day Regional Seminar on <b>"Partnership and Participation of Women in Decision-Making Process: The Experiences and Experiments in Panchayati Raj Institutions of AP"</b>	Dr. D. Sundaram ram, Director, Organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research in India, # Plot No.11, Sri Venkata Sai Nilayam ,Thummalagunda, Tirupati – 517502, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 25,000/-	6 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
62.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Comparative Literature in India: Contemporary Issues"</b>	Dr. J. Bheemaiah, Assistant Professor, Centre for Comparative Literature, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad – 500 046	Rs. 40,000/-	18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
63.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Role of LIS Professionals in Developing Information Literacy Skills in the Digital Era"</b>	Dr. S. Thanuskodi, Associate Professor and Head I/c., Dept. of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University, Karaikudi – 630 003	Rs. 40,000/-	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
64.	Two day Seminar on <b>"Effectiveness of PRIs – Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development"</b>	Dr. S. Rafi, Society for Rural and Eco-Development, D. No. 80/98-2, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Abbas Nagar, Krishna Nagar Main Road, Kurnool – 518002	Rs. 40,000/-	23 <sup>rd</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
65.	Two day National Seminar on <b>"Rural Development in India: Major Issues, Challenges and Alternative Approaches"</b>	Prof. C. Ganesh, Dept. of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Rs. 40,000/-	30 <sup>th</sup> and 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015

66.	One day National Seminar on <b>"Make in India – Prospects and Challenges"</b>	Prof. L. Gandhi, Head of the Department – MBA, Sankara Institute of Management Science, (Aff. To Bharathiar University), Sankara Educational Institutions, Sankara Campus, Saravanampatty, Coimbatore – 641 035	Rs. 20,000/-	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015
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#### Lectures in Social Sciences

1.	Talk on <b>"Neo Partimonialism – State Business Nexus"</b>	Prof. Daniel C. Bach University of BORDEAUX, France	Rs. 10,137/-	3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2014
2.	Public Lecture on <b>"Development and Social Movements"</b>	Dr. Felix Padel Professor, School of Rural Management, IIMR, Jaipur, Rajasthan – 302 011	Rs. 16,942/-	31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2015

#### Publication

1	Title of the Book <b>"Samaja Shastralalo Parishodhana Vidhanam"</b> (Research Methodology in Social Sciences Telugu Version)	Dr. P. Satyanarayana Former Deputy Director of ICSSR-SRC & Former Regional Director of IGNOU, Hyderabad	Rs. 15,000/-
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#### 5. Study Grant

The Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR has been providing Study Grant to Research Scholars to avail themselves of the inputs available in different parts of the country for completing their Ph.D. The following scholars were awarded Study Grant during the period 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the Research Scholar, Address & Category	Topic of Research	Libraries to visit	No. of days Sanctioned	Amount
1.	Rajendra Baikady Dept. of Social Work	"Status of Social Work Profession in Globalized	1.TISS, Mumbai 2.Central University	10 Days	Rs. 8,813/-

	University of Karnataka Gulbarga, Alaad Road Kadaganchi – 585 311 Category: - OBC	World – A Comparative Study between India and China”	of Pondicherry 3.JNU, New Delhi		
2.	G. Raju Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - SC	“Dalit Empowerment in Andhra Pradesh (A Sociological Study of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh)”	1.Zilla GrandhalayaSamstha, Hanamkonda 2.University Arts and Science College Library, Subedari, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 7,349/-
3.	Mohd. Husamuddin Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OC	“Socio-Economic and Educational Status of Muslim Community in Telangana Region of A.P.”	1.Telangana University, Nizamabad 2.Satavahana University, Karimnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,600/-
4.	K. Ravi Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - ST	Tribal Development and Non-Government Organization – A Study of Hyderabad”	1.Centre for Calective Development, Utnur, Adilabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,600/-
5.	P. Vasantha Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Administration of Co- operative Banks in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study of District Central Co-operative Bank of Nizamabad”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 7,340/-
6.	E. Ratnakar Dept. of Public Administration & HRM Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009	“Administration of Tribal Sub-plan in Andhra Pradesh – A Comparative Study “	1. Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, Hyderabad 2.ICSSR – SRC, Hyd 3.University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,280/-
7.	K. Venkanna Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Good Governance and Right to Information Act – An Impact Study in Andhra Pradesh”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Palamur University, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,522/-
8.	M. Siva Kumar Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007	“Health Administration in A.P. (A Comparative Study on Rajiv Arogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme”	1.District Central Library, Srikakulam 2.Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning Cultural Library, Puttaparthi	10 Days	Rs. 9,812/-
9.	Ch. Venkatesham Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007  Category: - BC-B	“Implementation of Bharat NirmanProgramme – A Case Study of Nalgonda District”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.S.V. University, Visakhapatnam 3.JNU, New Delhi 4. Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,520/-

10.	D. Sooriprakash Centre for the Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy School of Social Sciences University of Hyderabad Hyderabad – 500 046 Category:- OBC	"Manual Scavengers and Policy Interventions in India – A Case Study of Three Municipalities"	1.Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi 2.National Archives of India, New Delhi 3.Parliament Library, New Delhi	10 Days	Rs. 9,625/-
11.	K. Veeranna Dept. of History Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009	"The Role of Dalit Bahujans in the Political Movements of the Separate State of Telangana 1969 – 2011"	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 3. ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,240/-
12.	Raju Balgoori Dept. of History & Tourism Management Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009  Category:- General	"History, Art and Architecture of the Temples of Karimnagar District"	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 3.Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 6,860/-
13.	P. Vijaya Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007	"Socio-Economic Conditions of Tribal Women in Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh from 1956 to 2010"	1.Karnataka University, Karnataka 2.Gulbarga University, Gulbarga 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 9,624/-
14.	Sunitha Pandi Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007  Category:- SC	"Role of Dalit Women in Telangana Armed Struggle 1921 to 51 – A Case Study of Nalgonda District"	1.Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda 2.Kakatiya University, Warangal 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 7,560/-
15.	Md. Sharif Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007  Category:- BCE	"Socio-Economic Condition of Muslims in Telangana from 1956 – 2010"	1.Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3.Padmavathi MahilaVishwavidyalaya University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
16.	A. Ravinder Dept. of Economics Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009  Category:- SC	"Employment Opportunities and Challenges of SC and ST Communities in Urban Informal Sector – A Study in Telangana"	1.University of Delhi, Delhi 2.JNU, New Delhi 3.CESS, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 8,390/-
17.	R. Venkateshwarlu Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007  Category:- OBC	"Economical Retrospective of Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) Scheme – A Study of Nalgonda District in A.P."	1.ISEC, Bangalore 2.Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai 3.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 12,428/-

