

Annual Report (2020-2021)



**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE**

Ministry of Education, Govt. of India

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 1st 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, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

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.

4. Social Science Research Promotion

The activities carried out by Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR, Hyderabad during the period 2020-21 may be classified under the following two categories:

4.1 Research Promotion

- I. Seminars/Conferences/Symposiums/Convention/Workshops etc.
- II. Research Methodology Courses
- III. Short Duration Research Projects
- IV. Study Grant
- V. Lectures
- VI. ICSSR National / Senior Fellowships
- VII. Documentation

4.2 Other Services

- a. Library
- b. E-Library
- c. Guidance to Research Scholars
- d. Digitization of Old English/Telugu/Urdu Newspapers
- e. Guest House
- f. Conference Halls at Office and Guest House
- g. Board Room
- h. Landscape Garden

4.1 Research Promotion

I. Financial assistance for organizing seminar/ conference / workshop / convention / symposium etc.

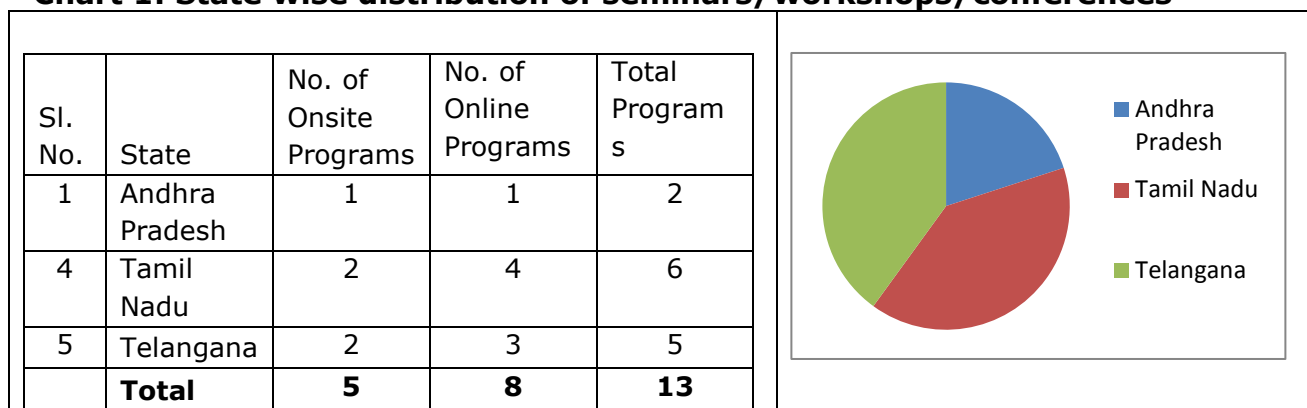
As stated above, the ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre has been continuously providing financial assistance for organizing theme oriented seminar / workshop/ conference/ convention / symposium etc. both at the university /college and institutes of the southern region. During the year 2020-21 the Centre sanctioned grant to the following departments / institutes of the region for holding Onsite and Online seminar / workshop etc.

Table No. 1:- Overall summary of the Programmes sanctioned during the FY 2020-21

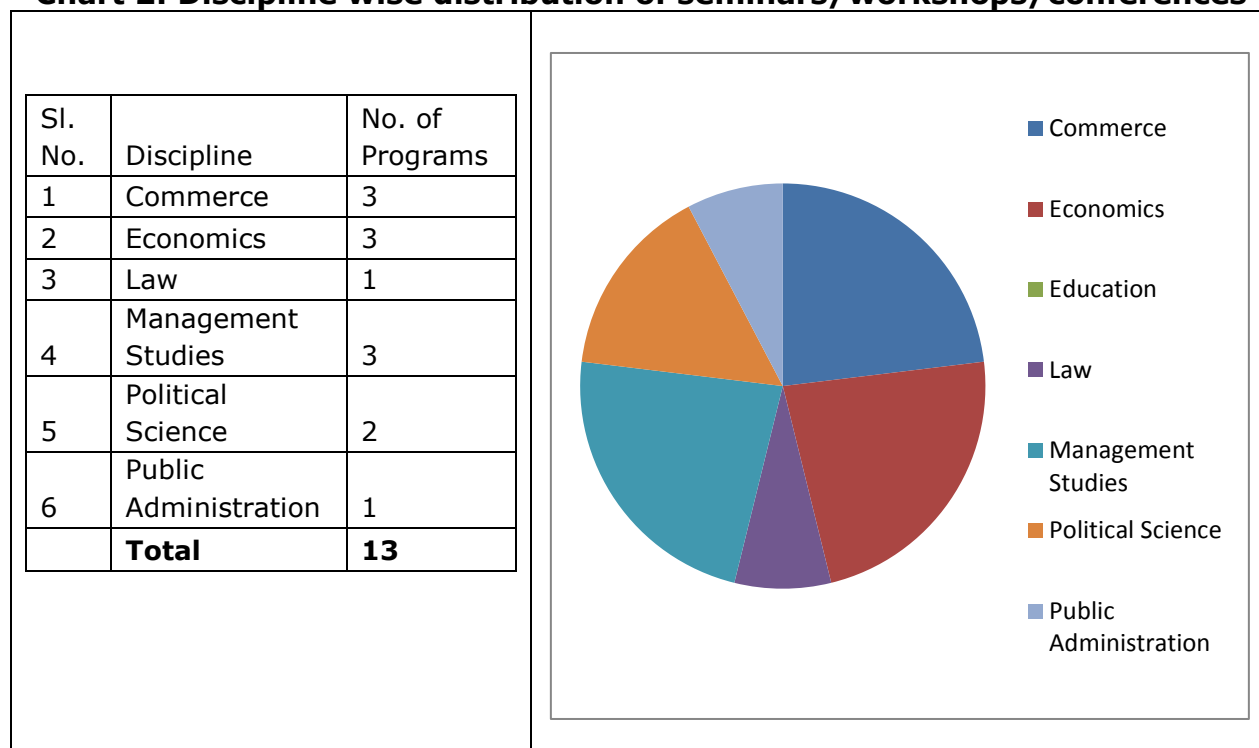
Sl. No.	Type of Programme	No. of Programmes
1	Onsite Seminars/Workshops/Conferences	5
2	Online Seminars/Workshops/Conferences	8
3	Onsite RMC's - Discipline Specific	1
4	Online RMC's - Discipline Specific	5
5	Online RMC's - General	4
6	Translation Work	1
	Total	24