18.	G. Sampath Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Role of Institutional Credit for Agricultural Development (A Case Study of Karimnagar District in Andhra Pradesh)”	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 9,668/-
19.	B. Sreenivas Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Water Shed Management for Sustainable Agriculture Development (A Case Study of AP)”	1.Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 9,668/-
20.	G. Seenaiiah Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC	“MGNREGP Its Role of Eradication of Rural Poverty and Unemployment – A Case Study of Nalgonda District”	1.S.V. University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3.JNU, New Delhi	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
21.	K. Sathyanarayana Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - SC	“Co-Operative Diary Industry in Andhra Pradesh – A Study of Nalgond and Ranga Reddy District”	1.S.V. University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3.Acharya NagarjunaUniversity, Guntur	10 Days	Rs. 9,668/-
22.	V. Naveen Dept. of Economics Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009 Category: -	“An Evaluation of Public Distribution System – A Study of Warangal in Andhra Pradesh”	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 3.ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,150/-
23.	T. Ratnakar Chary Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“A Study on Khadi and Village Industries in India during Pre and Post Reforms Era”	1.KVIC Library, Mumbai 2. KVIC Library, Hyderabad 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 4.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 8,958/-
24.	K. Venkatesh Dept. of Psychology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - ST	“Organizational Climate and Teacher Effectiveness in a Relation to Job Satisfaction among Primary School Teacher”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Palamur University, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,440/-
25.	Ramesh V. Dept. of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007	“A Study Relating to the Decision Making Process of Purchasing a Two Wheeler in Selected Rural Area of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Satavahana University, Karimnagar 3. S.V. University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 8,504/-

26.	B. Parashuramulu Dept. of Commerce Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009	“Profitability in Nationalized Banks in the Changing Banking Environment – A Study of Select Banks”	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad 3.CESS, Hyderabad 4.Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	10 Days	Rs. 7,312/-
27.	Ch. Venkatrajam Dept. of Commerce & Business Management Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009	“Corporate Social Responsibility in Indian Corporate Sector – A Comparative Study of Select Companies”	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 3.JNTU, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,362/-
28.	P. Srilatha Dept. of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Performance Budgeting on Select Case Study”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Satavahana University, Karimnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,640/-
29.	Rama Krishna B. Dept. of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category – SC	“A Study on Tourist Behaviour in Tourism Market – A Case Study of Heritage and Leisure Tourism in Telangana State”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Telangana University, Nizamabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,764/-
30.	N. Ravinder Dept. of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - ST	“A Study of the Cellular Services in Andhra Pradesh (A Case Study of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Zone)”	1.Bangalore University, Bangalore 2.Gulbarga University, Gulbarga 3.University of Madras, Chennai	10 Days	Rs. 8,440/-
31.	N. Naveen Kumar Dept. of Education Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: -	“A Study of Physical Facilities and their Relationship to Academic Achievement of Secondary School Children in Karimnagar District	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Palamur University, Mahaboobnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,564/-
32.	K. Sandhya Rani Dept. of Economics Kakatiya University Warangal	“ Impact of SGSY on Rural Women – A Study”	1.Central University Hyderabad 2. OU Library, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,316/-
33.	D. Narender Naik Dept. of Commerce & Business Management Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009 Category: - ST	“Working Capital Management Policies and Practices in Food and Agro-Based Industries – A Study of Select Units in Warangal District”	1.ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad 2.Osmania University, Hyderabad 3.CESS, Hyderabad 4.IPE, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,240/-
34.	G. Ramulu Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Military System during the Vijayanagara Period (14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> Century)”	1.Gulbarga University, Gulbarga 2.Karnatak University, Dharwad 3.Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Ananthapur	10 Days	Rs. 9,423/-

35.	Kondra Mallaiah Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - SC	"Socio-Economic Conditions in Telangana under the Asaf Jahi's 1724 A.D to 1948 A.D"	1.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 2.Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Ananthapur 3.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
36.	Koonuru Shiva Kumara Swamy Dept. of Economics Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009 Category: - BC-B	"Impact of Polavaram Project on the Survival of Adivasis – A Study in Khammam District"	1.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 2.University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 3.CESS, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 8,864/-
37.	Jagan Mohan Kongara Dept. of Public Administration Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009 Category: - SC	"Human Development in Tribal Areas of AP – A Study of Primary Health Centres"	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,274/-
38.	Upendar Kappe M.Phil Scholar Dept. of History and Culture Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University Srisailem Campus Kurnool – 518 101 Category: - OBC	"Shaligowravaram Charitra – Samskuruti"	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.Kakatiya University, Warangal 3.District Library, Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,707/-
39.	M. Narasimha Dept. of Business Management Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - SC	"Impact of Packaging on Consumption in Rural Market – with Reference to Select FMCG Products"	1.Palamur University, Mahabubnagar 2.Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,422/-
40.	K. Srinivas Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-B	"Agriculture and Industrial Development under the Nizams State A. D. 1724 to 1947"	1.JNU, New Delhi 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 8,624/-
41.	Shanker Kancham Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-D	"Integrated Poverty Alleviation Programmes: with Reference to MGNREGS and SGSY Programmes in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh"	1.JNU, New Delhi 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 8,624/-
42.	M. Anjaneyulu Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-D	"Promotion of Self Help Groups under Banks Linkage Programme in Andhra Pradesh – A Study of Selected Districts"	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 3. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
43.	Dhananjaya Dept. of History, Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-D	"Administrative System of Samasthanas under Nizam's Dominion with Special Reference to the Mahabubnagar District(1911–1948 AD)	1.S. V. University, Tirupati 2.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 8,670/-

44.	Mohd. Sardhar Dept. of Public Administration & HRM Kakatiya University Warangal – 506 009 Category: - BC-E	“Administration of ITDA with Special Reference to Tribal Welfare Programmes – A Study of Bhadrachalam Agency Area in Khammam District”	1.Osmania University, Hyderabad 2.ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 7,240/-
45.	R. Sailaiah Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - OBC	“Minor Irrigation, Participatory Management and Agricultural Development: A Study of Nalgonda District”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 8,834/-
46.	S. Padmavathi Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-D	“Role of Self Help Groups in Development of Women – A Sociological Study”	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
47.	S. Padma Dept. of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-B	“Study of Temples In and Around Hyderabad”	1.District Central Library, Warangal 2. District Central Library, Adilabad 3.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary Bhavan (Library), Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,316/-
48.	Khaja Nazimuddin Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad – 500 007 Category: - BC-E	Changing Educational Aspirations of Youth among Muslim Community – A Sociological Study of Karimnagar District in Andhra Pradesh”	1.Library of Karimnagar 2.Library of Vemulawada 3.Library of Korutla	10 Days	Rs. 7,270/-
49.	B. Devaiah Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Effectiveness of MGNREGA a Study Medak District	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3. Kakatiya University Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
50.	B. Laxmi Devamma Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad	Welfare Administration in A.P. – An Evaluation of Women Empowerment – A Study of Ranga Reddy District	1.Nagarjuna University, Guntur 2.Andhra University, Vizag 3.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
51.	MD. Manju Baba Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Rural Employment Generation Programmes and People's Participation (A Case Study of Nalgonda District)	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
52.	Mandla. Ravi Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Socio-Economic factors affecting the migration of labours: A Case Study of Mahaboobnagar District – A.P.	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-



53.	Shaik Raheem Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	The Role of Agriculture, Labour, Land and Water-Regional Disparities in Andhra Pradesh	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
54.	Venkatesh. D Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad	Organization and working Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Mahaboobnagar District	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Palamoor University, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,500/-
55.	K. Varalaxmi Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Credit from Nationalised Banks to the Small Scale Industries Since 1991-2005 A Case of Study of Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh	1.Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam 2.Adilabad District – Libraries	10 Days	Rs. 9,130/-
56.	Mohd. Musavvir Ali Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Volatility Spillover in between Gold Prices and Stock Prices in India	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2. Kakatiya University Warangal 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 9,700/-
57.	T. Mani Chander Dept. of Education Osmania University Hyderabad	A Study on the Influence of Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control on Academic Achievement of Intermediate Students in Karimnagar District	1.Bangalore University, Bangalore 2.University of Madras, Chennai 3.Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	10 Days	Rs. 8,595/-
58.	Bandameedi Nagaraju Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Impact of Agricultural Credit on the Level of Productivity – A Study in Telangana	1.Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2. Kakatiya University, Warangal 3.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
59.	Ramu. Lagishetti Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad	A Biographical study of Bheem Reddy Narsimha Reddy	1.Palakurthy Village and Gramapanchayathi 2.Kakatiya University, Warangal 3.Bairanpally Village, Gramapanchayathi	10 Days	Rs. 7,490/-
60.	Ch. Ramakrishna Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad	Urban Governance in Andhra Pradesh – A Study of JNNURM	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Palamur University, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,500/-
61.	Kuntala Ramesh Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Inclusive Growth in Agriculture Sector: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh State	1.Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam 2.Sri KrishnaDevaraya University, Ananthapur 3.Central University, Hyderabad	10 Days	Rs. 9,938/-

62.	Anish Fatima Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	An Economic Analysis of Muslim Girls Education in Hyderabad District in Telangana State	1. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 2. Kakatiya University, Warangal 3. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
63.	Kalluri Praveen Kumar University College of Commerce & Business Management Osmania University Hyderabad	Study on Organisational Culture and effectiveness of secondary Schools	1. Kakatiya University, Hanamkonda, Telangana 2. Satavahana University, Karimnagar, Telangana	10 Days	Rs. 7,788/-
64.	Mohammed. Riwana Begum Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	A Study on working of Rice Mill Industry in A.P. – A Case Study of Medak District	1. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati 2. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 3. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
65.	Balu. Ramavath Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	A Study on Demographic Trends in India	1. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 2. Sri Venkateshwara University, Ananthapur	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
66.	Dharamsoth Asha Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	Food Security among the Tribal's (A Case Study of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh)	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Telangana University 3. Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,968/-
67.	Bolaka Mallaiah Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad	History and Culture of Devarakonda and Rachakonda 1323 to 1475 A. D.	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Srisailem	10 Days	Rs. 7,700/-
68.	O. Krishna Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Terrorism in India – Its Impact on Society	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. SV University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 9,032/-
69.	Tula. Ravikumar Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	The Need of Lokpal System for Strengthening Democracy in India	1. Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam 2. S.K. University, Ananthapur	10 Days	Rs. 10,058/-
70.	Saidulu Bhukya Dept. of History Osmania University Hyderabad	Trade Transport and Communities in the late Medieval Deccan – A Study of the Banjaras	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 8,810/-
71.	M. Rani Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Women Leadership in Panchayat Raj Institutions with special reference to Mandals and Gram Panchayats in Mahabubnagar District, A.P.	1. Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar 2. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 7,522/-

72.	D. Nagalaxmi Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Dalit and Politics of Religious Conversion	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sathavahana University, Karimnagar 3.Palamuru Universtiy, Mahabubnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,614/-
73.	Gaddam Adhamu Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Scheduled Caste Political Leadership in Andhra Pradesh-A Study	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sathavahana University, Karimnagar	10 Days	Rs. 7,914/-
74.	Kunta. Anjaneyulu Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Public Policy and Pressure Groups in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study of United Teachers' Federation	1.Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Palamuru Universtiy, Mahabubnagar 3.Mahathma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,500/-
75.	T. Mariyamma Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Dairy Policies and Cooperative Societies in Nalgonda District – A Study of Nalgonda District	1.Andhra University, Vishakapatnam 2.S V University, Guntur 3.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 10,168/-
76.	K. Satyanarayana Dept. of Social Work Osmania University Hyderabad	Role of Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Enhancing Child Care Hospitals – A Sociological Study of Mahabubnagar District of Andhra pradesh	1.Palamuru Universtiy, Mahabubnagar 2.Mahathma Gandhi University, Nalgonda 3.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 7,480/-
77.	Santosh Janagama University College of Commerce & Business Management Osmania University Hyderabad	Leadership styles of executives and its impact on the organization. A Study	1.Sathavahana University, Karimnagar 2. Kakatiya University, Warangal 3. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 9,022/-
78.	Chikkulla. Archana Dept. of Economics Osmania University Hyderabad	The Role of Self Help Groups and Micro Finance in Women Empowerment – A Study in Khammam District	1.Andhra University, Visakhapatnam 2.Srivenkateshwara University, Tirupati 3. Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 9,700/-
79.	Nagamani. Dharavath Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Dalit Women Representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions: A Case Study in Nalgonda District	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Sathavahana University, Karimnagar 3.J.N.U. – New Delhi	10 Days	Rs. 7,914/-
80.	K. Rama Krishna Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	Policy Reforms and their Implementation in Indian Education	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Mahatma Ganghi University, Nalgonda	10 Days	Rs. 7,520/-

81.	B. Vijayalaxmi University College of Commerce & Business Management Osmania University Hyderabad	Consumer's Satisfaction towards e-seva services	1.Andhra University, Vishakapatnam 2.Kakatiya University, Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 8,680/-
82.	B. Linganna Dept. of Law Osmania University Hyderabad	Functioning of industrial tribunals special reference with Andhra Pradesh	1. Kakatiya University, Warangal 2.Andhra University, Vishakapatnam	10 Days	Rs. 8,680/-
83.	J. Raju Dept. of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad	The Impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on Migration – A Study of Mahabubnagar District	1.Andhra University, Vishakapatnam 2. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	10 Days	Rs. 8,120/-
84.	Anandapu Uma Dept. of Sociology Osmania University Hyderabad	Facets of Urban Society in India: Process, Problems and Development	1.S V University Tirupathi 2.Andhra Uni. Visakhapatnam 3.Kakatiya Uni. Warangal	10 Days	Rs. 8,690/-

## 6. Library



The Centre has a good collection of books and reference material in the Library. The library subscribes to both national and international periodicals which include journals from ICSSR, New Delhi and journals as gift from other institutions. The emphasis in the collection of books in the library is on research methods in different disciplines of social sciences, reference books, books on women studies etc. Important books in Telugu and Urdu languages in social sciences are also acquired. Visiting research scholars from outside Hyderabad and the local scholars are utilizing the library facilities.

Research scholars of Social Sciences from various places approach the Regional Centre for guidance in their research work in terms of reading materials, bibliographies, document lists, formulation of research proposals, construction of questionnaire etc. Library provides assistance to scholars.

Now also the library database is made accessible on OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) and there is a proposal for network facility with other Regional Centres and ICSSR funded Research Institutes in India.

The Centre has received books and publications (Gratis) from ICSSR (NASSDOC), New Delhi, and other Regional Centres of ICSSR and Prof. K. MadhusudhanReddy and Prof. V. Satyanarayana the Former Honorary Director of ICSSR, SRC personal collections also acquired.

In the reference material the library has social science encyclopedias, almanacs, reference tools like gazettes, reports, abstracts and indexes, bibliographies, NASSDOC bulletins and select bibliographies. The Centre has been receiving government documents from different government departments on budget etc. The Centre has been subscribing to newspapers of the region regularly and getting them in bound form for longer use by the Scholars.

The Books, Journals, News Papers and CMIE were purchased with the approval of ICSSR – SRC Honorary Director and 11 Foreign Journals from M/s. Total Library Solutions (India) Pvt. Ltd. With the approval of The Chairman, ICSSR – SRC & Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University and also ratified by the Advisory Committee Members.