Table No. 2: State wise Distribution of Programmes

Sl. No.	State	Onsite Seminars/Workshops/Conferences	Online Seminars/Workshops/Conferences	Onsite RMC's – Discipline Specific	Online RMC's – Discipline Specific	Online RMC's – General	Translation Work	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1					2
2	Tamil Nadu	2	4	1	1	1		9
3	Telangana	2	3		4	3	1	13
	Total	5	8	1	5	4	1	24

Chart 1: State wise distribution of seminars/workshops/conferences**Table No. 3: Discipline wise Distribution of Programmes**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Onsite Seminars/ Workshops / Conferences	Online Seminars/ Workshops / Conferences	Onsite RMC's – Discipline Specific	Online RMC's – Discipline Specific	General RMC	Translation Work	Total
1	Business Administration			1				1
2	Commerce	1	2		2	1		6
3	Economics	2	1				1	4
4	Education				1			1
5	Law		1					1
6	Management Studies		3		2			5
7	Political Science	1	1					2
8	Public Administration	1						1
9	Social Exclusion					1		1
10	General Social Sciences					2		2
	Total	5	8	1	5	4	1	24

Chart 2: Discipline wise distribution of seminars/workshops/conferences**a. Statement of Seminar/Conferences/Workshops Sanctioned****Table No. 4: Statewise details of sanctioned Onsite programmes**

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Sanctioned	Date of Meeting	Remarks
Onsite Programmes					
Telangana State					
1.	One Day National Seminar on "Democracy and Nationalism: Issues and Challenges"	Dr. Ravi Sabavath, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana 9701225152, naikraviou@gmail.com	30,000.00	26.02.2021	
2.	Two day National Seminar on "COVID-19: Impact on Indian	Dr. K. Anji Reddy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi	60,000.00	27.03.2021 to 28.03.2021	

	Economy with Special Reference to Telangana"	University, Yellareddygudem, Nalgonda - 508 254, Telangana 9885939289; kanjireddy036@gmail.com			
Andhra Pradesh					
3.	Two Day National Seminar on "Covid-19 Global Turbulence : India's Preparedness"	Dr. T. Chenna Kesavulu, Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Dharma Apparao College, Nuzvid, Krishna District – 521 201, Andhra Pradesh, 9963680079, drchvb@gmail.com	40,000.00	29.04.2021 to 30.04.2021	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in April, 2021
Tamil Nadu					
4.	Two Day National Seminar on "National Integration : Trends, Prospects and Challenges"	Dr. S. Suchitra Varma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science & Public Administration, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002, Tamil Nadu 9600646913, suchitracdm@gmail.com	60,000.00	24.04.2020 to 25.04.2020	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in August, 2021
5.	Two Day National Level Seminar on "An Enhancing the Quality of Higher Education in India -	Dr. P. Bheemaraj, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Govt. Arts College for Men, Krishnagiri –635 001, Tamil	60,000.00	20.12.2020 to 21.12.2020	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic

	Challenges and Prospects"	Nadu, 9345276778, profbheema69@gmail.com			situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021
	Total		2,50,000.00		

Table No. 5: Statewise details of sanctioned online programmes

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Sanctioned	Date of Meeting	Remarks
Online Programmes					
Telangana State					
1.	One Day National Webinar on "National Educational Policy 2020: Impact and Implications"	Dr. Ravi Kumar Jasti, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, University College of Commerce and Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana 9490626676, rkjastiou@gmail.com	2,837.00	21.08.2020	
2.	Two day Virtual International Conference on "South Asia in Transition: Perspectives on Geopolitics"	Dr. V. Srilatha, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad - 500 095, Telangana 9848391948; sri_vallabh@yahoo.com	38,000.00	02.12.2020 to 03.12.2020	
3.	Two Day Online Seminar on "Intellectual Property Rights"	Dr. Madhavi Latha, Associate Professor, Dept. of Business Management	16,500.00	03.03.2021 to 04.03.2021	

		Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidhalaya College for Women, MukarramJahi Road, Exhibition Grounds, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001, Telangana 9701513456, madhaviyashasvi@g mail.com			
Andhra Pradesh					
4.	Two Day National Seminar on "Water Management Laws : Life, Livelihood and Environment"	Dr. Kavuri Sudha, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Nyayaprastha, Sabbavaram, Visakhapatnam – 531 035, Andhra Pradesh, 9492535618, sudhakavuri@dsnlua.c.in	38,000.00	08.08.2020 to 09.08.2020	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021
Tamil Nadu					
5.	One day State Level Workshop on "Emerging Trends in Green Marketing: Strategies, Tools for Sustainable Branding".	Dr. V. Sugumar, Head, Dept. of Management, Navarasam Arts and Science College for Women, Arachalur, Erode Dist – 638101, Tamil Nadu 9659993355, sugunithish@gmail.com	22,500.00	25.04.2021	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in April, 2021
6.	Two Day National Conference on	Dr. V. Pushpalatha, Head and Assistant	38,000.00	10.05.2021 to	Programme could not be

	"Rural Women Entrepreneurship - Challenges and Opportunities"	Professor, Dept. of Commerce, EMG Yadava Women's College, Thiruppalai, Madhurai 625 014, Tamil Nadu 9500523615 ppothirajan@yahoo.com		11.05.2021	organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in May, 2021
7.	Two day National Seminar on "Global Biodiversity and Sustainable Development"	Dr. D. Janagam Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Periyar University, Salem- 636011, Tamil Nadu 9444474123 janagam_pu@yahoo.co.in	38,000.00	02.04.2020 to 03.04.2020	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021
8.	Two Day National Conference on "Industry 4.0 : Recent Perspectives and Future Trends"	Dr. P. Karthikeyan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Management, Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode – 638 060, Tamil Nadu 9843641321, ptp_karthi@yahoo.co.in	38,000.00	08.01.2021 to 09.01.2021	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021
	Total		2,31,837.00		

b. Statewise Reports of the Onsite Seminar/Conferences/Workshops Sanctioned

Telangana State

- 1. One Day National Seminar on "Democracy and Nationalism: Issues and Challenges"** on 26th February, 2021 Organized by Dr. Ravi Sabavath, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana



On Feb 26, 2021, one day National Seminar on 'Nationalism and Democracy: Issues and Challenges', has been organized by the Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Renewed Scholars and activists from various Universities, Institutions and Organizations in India have been invited. The Seminar was conducted in 5 sessions, including the inaugural and Valedictory sessions. The seminar had chosen the following broad themes

- 1) Nationalism, Marginality and Cultural Plurality;
- 2) Democracy, Diversity and Development;
- 3) Nationalism, Democracy and Equality in India. In this regard, we give brief excerpts from all the papers that were presented in the seminar.

Inaugural session began with Welcome address by Dr. Rajesh Kota, Co-Convener of the Seminar. He invited all the dignitaries on to the dais. This session was chaired by Prof. Jadi Musalaiah, Head, Department of Political Science, UCA &SS. The seminar theme was introduced by Dr. Ravi Sabavath, Convener of the Seminar, he stated that, the challenge in Indian nationalism has always been that of finding ways of acknowledging and accommodating difference. And, this entails one thing: to reaffirm and to fight for, India's endangered civic nationalism, in the face of the determined effort to replace it with ethno-religious nationalism as India's ruling credo. This must involve a reassertion of our democracy and a defiant deepening of

the habits of democratic practice in our political culture, which is in currently the process of wrenching the Indian people away from democracy in the name of specific identities that are majoritarian and promote majoritarianism at the expense of civic and inclusive democracy.

The aim of this seminar is to bring ideas together and discuss the question of whether nationalism and democracy constitute complementary or competing logics. How does nationalism support existence of democracy in the contemporary political scenario? It will also cover the interface between cultural hegemony and democracy.

Address by Chief Guest of the session Prof. R. Limbadri, Vice- Chairman, TSCHE, he illustrated the Idea of nationalism from Ambedkar's perspective. He said that, a nation can't get united and national brotherhood couldn't be appreciated by the untouchable and even higher castes. The British government would never be ready to play such a risk. For that purpose, it required a government, which is "of the people, for the people, and by the people" that will make this possible. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar remarked, "British government didn't energetically and enthusiastically work for the restoration of the rights of the depressed classes and it didn't exercise its power to counterfeit the problems faced by the untouchables." Unless the citizens of India secured political power and unless that power was concentrated within the hands of the socially suppressed section of Indian society, it might not be possible to completely wipe out all social, legal, and cultural disabilities under which that section suffered. His main objective was the liberty of the people. Without freedom, nationalism becomes a way of internal slavery, forced labour, and arranged tyranny for the poor and servile classes. He concluded with these words; if we can't scrap our casteism, narrow-mindedness, orthodoxy then we can't scrap the Reservation because these are inter related. At the end he stated that let us impart the ideas of Ambedkar in order to understanding the concept of nationalism.

Distinguished guest Prof. Gopal Reddy, Registrar , Osmania University and one of the guests of honour Prof. T. Krishna Rao, OSD TO Vice Chancellor could able to attend to due to an unavoidable situation which was occurred at the Nizam College.

Prof. M. Channa Basavaiah, (Former Honorary Director), ICSSR-SRC was one of the guests of honor. He talked about the philosophical foundations of the Nationalism in India, he also mentioned that The nation-building has been a posh phenomenon as it covers overall development of nation-state i.e. economic development, increases the spread of literacy, development of mass media, social development, and military strength. The approach of nation-building within the late 20th century has necessarily varied to be with the statecraft of Machiavelli and Hobbs. Before the independence, nation-building denoted techno-economic tasks of the sort performed by government agencies just like the railways, structure department, etc. Nation-

building may be a continuous process as it's a search for perfection, which remains an ever-changing phenomenon. Thus, no nation can claim to have been built to our philosophers particularly subaltern intellectual's contribution to the state building is his direct participation and role within the formulation of certain development policies and planning.

Prof. D. Ravinder , Principal, College of Arts and Social Sciences also begun from the Ambedkar's view that Ambedkar's dream for India was that equality should be established at all levels in the society. That is why he constantly emphasized on making society classless. It is intellectual poverty to associate him only with a particular class or caste. He belonged to all.

Key note address is given by Prof. K. Srinivasulu, Former Dean, faculty of Social Science. His presentation broadly covered about the historical background of the Nationalism in India and how the idea had been emerged in the constitution. He was trying to contextualizing the concept of nationalism through the Ambedkar. He said that Ambedkar elaborated upon the idea of Nationality and Nationalism in his book 'Pakistan or the Partition of India'. He describes nationality as a, "consciousness of kind, awareness of the existence of that tie of kinship" and nationalism as "the desire for a separate national existence for those who are bound by this tie of kinship." Ambedkar had immense faith in the bright future and evolution of this country. Even when he spoke of attaining freedom for India, his ultimate goal was to unite the people.

Ambedkar was not against the idea of nationalism but against the Congress's version of it, which entailed freedom of India from British colonialism but not from Brahmanical imperialism under which millions of Scheduled Castes had been yoked for hundreds of years. It was Ambedkar's political challenge which compelled the Congress to appreciate the national significance of the problem of castes and to adopt measures which significantly contributed towards strengthening the social base of Indian nationalism.

The session has been closed with the presidential remarks by Prof. Jadi Musalaiah

The formal vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Chalamalla Venkateswarlu, who is working as faculty at the department of political science, O.U.

The **first technical session** of the seminar titled "**Nationalism, Marginality and Cultural Plurality**", was presided over by Dr. Nagam Kumara Swamy- Head, Department of Political Science and Controller of Examinations, Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar .T.S.

Paper Presenters – I: 1. Dr. Chandraiah Gopani- G.B, Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad, U.P. He presented a paper on “Music and Nationalism: Thinking through Dalit musical traditions”, in his presentation he stated that, Dalits are creators of music. They not only produced many musical instruments and performed them but also generated rich knowledge on music. The studies of art and cultural production are important to understand human expression, taste, beauty and emotions etc. Within cultural production, music plays a unique role to express human emotions and ideas. Dalits are involved in creating a variety of musical forms -- from traditional to modern musical genres. But most of the musical traditions among Dalits have survived/are surviving in oral and informal ways. This lack of textualizing and institutionalizing these traditions deeply underlines the urgent need for documentation and critical studies.

Second presentation from Dr. Partha Sarathi – Dept. Of Cultural Studies, E.F.L.U, Hyderabad. His presentation on “Ambedkar’s Idea on Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”. His paper broadly covers the philosophical values that were inculcated by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar bear implicit and explicit impact on the learned; also as illiterate members of Dalit communities. These thoughts have played an important role when most of the social and political leadership seemed distracted by its social concerns. As has been mentioned earlier, Dr. Ambedkar was convinced about illiterate, ignorant untouchable followers. So, he used the only language to place forth their history, social station and political and non-secular measures to urge obviate the wrath of the class structure. As a result, thousands of Buddhists thoroughly followed him and commenced to practice his message in lifestyle. Those that entered welfare work took it as a lift to review thought processes and people who enrolled in the class in the college assumed power as a weapon of words. Hence, it becomes necessary to review the Dalit autobiographies on the backdrop of enlightened messages of the great humanitarian leader of Dalits. According to Dr Ambedkar, there are several conditions needed for the success of democracy. Firstly, there must be social and economic equality.

Third presentation from Dr. Wageshan- NALSAR, Hyderabad. He presented a paper on “The shrinkage of Civic Nationalism and its Ramification for Democracy”. He illustrated that, It could be argued that the enthusiasm for populism represents popular disillusionment, not so much with democracy per se, but with *representative* democracy and its enduring inability to channel popular preferences into policy. It is, in a sense, the *representativeness* of representative democracy, embodied in the institutional form of elected legislatures, that is being called into question – both where it has been formally successful for a couple of centuries, as also in places where it has yet to strike deep roots. Just a couple of decades ago, dissatisfaction with representative democracy had resulted in greater faith being invested in participatory democracy and in civil society, rather than

political parties, as agents of change. That earlier optimism about democratising democracy has now been replaced by cynicism and despondency about the future of democracy itself, finding expression in (among other things) the familiar anxieties about national identity, citizenship, borders and immigration.

The 1st session has been wound up the chair after grate interaction with the panelist.

Second technical session was on “**Democracy, Diversity and Development**”

This session was presided over by Dr.Ch.Venkateswarlu ,Head, Department of Political Science, Nizam College,O.U. The first speaker was Prof.G. Nagaraju- Dept. Of Sociology. H.C.U. He looked at the philosophy behind the conception of nationalism by discussing about the origin, evolution and the objectives of the idea. And then looks at the public opinion on nationalism and democracy especially for those who have been considered the victims of the caste system in Indian society namely the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The paper argues that the philosophy of Democracy is rooted in addressing the inequality among the social groups but the beneficiaries remain apparently the individuals or families showing some kind of contradiction in the philosophy and the outcome of the idea.