## 7. e - Library and Internet



Keeping in view the application of information technology for research, library initiated automation of its collection of books, bound volumes of journals and newspapers and is made available through Software NewGenLib. Recently library is being provided with 22 computers with internet facility and more than 15000 full text online journals are available for research scholars at e-Library of Southern Regional Centre.

### Library Collection

S. No.	Materials	Collection
1.	Books (English, Telugu and Urdu)	11137
2.	Journals (Current) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Back volumes of Journals</li> <li>b. E – Journals (Open Access resources /Consortia)</li> </ul>	7 (Foreign) and 39 (Indian)  More than 20000

3.	Theses and Dissertations and Project Reports	390
4.	News Papers (Current) a. Bound Volumes of News Papers b. Bound Volumes of Journals	22 (7 English; 10 Telugu; 5 Urdu) 6117 3020
5.	Govt. Publications	3035
6.	Bibliographies	13
7.	CD ROMs/DVDs	77

### **Additional Features of e Library**

- e – Resources are made accessible through the e-Library. The new web site of SRC – ICSSR is [www.icssr-src.org](http://www.icssr-src.org), where the services and activities of the SRC for Social Scientists on web page are displayed.
- The Library collection is to be made accessible on net through OPAC (On line Public Access Catalogue) to share resources.
- Training Programmes are organized to use e Resources and SPSS (Software) relevant for Social Science Research.
- Access to online journals.

### **Rules and Regulations for the e Library:-**

1. Access is restricted only to research scholars/teachers involved with Social Science Research.
2. Entry to the library is allowed only after producing the ID Card of the research scholar / teacher.
3. The e Library is meant for Academic research pertaining to social sciences only and any misuse of the library (playing games, chatting, sending personal e – mails) will not be allowed.
4. CD's, Pen Drives, Floppies/any other external devices are strictly prohibited.
5. Printing facility is also available for free of cost.
6. Information that has been downloaded can be sent to their own e mail IDs.
7. Each person is given a maximum time of 1–2 hours of usage time. She/He has to make way for the others as per the waiting list.
8. During Research Methodology Workshops, scholars/students will not be given priority.

Database of Bound volumes of newspapers is completed. Books, journals, theses and Research projects are in progress and to take up the data entry of the Library other material.

### **a. Subscription to Journals**

The ICSSR-SRC library is currently subscribing to 50 Social Science Journals and 21 Newspapers & Total Bound volumes of Journals are 2971.

#### **1. No. of Books available**

a.	English and NASSDOC	10530
b.	Telugu	409
c.	Urdu	198

#### **2. No. of Journals subscribed**

a.	English (Indian)	5
b.	Telugu	3

#### **3. Newspapers (Dailies)**

a.	English	7
b.	Telugu	10
c.	Urdu	5

- I. The total bound volumes of English newspapers up to 30-06-2011 are 4206.
- II. Up to 30-06-2011 there are 1488 bound volumes of Telugu newspapers in the library collection and for the years 2011 to 2012.
- III. Up to 30-06-2011 there are 423 bound volumes of Urdu newspapers in the library collection and for the years 2011 to 2012.

### **List of Journals at Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR**

#### **I. Foreign Journals**

1. Administration & Society
2. American Psychologist
3. Asian Survey
4. Developing Economies
5. Public Opinion Quarterly
6. SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society
7. Social Research

#### **II. Indian Journals**

##### **a. English**

1. Economic and Political Weekly
2. India Today
3. Janata
4. Secular
5. Analyst

6. Atheist
7. Edu Tracks
8. Helpage India
9. Kurukshetra
10. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Science
11. The Otherside
12. Seminar
13. UNews
14. Yojana
15. Journal of Marketing Vistas (IPE)
16. Journal of Rural Development (NIRD)
17. Man & Society
18. Newsletter
19. Think
20. Indian Ocean Digest
21. Review of Development & Change
22. Journal of International Studies (OUCIP)
23. Vision
24. Social Psychology
25. Indian Journal of Corporate Governance (IPE)
26. Journal of International Economics (IPE)
27. Journal of Governance & Public Policy (IPE)
28. The Proletarian Line
29. NASSDOC New Arrivals
30. SAGE

**b. Telugu**

1. India Today
2. Neelijanda
3. Praja Pantha
4. Vishwa Udhhyogi
5. Telugu Vidyarthi
6. Thirugubatu
7. Yojana
8. New Democracy
9. Girijana Keratam

**List of Newspapers**

**I.English**

1. Deccan Chronicle
2. Indian Express
3. Pioneer
4. The Hindu
5. The Statesman
6. Times of India
7. Hans India

**II.Telugu**

1. Andhra Bhoomi
2. Andhra Jyothi



3. Andhra Prabha
4. Eenadu
5. Prajashakti
6. Sakshi
7. Surya
8. Vaartha
9. Vishalandhra
10. Telangana

### **III. Urdu**

1. Eetamad
2. Rahnuma-e-Deccan
3. Rozanama Rashtriya Sahara
4. Siasat
5. The Munsif

#### **b. Government Document Cell**

The Government Document Cell established few years back has been receiving reports of legislatures from Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Karnataka, reports of legislative committees, corporations and other agencies, budget papers and publications of Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

#### **c. Documentation & Bibliographical Services**

The Centre has brought out the following publications.

##### **I. Documentation:-**

Documentation in Social Sciences (English)

Half yearly documentation list in Urdu

Documentation in South Indian Languages

- a. Half yearly documentation list in Telugu
- b. Half yearly documentation list in Malayalam
- c. Half yearly documentation list in Kannada

##### **II. Bibliography:-**

- a) Select Bibliography on "Telangana – 3" (Telugu)
- b) Select Bibliography on "Telangana – 4" (Telugu)

## **8. Scanning**



The Centre had started the work of Scanning by making a partition of one room for scanning the Newspapers and fixed Air-conditioners, Inverter etc. The Centre had borrowed two Scanners from the Osmania University Main Library with the approval of the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Complete Papers Scanning of English, Telugu and Urdu.

## **9. Other Services**

### **a) Guidance to Research Scholars**

Many young research scholars from Hyderabad and other places approach the Regional Centre for guidance on their research activity in terms of reading materials, bibliographies, documentation lists, formulation of research proposals, construction of questionnaire etc. The Centre provides such assistance to the scholars.

### **b) Dissemination of Information on Research Grants and Fellowships awarded by ICSSR**

At the request of several Heads of Social Science Research Institutes and University Social Science Departments, the Southern Regional Centre brought out mimeographed copies of ICSSR Scheme of Research Grants and Fellowships and distributed to all the social science departments of Southern Universities and to Institutes of Research and Training in Social Sciences.

### **c) Conference Hall**

The Regional Centre has a well-furnished conference hall (air-conditioned) which can accommodate 200 people with a fixed public address system and fixed L C D Projector with automatic Screen. The conference hall is in good demand for organizing seminars and workshops by various departments and institutions of the Osmania University and other academic institutions. This facility promotes the culture of study and research in Social Sciences.