Second speaker was Prof.RamdasNaik- Dept. Of Human Rights, HCU. His paper is on “Democracy, Development : Issues and Challenges” . His idea of freedom which arguably lies at the core of liberal democracy. Conceptually, nationalism and freedom are distinct concepts; in India, they were closely associated historically, as freedom from colonial rule was the object of nationalism. This is perhaps why, in phrases describing India’s movement for freedom from the British Empire, the two have been used interchangeably, as in the national movement/the freedom movement or the nationalist struggle/the freedom struggle. Today, however, the idea of nationalism is being politically mobilised as a weapon to not merely suppress basic civic freedoms, but to question their very legitimacy and worth as political values. The exercise of the simple citizenly prerogative of asking questions of government becomes an ‘anti-national’ act rather than an assertion of the citizen’s freedom. Widespread intolerance and chauvinism pose a challenge to the very infrastructure of Indian democracy, not only denying citizens their constitutional right to freedom of expression, but also violating values that are fundamental to a democracy – difference of opinion, dissent against established norms, and persuasion through dialogue and discussion

The third presentation was done by Dr.Raju Naik- Dept. Of Cultural Studies, EFLU, Hyderabad. He presented the paper titled “Region, Religion and Nationalism: Literature in make in India”. In this presentation he drew insights from the emerging new historiography of communalism to delineate the complex processes

which have gone into the formation of a Hindu nationalism which is seeking to capture power at the centre of the Indian nation-state. While attention will be paid to colonial historiography and to the nature of nationalist politics in the pre-Independence period, I also focus in some detail on the contemporary cultural politics of religious identities, for the categories and conceptualizations of 'culture' and 'religion', as indeed the conceptualization of 'a Hindu community', are today intrinsically imbricate within the agenda of the new Hindu nationalism, and warrant a close examination.

Third Technical session which was started immediate after lunch session on “**Nationalism , Democracy and Equality ”**. Dr.Chandraiah Gopani- G.B, Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad, U.P presided over the session. The first presentation was done by Dr.Prashant Kumar Kain- EFLU, Hyderabad. His paper title is on “The rise of nationalism and decline of a trade in India”, his paper clearly tells that, Economic Nationalism developed in India during the last three decades of the late nineteenth and the first two decades of the early twentieth centuries. Even 26 The Formative Phase though we witness stirrings of such sentiments in the earlier period also, particularly in the 1840s, it was only in the late nineteenth century that it fully evolved. It was based on the realisation that the British rule was inimical to the economic interests of India because the economic policies of the colonial government were geared towards the benefits of the metropolitan country, that is, Britain. The early nationalists argued that India needed its independent national economic policies which would herald it on the path of modern industrial development. Through all means available at their disposal – newspapers, journals, speeches, books, lectures and political agitations – they constantly campaigned on this issue for almost five decades. Such concerted criticism of the colonial regime gave rise to an almost unified body of opinions on economic issues among the nationalist intelligentsia. The result was an unprecedented realisation among Indian people, particularly the middle classes, that India was a territorial unity and that its interests were common. As this realisation grew over the years, the foundations of Indian nationalism were firmly laid.

Second speaker of the session Dr. Venkatesh Vaditya, EFLU, Hyderabad. He presented a paper on “Economic Nationalism to Globalization: Cultural Nationalism and Declining Liberal Democracy in India”. He stated that , Anti-colonial nationalisms and post-colonial projects of nation building are premised on a tension between the desire to be integrated on an equal basis into globalised modernity and the desire to assert national sovereignty and cultural difference. By promising to recuperate an allegedly suppressed cultural authenticity, they attempt to control fragmentation of their social world brought about by industrialization and urbanization. Hindutva, similarly, aims to arrive at a state of plenty, strength and purity removing Islamic impurities and thereby to gain recognition from the west as a proper nation.

Third speaker Mr. Manikanta, HCU, Hyderabad. He presented on "Nationalism and the economic understanding the 'temptations' of Swadeshi Nationalism and Political Pragmatism of Hindutva Nationalism". His paper highlights that , It is true, as highlighted by scholars like Peter Singer that neither inward-looking policies nor outwards orientation is correct at all times for all countries. However, the relevance of self-reliance serving as a means to promote and protect India's economic growth cannot be denied either. In the post-reforms scenario in India, BJP version of Swadeshi has not proved an ideal argument. Similarly, self-reliance has suffered a setback under the Manmohan Singh model of development as well. The biggest challenge confronting Indian state today is to trickle down the growth in GDP to its vast and deprived populace. Unless this is done, even consistent growth in economy cannot match the ideal of self-reliance and Gandhian Swadeshi. Flexibilities in self-reliance strategy cannot overlook the crises in agriculture; problem-ridden unorganised sector; rising poverty and unemployment levels widening regional disparities and poor human developmental indices, to say the least. Unless people are empowered and their choice of action is not circumscribed, self-reliance and Swadeshi would remain a distant dream in a globalizing world. That, in our view, is the unmistakable deducible core of Gandhian framework.