1.	For all the Departments of Osmania University (on working days) - Service charges	Rs.3,000-00 300-00
2.	For all the Departments of Osmania University (on public holidays) - Service charges	Rs.3,500-00 300-00
3.	For research institutions including funded by ICSSR (on working days) - Service charges	Rs.3,500-00 300-00
4.	For research institutions including funded by ICSSR (on public holidays) Service charges	Rs.3,500-00 300-00
5.	For private colleges and voluntary organizations (on working days) - Service charges	Rs.4,000-00 300-00
6.	For private colleges and voluntary organizations (on public holidays) - Service charges	Rs.4,500-00 400-00

#### d) Guest House

The Southern Regional Centre has a well-furnished Guest House with seven double rooms (A/C) and five Non A/c double rooms with Colour Television with Star Connection, Intercom Facility and Internet Connection is also provided. The Guest House is an extension of the Osmania University Guest House. The charges are as per Osmania University:

Sl.No.		Rs. (per day)
1.	Single room (Non A/c)	350-00
2.	Double room	550-00
3.	A/c Single room	450-00
4.	A/c Double room	750-00

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Scholars / Guests
1.	2014 – 2015	416

**e) Mini Conference Hall at Guest House**



The Regional Centre has a well recently furnished Mini Conference Hall (Air-conditioned) which can accommodate 50 people with a fixed public address system with fixed L C D Projector with automatic Screen. It is located at ICSSR – SRC Guest House, Osmania University (OU Guest House).

1.	For all the Departments of Osmania University and others - Service charges	Rs.2,000-00 200-00
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**f) Board Room**



The Centre has a well-furnished and fully equipped Board Room which can accommodate 15-20 people for conducting Board Meetings. It is located at ICSSR – SRC Guest House, Osmania University Guest House.

#### **g) Pantry**



The Centre has a well-furnished and fully equipped Pantry at ICSSR – SRC Guest House, Osmania University Guest House.

#### **h) Land Scape Garden**



The Centre had a well-designed Landscape Garden with number of plants, greenery and benches etc. It is located at ICSSR – SRC Guest House, Osmania University Guest House, Hyderabad.

## 10. Account Statements

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**  
**SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE - I.C.S.S.R**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015**

		(Amount - Rs.)	
CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous year
CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND	1	15586865	14562196
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2		
EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	136575	56932
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4		
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5		
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6		
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	1190736	783871
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16914176</b>	<b>15402999</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
FIXED ASSETS	8	8971334	10949014
INVESTMENTS - FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9		
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	10	0	0
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11	7942842	4453985
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE			
(to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16914176</b>	<b>15402999</b>
<b>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</b>	24		
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS</b>	25		

*J. S. S. Narayana*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant

*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC



**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**  
**SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE - I.C.S.S.R**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

		(Amount – Rs.)	
	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from Sales/Services	12	8800000	6000000
Grants/Subsidies	13		
Fees/Subscriptions	14		
Income from Investments (Income on Invest, from earmarked/endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	0	646900
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16		
Interest Earned	17	0	0
Other Income	18	710481	0
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19		
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>9510481</b>	<b>6646900</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Establishment Expenses	20	5756791	5368478
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	506875	1824167
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22		0
Interest	23		
Depreciation (Net Total at the year-end - corresponding to Schedule 8)		2270078	1204630
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>8542744</b>	<b>8397275</b>
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		967737	-1750375
Transfer to Special Reserve (Specify each)			
Transfer to / from General Reserve			
<b>BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND</b>		<b>967737</b>	<b>-1750375</b>
<b>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</b>			
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS</b>			

  
**M/S Satyanarayana & Company**  
 Chartered Accountant



  
**Honorary Director**  
 ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015**

	(Amount - Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>SCHEDULE 1 - CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND :</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year		16312571
Add : Contributions towards Corpus/Capital Fund		
Add/ (Deduct) : Balance of net income/(expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	967737	-1750375
Add/ (Deduct) : Bal of Previous years (Tr. of Pre. Year Earmarked fund)	56932	
<b>BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END</b>	<b>15586865</b>	<b>14562196</b>

	(Amount - Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS :</b>		
1. <u>Capital Reserve :</u>		
As per last Account		
Addition during the year		
Less : Deductions during the year		
2. <u>Revaluation Reserve :</u>		
As per last Account		
Addition during the year		
Less : Deductions during the year		
3. <u>Special Reserves :</u>		
As per last Account		
Addition during the year		
Less : Deductions during the year		
4. <u>General Reserve :</u>		
As per last Account		
Addition during the year		
Less : Deductions during the year		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

*J. Sreedhar* 11/6/15

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC





**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**

**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015**

<b>SCHEDULE 3 - EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS</b>				<b>(Amount - Rs.)</b>		
	<b>FUND-WISE BREAK UP</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>		
	<b>Fund-Plan</b>	<b>Fund-SC/ST</b>	<b>Fund YY</b>	<b>Fund ZZ</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
a) <u>Opening balance of the funds</u>						
b) <u>Additions to the Funds:</u>						
i. Donations/grants						
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds						
iii. Other additions (specify nature) (tr. From Non-plan)						
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>4180000</b>	<b>677209</b>			<b>4857209</b>	<b>5400000</b>
<b>TOTAL (a+b)</b>	<b>4180000</b>	<b>677209</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>8990</b>
c) <u>Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds</u>						
i. <u>Capital Expenditure</u>						
- Fixed Assets						
- Others						
ii. <u>Revenue Expenditure</u>						
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.						
- Rent						
- Other Administrative expenses						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4019446</b>	<b>701188</b>			<b>4720634</b>	<b>5352058</b>
<b>TOTAL (c)</b>	<b>4019446</b>	<b>701188</b>			<b>4720634</b>	<b>5352058</b>
<b>NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR-END ( a + b - c )</b>	<b>4019446</b>	<b>701188</b>			<b>4720634</b>	<b>5352058</b>
<b>Notes</b>	<b>160554</b>	<b>-23979</b>			<b>136575</b>	<b>56932</b>
1) Disclosures shall be made under relevant heads based on conditions attaching to the grants.						
2) Plan Funds received from the Central/State Governments are to be shown as separate Funds and not to be mixed up with any other Funds.						

*J. Sagar* 16/11

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )

S.R.C. - I C S S R

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015

		(Amount - Rs.)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
<b>SCHEDULE 4. SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS:</b>			
1.	Central Government	.....	.....
2.	State Government (Specify)	.....	.....
3.	Financial Institutions		
	a) Term Loans	.....	.....
	b) Interest accrued and due	.....	.....
4.	Banks:		
	a) Term Loans	.....	.....
	- Interest accrued and due	.....	.....
	b) Other Loans (specify)	.....	.....
	- Interest accrued and due	.....	.....
5.	Other Institutions and Agencies	.....	.....
6.	Debentures and Bonds	.....	.....
7.	Others (Specify)	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>		.....	.....

Note : Amounts due within one year

*S. S. S. S.*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*S. S. S. S.*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*M. S.*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015

**SCHEDULE 5 -UN SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS:**

**Note : Amounts due within one year**

	2017	2016
a) Acceptances secured by hypothecation of capital equipment and other assets	1,000	1,000
b) Others	1,000	1,000

**Note :** Amounts due within one year

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )  
S.R.C. - ICSSR

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015

		(Amount - Rs.)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
<b>SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>			
<b>A. CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
1. Acceptance			
2. Sundry Creditors:			
a) For Goods			
b) Others			
3. Advances Received (RMC)		495000	
4. Interest accrued but not due on:			
a) Secured Loans / borrowings			
b) Unsecured Loans/borrowings			
5. Statutory Liabilities:			
a) Overdue			
b) Others			
6. Other current Liabilities(Fellowship/Superannuation)		695736	783871
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>1190736</b>	<b>783871</b>
<b>B. PROVISIONS</b>			
1. For Taxation			
2. Gratuity			
3. Superannuation/Pension			
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment			
5. Trade Warranties/Claims			
6. Others (Specify)			
<b>Total (b)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total (a+b)</b>		<b>1190736</b>	<b>783871</b>

*S. Satyanarayana* 11/6/15  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**  
**S.R.C. - ICSSR**  
**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015**

<b>SCHEDULE 8 - FIXED ASSETS</b>										
DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		Total up to the Year-end	As at the Previous year-end
	Cost/Valuation As at beginning of the year	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Cost/valuation at the year-end	As at the beginning of the year	On Additions during the year	On Deductions during the year	As at the Current year-end		
<b>A. FIXED ASSETS:</b>										
1. LAND:										
a) Freehold	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b) Leasehold	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. BUILDINGS:										
a) On Freehold Land	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b) On Leasehold Land	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c) Ownership Flats/Premises	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d) Superstructures on Land not belonging to the entity	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. PLANT AND MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. VEHICLES	7440	.....	(.....)	7440	1590	878	.....	4972	2468	5850
5. FURNITURE, FIXTURES.	6529870	.....	(.....)	6529870	2133662	439621	.....	3956587	2573283	4396208
6. OFFICE EQUIPMENT	190471	70470	(.....)	260941	166646	14144	.....	80151	180790	23825
7. COMPUTER/PERIPHERALS	923849	71250	(.....)	995099	828794	99783	.....	66522	928577	95055
8. ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS	664503	.....	(.....)	664503	229027	65321	.....	370155	294348	435476
9. LIBRARY BOOKS	6257411	159678	(.....)	6417089	4173218	1268490	.....	975381	5441708	2084193
10. TUBEWELLS & W. SUPPLY	.....	.....	(.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. OTHER FIXED ASSETS	4814382	.....	(.....)	4814382	905975	390841	.....	3517566	1296816	3908407
<b>TOTAL OF CURRENT YEAR</b>	<b>19387926</b>	<b>301398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19689324</b>	<b>8438912</b>	<b>2279078</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8971334</b>	<b>10717990</b>	<b>10949014</b>
<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>	<b>18395909</b>	<b>992017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19387926</b>	<b>7234282</b>	<b>1204630</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8438912</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>										

Note 10 be given as to cost of assets on hire purchase basis included above)

*S. Satyanarayana* 11/6/15

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )  
S.R.C. - ICSSR

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015

SCHEDULE 9 - INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS		(Amount- Rs.)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
1) In Government Securities		.....	.....
2) Other approved Securities		.....	.....
3) Shares		.....	.....
4) Debentures and Bonds		.....	.....
5) Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		.....	.....
6) Others (to be specified)		.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>		.....	.....

SCHEDULE 10 - INVESTMENTS - OTHERS		Current Year	Previous Year
1) In Government Securities		.....	.....
2) Other approved Securities		.....	.....
3) Telephone Deposit		.....	.....
4) Debentures and Bonds		.....	.....
5) Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		.....	.....
6) Others (to be specified)		.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>		0	0

*J. Jagannathan*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

(Amount, - Rs.)

  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*J. Satyanarayana*  
16/11/2015  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



(Amount, - Rs.)

  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*J. Satyanarayana*  
16/11/2015  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant





**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**

**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

<b>SCHEDULE 11-B-2-C - ADVANCES (OTHERS) - ASSET</b>			<b>(Amount Rs.)</b>	
	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>		
a Other Advances	23000	28000		
b ICSSR N. D. Lecture Series	122244	122244		
c Other Advance	529270	529270		
d Recoverable Advance	68200	79950		
e Social Science	192840	192840		
f Prepaid Expenses	0	15232		
g RMC	0	90490		
h Orientation Programme	101838	101838		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1037392</b>	<b>1159864</b>		

*S. Sagar* 11/6/15  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**

**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

**SCHEDULE 12 - INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES** (Amount-Rs.)

	Current Year	Previous Year
1) <u>Income from Sales</u>		
a) Sale of Finished Goods	*****	*****
b) Sale of Raw Material	*****	*****
c) Sale of Scraps	*****	*****
2) <u>Income from Services</u>		
a) Labour and Processing Charges	*****	*****
b) Professional/Consultancy Services	*****	*****
c) Agency Commission and Brokerage	*****	*****
d) Maintenance Services (Equipment/Property)	*****	*****
e) Others (Specify)	*****	*****
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>*****</b>	<b>*****</b>

**SCHEDULE 13 - GRANTS/SUBSIDIES**

(Irrevocable Grants & Subsidies Received)

	Current Year	Previous Year
1) Central Government		
2) State Government(s)		
3) Government Agencies		
4) Institutions/Welfare Bodies	8800000	6000000
5) International Organisations	*****	*****
6) Others (Specify)	*****	*****
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8800000</b>	<b>6000000</b>

*J. Satyanarayana* 11/6/15

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*

Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

FORM OF FINANCIAL Statements (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )

S.R.C. - I C S S R

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015

(Amount-Rs.)

SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTIONS		Current Year	Previous Year
1) Entrance Fees		.....	.....
2) Annual Fees/Subscriptions		.....	.....
3) Seminar/Program Fees		.....	.....
4) Consultancy Fees		.....	.....
5) Others (Specify)		.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>		.....	.....
Note - Accounting Policies towards each item are to be disclosed			

SCHEDULE 15 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		Investment from Earmarked Fund		Investment - Others	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(Income on Invest, from Earmarked/Endowment Funds transferred to Funds)					
1) Interest					
a) On Govt. Securities		.....	.....	.....	.....
b) Other Bonds/Debentures		.....	.....	.....	.....
2) Dividends:					
a) On Shares		.....	.....	.....	.....
b) On Mutual Fund Securities		.....	.....	.....	.....
3) Rents		.....	.....	.....	.....
4) Others (Specify)		.....	.....	.....	646900
<b>TOTAL</b>		.....	.....	0	646900
TRANSFERRED TO EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS		.....	.....		