Summing up, this was in continuation of third technical session due to time constraints co-convener of the seminar Dr.Rajesh Kota has briefly summarized the core ideas that had reflected in the seminar. He also proposed formal vote of thanks

2. Two day National Seminar on "COVID-19: Impact on Indian Economy with Special Reference to Telangana" from 27th to 28th March, 2021
Organized by Dr. K. Anji Reddy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Yellareddygudem, Nalgonda - 508 254, Telangana

The inaugural session of the two day National Seminar on "Covid-19 Impact on Indian Economy with special reference to Telangana Economy" was held on 27-3-2021 that was presided over by Prof. P.VishnuDev, Registrar, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda. After the opening remarks made by the president, Dr. K. Anji Reddy, Seminar Director and organizer of the seminar briefed about the M. G. University, Nalgonda and also the progress made by the Department of Economics in the university. Prof. P. Vishnu Dev, Registrar, M.G. University, Nalgonda in his message wished the deliberations on COVID-19 pandemic in the conference will help to resolve the ongoing problem. Dr. Subhash Seraphim, Deputy General Manager, NABARD, being the faculty of Economics, in his message shared his experiences with other Academic Associations in the country. Further, he assured the support to the Academic Institutions in organizing of seminars/conference. The Chief Guest of the inaugural session, Prof. D. Narsimha Reddy, a distinguished social scientist,

University of Hyderabad, delivered the address around the recently enacted farm laws and the problems confronting agriculture. It is emphasized that the farm laws will benefit the agriculture in all aspects, but the real problems in agriculture lie somewhere else not just in marketing. There is a need to focus on the composition of growth in the economy among agriculture, industry and service sectors. Agriculture contributes merely 16 percent to the GDP, but employs more than 40 percent of the population. There is a need to release the work force from agriculture, only 50 million people moved out of agriculture during 2003-2018. The non-farm employment is also insecure. In agriculture, 86 percent of small and marginal farmers cultivate 50 percent of land in the country. These farmers are facing several constraints in terms of resources, input use, capital formation, credit, shifts in cropping pattern etc. Even within agriculture, the share of crop sector being 60 percent, it contributes only 20 percent Horticulture, Livestock and others contribute greater share. Meanwhile, consumption basket of people has changed necessitating changes in the pattern of production. Environmental problems in the form of climate, soils, ground water etc., have emerged. All these are stress points in agriculture that needs to be addressed rather than mere marketing. Even the present market reforms are not going to serve the interests of the farming community.

Prof. R. Radha Krishna, Chairman CESS, Hyderabad and the Conference President prepared the presidential address on the theme "Production of Knowledge in Social Sciences: Paradigms and Methods". The address is presented by Prof. E. Revathi, Director CESS, Hyderabad. The period of renaissance in Europe significantly contributed to the growth of knowledge in every field. Beginnings of social sciences were reflected in the writings of Rousseau and others. August Comte pioneer in sociology is of the view that ideas pass through three different stages 1) Theological 2) Meta Physical and 3) Scientific. There are different approaches in acquiring knowledge i.e., Axiomatic approach, Inductive, Deductive methods, Explanation Vs Prediction.

It also takes place through different paradigms. This address covers different paradigms in sociology as well as paradigms and methods in Economics. Early contributions in Economics have come from classical economists and followed by Neo-classicals. In the later phase, it is followed by Keynesianism, Macro- Modeling, Computable General Equilibrium Models, Macro-econometric modeling. Now, Research Networks, Collaborative Research is becoming prominent in social sciences. Development of modern sciences has become a dominant model of knowledge for social sciences.

In social sciences, multiple paradigms co-exist within the discipline. For instance, Marxists see conflict between classes in capitalism that brings a shift away from it. Others view capitalism as an ideal social order with social solidarity among different

sections. In economics, shifts in paradigms are driven by either economic crisis or the dominance of ideology of rulers; The emerging ICTS will shift the individual based research to team -based research in social sciences.

Presidential address is followed by Prof. K. Jaya Shankar Memorial Lecture that is delivered by KalpanaKannabhiran, Director, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad. The theme of the lecture is "Ideas of Justice and the Corruption Complex: Indian Literary Imaginations ". As Corruption, for long, has been a global pre-occupation, the focus of this lecture is on corruption in the literary imaginations today. This is befitting to a person like Prof. Jaya Shankar who was committed to the cultures of justice and free expression. She picked up different narrations from literature and five of these six works are real stories. These works attempt to present the forms of oppression, brutality and inherited ignorance that occur locally as well as in the capitals and courts. At the heart of each story is an idea of justice and a deep anger over the betrayal of the aspirations of ordinary people.

The session has come to an end by presentation of vote of thanks by Dr. G. Pandaraiah, Faculty member of M. G. University, Nalgonda.

The Report of Technical session

The Technical session is held on the theme of **Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy with special focus on Telangana Economy** and it is conducted. The session has organized in the presence of session Chairman **Prof. S. Indrakant**, Co-Chairperson **Prof. A. Amarender Reddy**, Session Organiser **Prof. R.V. Ramana Murthy** and Rapporteur **Dr. A. Punnaiah**. In this session, there are 22 research papers received in which 17 paper presenters were presented.