*J. Jagan* 11/6/15  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

<b>SCHEDULE 16 - INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.</b>		(Amount-Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous year	
1) Income from Royalty			
2) Income from Publications			
3) Others (specify)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

<b>SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED</b>		(Amount-Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year	
1) On Term Deposits:			
a) With Scheduled Banks			
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks			
c) With Institutions			
d) Others			
2) On Savings Accounts:			
a) With Scheduled Banks			
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks			
c) Post Office Savings Accounts			
d) Others			
3) On Loans:			
a) Employees/Staff			
b) Others			
4) Interest on Debtors and Other Receivables			
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	

Note - Tax deducted at source to be indicated

*S. Satyanarayana* 16/11  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

	(Amount-Rs.)
	Current Year
SCHEDULE 18 - OTHER INCOME	Previous Year
1) Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:	
a) Owned assets	.....
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost	.....
2) Export Incentives realized	.....
3) Fees for Miscellaneous Services (e-Library)	20237
4) Miscellaneous Income	690244
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>710481</b>
	<b>0</b>

	Current Year	Previous Year
SCHEDULE 19 - INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN STOCK OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK IN PROGRESS		
a) Closing stock		
- Finished Goods	.....	.....
- Work-in-progress	.....	.....
b) Less: Opening Stock	(....)	(....)
- Finished Goods	(....)	(....)
- Work-in-progress	(....)	(....)
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) (a-b)</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

	Current Year	Previous Year
SCHEDULE 20 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES		
a) Salaries and Wages	5373982	4997883
b) Allowances and Bonus		
c) Contribution to Provident Fund	153896	153924
d) Contribution to Other Fund (specify)	.....	.....
e) Staff Welfare Expenses / Medical Allowance	94000	93169
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits	.....	.....
g) Others (specify)	134913	123502
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5756791</b>	<b>5388478</b>

*J. S. Jayaraman* 11/6/15

M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*Myth*

Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

*Superintendent*

Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

<b>SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.</b>		<b>(Amount Rs.)</b>	
		<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
a) Purchases		.....	.....
b) Labour and processing expenses		.....	.....
c) Cartage and Carriage Inwards		.....	.....
d) Electricity and power		.....	.....
e) Water charges		.....	.....
f) Insurance		.....	.....
g) Repairs and maintenance (Office & Computer)		.....	.....
h) Guest House Maintenance		3187	101822
i) Rent, Rates and Taxes		7560	664581
j) Vehicles Running and Maintenance		.....	.....
k) Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges		.....	.....
l) Printing and Stationery		47413	60957
m) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses		142822	143765
n) Expenses on Seminar/Workshops		20347	134226
o) Subscription Expenses		.....	.....
p) Expenses on Fees		.....	50125
q) Auditors Remuneration		.....	.....
r) Hospitality Expenses		.....	.....
s) Professional Charges		.....	.....
t) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts/ Advances		.....	.....
u) Irrecoverable Balances Written-off		.....	.....
v) Packing Charges		.....	.....
w) Freight and Forwarding Expenses		.....	.....
x) Distribution Expenses		.....	.....
y) Advertisement and Publicity		.....	.....
z) Others (As per Schedule 21-A)		285546	668691
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>506875</b>	<b>1824167</b>

*I. S. S. S. S.*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**  
 (Amount Rs.)

<b>SCHEDULE 21-A - OTHERS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
a	A C Meeting	60023	94029
b	Bank Charges	300	4250
c	Binding		0
d	Contingency	130402	308471
e	Dean social Science		0
f	Landscaping		6746
g	Legal Consultant Committee		5824
h	Library Devpt. Committee	13274	
i	Scrap disposal Committee		
j	Livery		
k	News papers & periodicals		
l	Programme F V C	4485	43302
m	Programmes		0
n	Purchase & Finance Committee		0
o	Regional Language Journals		18094
p	Auditor's Fee		139731
q	Consultancy Charges	16854	16854
r	Construction	39000	31390
s	Other Advance		
t	Bibliography		
u	Website	21208	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>285546</b>	<b>668691</b>

*J. S. Satyanarayana*  
 M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
 Chartered Accountant

*[Signature]*  
 Superintendent  
 ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
 Honorary Director  
 ICSSR-SRC



FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS )

S.R.C. - ICSSR

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015

(Amount-Rs.)

SCHEDULE 22 - EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC.		
	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Grants given to Institutions/Organisations /Students	*****	*****
b) Subsidies given to Institutions/Organisations	*****	*****
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Note - Name of the Entities, their Activities along with lile amount of Grants/Subsidies are to be disclosed		

SCHEDULE 23 - INTEREST		
	Current Year	Previous Year
a) On Fixed Loans	*****	*****
b) On Other Loans (including Bank Charges)	*****	*****
c) Others (specify)	*****	*****
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>*****</b>	<b>*****</b>

*J. S. Satyanarayana*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*[Signature]*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC



**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**

**S.R.C. - ICSSR**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2015**

RECEIPTS		Payments		Current Year	Previous Year
<b>Opening Balances</b>		<b>1. Expenses</b>			
a. Cash in Hand	2862	a. Establishment Expenses (corresponding to Sch. 20)		5756791	5368478
b. Bank Balances	2166513	b. Administrative Expenses (corresponding to Sch. 21)		491643	1824167
i. In Current accounts	...				...
ii. In Deposit accounts	...				
iii. Savings accounts	...				
<b>Grants Received</b>		<b>2. Payments made against funds for various projects</b>			
<b>From ICSSR, New Delhi</b>		(Name of the fund or project should be shown along with the particulars of payments made for each project)			
i. For Non-Plan Grant	8800000			4685144	5352058
ii. For Plan Grant					...
iii. For Others (One Time Grant)					
<b>3. Income on Investments from</b>		<b>3. Investments and deposits made</b>			
a. Earmarked/Endow. Funds		a. Out of Earmarked/Endowment funds			
i. Plan Grant/Onetime Plan Grant	4150000	b. Out of Own Funds (Investments-others)			
ii. SC/ST Programme	677209			141720	326647
iii. Tr. From Non-Plan/TSCHE	30000			159678	221220
b. Own Funds (Other Investments)				0	444150
<b>4. Interest Received</b>		<b>4. Expenditure on Fixed Assets &amp; Capital Work-in-Progress</b>			
a. On Bank Deposits (Encashment of FDR/Interest)	...	a. Purchase of Fixed Assets			
b. Loans, Advances etc	...	i. Equipment & Furniture			
<b>5. Other Income (specify)</b>		ii. Books			
a. Guest House Room Rent	467050	b. Expenditure on Construction/Compound wall			
b. Conference Hall Rent	223194	c. Expenditure on Landscaping			
c. Other Income (e-Library)	20237				
<b>6. Amount Borrowed</b>	2522850	<b>5. Refund of surplus money/Loans</b>			
<b>7. Any Other receipts (give details)</b>		a. To the Government of India			
		b. To the State Government			
		c. To other providers of funds			
		<b>6. Finance Charges (Interest)</b>			
		<b>7. Other Payments (Specify)</b>			
		<b>8. Closing Balances</b>			
		a. Cash in Hand		11923	2862
		b. Bank Balances			
		i. In Current accounts			
		ii. In Deposit accounts		5864781	2166513
		iii. Savings accounts		...	...
				...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>19059915</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>19059915</b>	<b>22571156</b>

*(Signature)*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant

*(Signature)*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*(Signature)*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**S.R.C. - I C S S R**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

<u>SCHEDULE Receipt</u>		<u>SCHEDULE Payment</u>		(Amount Rs.)	
				Current Year	Previous Year
<b>7. Any Other receipts</b>		<b>7. Other Payments</b>			
a ICSSR N.D./Workshop		Recoverable Advance	a	202500	210500
b M A Khan Project	270000	Other Advance	b		469563
c Programme Grant	217200	Advance Adjustable	c		705000
d RMC	64366	M A Khan Project	d	550000	217200
e Fellowship	504000	Programme Grant	e		64366
f Recoverable Advance	1037200	Programme Advance	f	894000	1786252
g Recovery of HBL	194600	Study Grant	g		
h Programme Advance	72000	ICSSR N.D./Workshop	h		270000
i Advance Adjustable	1900252	Fellowship	i	201735	1042881
j Other Advance	768661	Capacity Building Programme	j		500000
	349563	S C Oriented Programme	k		501838
		RMC	l		594490
		Retirement Benefits	m	100000	487739
		Prepaid Expenses	n		15232
<b>Total</b>	<b>2522850</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1948235</b>	<b>6865061</b>