Professor RV Ramanamurthy along with two others authors presented a paper on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy. They have made macroeconomic analysis by taking growth rates of economy from 1980's to 2019. Economic growth performance in India has been in decline for over a decade, beginning with the impact of Global Financial Crisis of 2008. Even the high growth achieved during 2003-09, was investment led growth, with an over exposure of bank credit, whose sustainability was under question on two accounts. First, the neoliberal policies led to severe inequality in income distribution, which sooner or later is likely to put a demand constraint. Second, on the supply side, over exposure of bank credit and reckless lending to sustain the losing steam of the growth, has adversely affected the banking sector's health, which in turn puts limits on scope for fiscal expansion for a later date. The economic growth, which is central to the macroeconomic analysis, of India has been contracting since 2014-15. There are attempts to claim a recovery in terms of numbers during 2015-17, which are not real but because of estimation

methodology in GDP. The economy has received two internal policy shocks, namely, demonetization and a fuzzy GST, both could not have been taken in more bad times, when unemployment had been increasing, consumption has been falling and global demand is falling.

According to the provisional figures of the official data, there is a contraction of -7.5 percent in the GDP during 2020-21, something that has never happened before. The actual contraction is suspected to be much higher, as the data on unorganized sector comes with a lag. The unemployment, which has already reached a high level of 10 percent has touched a peak of 21 percent during the May-June of 2020 due to the lockdown. The Covid19 and the lockdown imposed consequently is a unique shock, which combined a supply side as well as a demand side shocks. The fall in demand included a fall in investment, exports and consumption. There is no matching or notable rise in government expenditure as a response in the budgetary provisions of 2020-21 and 2021-22 union budgets. On the supply side, there is huge drop in imports & labour, which also saw suspension of transport. The impact of lockdown is most severe on the manufacturing sector, followed by services and agriculture. Even though there is a V-shaped recovery projected by the Economic Survey 2020-21, experts are skeptical. Many fear a K-shaped recovery. The enigmatic aspects are that when the real economy is facing a depression, the financial sector is booming with Sensex gaining 1000 points, which entails naturally a huge speculative bubble.

Government has taken a conservative supply-side response to the covid19 crisis, which could have severe repercussions on the recovery prospect. Even though the fiscal deficit has touched 9.8 percent in 2020-21, and the government has chosen to ignore, has increased the debt servicing burden. It offered tax concessions to the corporate sector up to Rs.1.54 lakhs in 2020-21, which yielded nothing but loss of revenue to the state, which compelled it to increase the sales tax on petrol, which is a highly regressive measure. The present crisis has already imposed severe costs on the lives of individuals who have lost jobs, and small businesses. Few industries like IT sector experienced a rise in profits with work from home option. Sectors like construction, hotels & tourism, real estate, transport, education among services have taking a severe beating. The capital goods and the core sector have still not recovered. Even if consumer durables and automobiles have experienced some growth, the over all, we won't be able to reach 2019-20, by 2021-22.

Prof Indrakant along with his co-author presented paper on Monitoring of Covid-19 pandemic a pre requisite for Impact assessment. They have analysed the fatality rate and recover rate with empirical method. The severity of pandemic is likely to vary with time and across the regions. The impact of pandemic depends largely on its severity. So, there is a need to monitor the severity of pandemic. In the literature the two important indicators used for monitoring the severity of pandemic are 1) The

Fatality Rate and 2) The Recovery Rate. Therefore the present work scrutinises the data on the Fatality Rate and the Recovery Rate as released by the government and examines the scientific basis in generation of these indicators. The study also suggests a Pragmatic Method to estimate these indicators. Their Paper critically examined the scientific basis of data on Fatality Rate and Recovery Rate as released by the Government. They have used Pragmatic Method to estimate the Recovery Rate and Fatality Rate due to limitation of Government Method of reporting data.

They observed that the Method used by the Government to estimate the Fatality Rate and Recovery Rate yield underestimates. The lower estimate of the Fatality Rate brings in a sense of complacency in the minds of general public. On the other hand, lower estimates of the Recovery Rate dishearten the front-line soldiers fighting the battle against Covid-19. Therefore, the underestimation of the Fatality Rate as well as the Recovery Rate must be avoided. Therefore, Pragmatic Method is a better alternative to the Method used by the Government. Due to methodological errors the Government figures relating to the Recovery Rate and the Fatality Rate among the Covid-19 effected persons are incorrect. These figures not only failed to reflect the ground reality but misguide the general public and unhelpful for evolving effective policy to fight Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore there is an urgent need to revise these figures in order to get a better picture of ground reality and to evolve effective policy to fight Covid-19 Pandemic. They conclude that for estimation of the Fatality Rate and the Recovery Rate on scientific basis, the Government has to compile the data on the patients by the date of their admission to hospitals.

A paper on Covid-19: Its spread in India-Impact on Indian Economy and Migrant Labour presented by Dr. Venkateshwarlu. Anthropocene is the period whom human activity has overtaken vast part of the natural cycle. Systemic sickness is an outcome of the environment degradation and ecological imbalance. He pointed out that how Karl Marx alerted the Capitalism exploitation of labour and Nature.

The impact of Covid-19 is seen in not only on increasing the morbidity and mortality levels, but also on the economic activities all over the World and across the countries. The economic activities have been stalled due to slow down in supply chains, which cause unemployment leading to low or no incomes. Consequently, demand levels fall and lead to slow down in production and services. Further, several walks of life have experienced adverse impact. The education in Schools to Universities also got affected. Just as in at global level, the growth rates in both developed and developing economies have assumed negative mostly ranging between -10.0 and -5.0. As seen from the press note of GOI of November 27, 2020, India's growth in the first half year is -14.9 percent. During fiscal year 2020-21, even if Q3 and Q4 would perform well, the growth would be around -10.0 percent only.