*S. Satyanarayana*  
M/S Satyanarayana & Company  
Chartered Accountant



*S. Satyanarayana*  
Superintendent  
ICSSR-SRC

*S. Satyanarayana*  
Honorary Director  
ICSSR-SRC

## **11. Committee's**

### **ICSSR – Southern Regional Centre Committees**

#### **Advisory Committee (2014 – 2016)**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Smt. Ranjeev R. Acharya<br>Chairperson ICSSR-SRC &<br>Vice-Chancellor I/c, OU  | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. V. Krishna<br>Director<br>Dalit and Tribal Studies<br>Hyderabad Central University<br>Hyderabad  | Member   |
| 3. Prof. R.S. Deshpande<br>Former Director, ISEC<br>405, 5 <sup>th</sup> Main Kendra Upadhyayara<br>Sangha Layout, Nagarbhavi<br>Bangalore – 560 072, Karnataka | Member   |
| 4. Prof. K. C. Suri<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Central University<br>Gachibowli, Hyderabad – 46   | Member   |
| 5. Prof. IrudayaRajan S.<br>Central for Development Studies<br>Prasanth Nagar, Ulloor<br>Thiruvananthapuram – 695 011   | Member   |
| 6. Prof. M. Thangaraj<br>Dept of Economics<br>Madras University<br>Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005   | Member   |
| 7. Prof. Indumati<br>Dept. of Economics<br>University of Mysore<br>Manasagangotri,<br>Mysore – 570 006  | Member   |
| 8. Prof. C. Beena<br>Former Honorary Director<br>ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad   | Member   |
| 9. Member Secretary   | Member   |

ICSSR, New Delhi  
(ICSSR Nominee)

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 10. Prof. R. K. Mishra<br>Director<br>Institute of Public Enterprise<br>Osmania University<br>Hyderabad | Ex-officio |
| 11. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran<br>Director<br>Council for Social Development<br>Hyderabad                 | Ex-officio |
| 12. Prof. S. Galab<br>Director<br>Centre for Economic and Social Studies<br>Hyderabad                   | Ex-officio |
| 13. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy<br>Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC  | Convener   |

#### **Programme Committee**

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy,<br>Honorary Director, SRC – ICSSR  | Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. E. Hari Babu<br>Vice-Chancellor - central university<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Hyderabad University, Hyderabad      | Member      |
| 3. Prof. S.V. Satyanarayana<br>Dean, Faculty of Commerce<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad                                   | Member      |
| 4. Prof. G. Chakrapani<br>Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences<br>Chairman of TSPSC<br>Hyderabad                                | Member      |
| 5. Prof. R. Limbadri<br>Registrar - Telangana University<br>Nizamabad<br>Professor of Public Administration<br>OU Hyderabad | Member      |
| 6. Prof. V. Sudhakar<br>Dept. of Education<br>English and Foreign Language University<br>Hyderabad                          | Member      |

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 7. Prof. B. Revathi<br>Centre for Economic and Social Studies<br>Begumpet, Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. Prof. G. Ram Reddy<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |

**Finance and Purchase Committee – (FPC)**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy<br>Hon. Director, SRC-ICSSR  | Convener |
| 2. Prof. R. K. Mishra<br>Director, Institute of Public Enterprise<br>O U campus, Hyderabad                               | Member   |
| 3. Prof. T.L.N. Swamy<br>Principal, Nizam College and<br>Head, Dept. of Economics<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad       | Member   |
| 4. Prof. V. Yoga Jyotsna<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Koti Women's College<br>Osmania University,<br>Koti, Hyderabad | Member   |
| 5. Prof. S.V. Satyanarayana<br>Dean, Faculty of Commerce<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad                                | Member   |
| 6. Prof. R. Limbadri<br>Registrar<br>Telangana University<br>Nizamabad   | Member   |
| 7. Finance Officer<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad  | Member   |
| 8. ICSSR – New Delhi<br>Nominee  | Member   |

### **Study Grant Committee (Permanent)**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Honorary Director<br>ICSSR-SRC                             | Chairman |
| 2. Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences<br>Osmania University     | Member   |
| 3. Dean, Faculty of Education<br>Osmania University           | Member   |
| 4. Dean, Faculty of Commerce<br>Osmania University            | Member   |
| 5. Dean, Faculty of Business Management<br>Osmania University | Member   |

### **Library and Documentational Committee**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. G. Krishna Reddy<br>Honorary Director, SRC – ICSSR                                  | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. K. Srinivasulu<br>Dean, Faculty of Social Science<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad  | Member   |
| 3. Prof. Shasheej Hegde<br>Dept. of Sociology<br>Hyderabad University, Hyderabad             | Member   |
| 4. Prof. Arun Kumar Patnaik<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Hyderabad University, Hyderabad | Member   |
| 5. Prof. G. Sudharshan Reddy<br>Dept. of History<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad            | Member   |
| 6. Prof. K. Shankaraiah<br>Head, Dept. of Commerce<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad          | Member   |
| 7. Prof. I. Rambrahamam<br>Dept. of Political Science<br>Hyderabad University, Hyderabad     | Member   |
| 8. Prof. S. Galab<br>Director, CESS<br>Begumpet, Hyderabad                                   | Member   |

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 9. | Prof. S. Sudharshan Rao (Retd)<br>Former Professor of Lib. Inf. Science<br>Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
|----|--|--------|

## 12. Staff of Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
	<b>Prof. G. Krishna Reddy</b>	<b>Honorary Director</b>
1.	Sri P. Krishna	Superintendent
2.	Sri K. Naras Reddy	Caretaker – I
3.	Sri T. Shankar	Xerox Operator
4.	Smt. ImrozJabbar	Typist – cum – Clerk
5.	Sri S. Yadaiah	Ward-boy (Guest House)
6.	Sri S. Nagaiah	Office Attender
7.	Sri N. Balakrishna	Sweeper (Guest House)
8.	Sri Md. Abdul Rabbani	Computer Attender
9.	Sri K. Ramchander	Library Attender

### Staff on Time Scale:

1.	Smt. P. Nalini	Senior Research Assistant
2.	Smt. N. Srilatha	Accountant
3.	Sri. S. Srinivas	UDC (Computer Network Assistant)
4.	Smt. S. Chaitanya	Book-Bearer
5.	Smt. K. Jaya	Sweeper
6.	Sri. K. Shiva	Scavenger (Guest House)

### Staff on Contract Basis

1.	Sri C. Ajay Kumar	Office Assistant
2.	Sri A. Adellu	Office Assistant
3.	Sri D. Hari Krishna	Office Assistant
4.	Sri G. Hari Krishna	Office Assistant
5.	Smt. A. Kavitha	Sweeper cum Scavenger
6.	Smt. G. Ramanamma	Garden Mali
7.	Sri K. Ramesh	Office Attender
8.	Smt. K. Balamani	Sweeper

### Staff on Contract Basis for Scanning

1.	Sri M. Srinivas	Office Assistant
2.	Smt. D. Annapurna	Office Assistant
3.	Sri S. Praveen Kumar	Office Assistant
4.	Sri M. Kishore	Office Attender