Now the Covid virus spread has slowed down as can be seen from monthly (marginal) increases. Covid cases recorded got decreased from the peak level of 26 lakhs in September to 19.11 lakhs, 12.95 lakhs and 8.62 lakhs in October, November and December respectively. Similarly deaths were at peak level in September at 33.03 thousand and they came down to 24.14, 15.50 and 13.14 thousands in October, November and December respectively. Though vaccine has come out, it takes much more time to get all the people vaccinated at once. The total cases are increasing, despite marginal increases came down. But, now the fear loomed large around the spread of cases of second type of Covid-19 and the eruption of bird flu.

Prof J.NarshimaRao described in his paper on Dissecting the multi-dimensional Impact of Covid-19 pandemic in Telangana State. The Corona Virus Pandemic is ravaging the world's economy with no cure in view, hence most viable sectors of the world's economy including India is trying to recover. This research work amongst other suggestions focuses on measures that may help in limiting the health crisis impact on selected sectors of the economy to avoid total shutdown of all economic activities and misery for the poor with massive job losses resulting in increasing food insecurity.

This study posits out that the economic impact of the pandemic will likely to be much more severe for India, as the economy was already slowing down, compounding existing problems of unemployment, low incomes, rural distress, malnutrition, and widespread inequality. Also, India's large informal sector is particularly vulnerable. Out of the national total 465 million workers, around 91% (422 million) were informal workers in 2017-18. Lacking regular salaries or incomes to the agriculture labourers, migrant, and other informal workers are the hardest-hit during the lockdown period. The study has focused on the impacts on agriculture sector, informal sector, employment level and poverty. It is recommended that there should be adoption of changes and policy measures in all sectors to enable the quick recovery of the economy in the shortest possible time.

Dr. M.A. Malik highlighted Institutional frame work in India for Inter State Migrants workers. He made a critical appraisal of the arrangement in view of the Covid-19. HE found that, there is one Law in India related to interstate migrant workers namely "Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979", under which provisions are dealing with registration and licensing of employers/contractors who employ interstate workers. The provisions are also available to deal with wages, allowances and accommodation to be given to the interstate migrant workers. He founds many limitations, deficiencies and negative elements in the law pertaining to the definition of migrant worker, displacement allowance, and journey allowance during special circumstances like pandemics and natural calamities and the power to state governments to give an exemption from

the act. In view of these limitations, deficiencies and negative elements he suggestions to strengthen the institutional framework in India for interstate migrant workers. which includes time to time amendment to the law to make necessary updates, to insert the provisions for special circumstances, to extend all the benefits to the migrant workers whatever given to poor people like distribution of food grains and other articles through the PDS, providing stipend/scholarships and fee reimbursement to the children of migrant workers by respective State Governments. He concluded that all the tentative statements which are made prior to study (Hypothesis) are proved as positive i.e., there is institutional mechanism in India for interstate migrant workers but with deficiencies which needs to be strengthened with suitable measures as suggested.

Dr. Varaprasad presented paper on Impact of pandemic on Internal Migrants of India: case of Returnee of Migrants of Jagityal and Adilabad District in Telangana State. He focused Workers engaged in Agriculture, MGNREG works, vehicle drivers and vegetable vendors and other activities in villages after returning to their villages, engaged in non-farm activities.

The average income earned per month of 64 % respondents is around Rs. 4000 to 5000 and above per month. The remaining respondent earned less than Rs. 4000. On the average their previous earning were around Rs. 20000 per month before they returned. Most of them are male workers in the age group of 40 to 60 years and belonging to OBC community living in slum huts and sharing toilets especially who migrated from Mumbai. Palpable condition is that they did not receive any help during lockdown and left with no money, no food, no transport facility and problems while crossing interstate borders. The ration of free 10 kgs of Rice and free vegetables provided from the Government and little help from other NGOs or employer. Government provided transport buses and trains helped them to reach their native places. A sum of Rs. 500/- was funded by the state government for their expenses.

Observing the above findings we can conclude that the average monthly earning of the migrant labour who returned to villages is very low and that the government intervention is inevitable. The labour is interested to go back to their work place so they have to be provided with sufficient work at native place and food security. They want to stay with their families if sufficient work is provided.

Dr. B. Venkateshwar Rao and others submitted paper on Impact of Covid-19 on Migrants in Telangana-A field study of two villages. Their field study covered Dammannapet village in Gambi Rao pet mandal of Rajanna-Sircilla District and Rangapur village in Huzurabad mandal of Karimnagar District. The study found

interesting observation. The field study shows that migration was taking place due to push and pull factors reflecting the overall on-going development strategy of urbanization, concentration of economic activity in the cities. It also brings out the general conditions of their stay in urban areas that are quite deplorable. The informalized urban economy that is ingrained in socio-economic inequity has been further deepened by the pandemic leading to unprecedented inter-state and within the state, urban -rural exodus. It has added to the migrant crisis and pandemic has further deepened the divide. It is clear that the urban development process could not integrate them in a secure way. As for re-migration, with greater concern for higher wages, all of them want to go for it and waiting for things to improve but, how far the urban system is able to open up employment avenues in the same is critical. Recognition of economic significance of migrants and registering them, provision of housing facilities and ensuring other living conditions go a long way in enhancing secured livelihood to the migrants especially in metropolitan cities. They concluded that apart from other things, the state actions in bringing changes in labour laws (suspension) during COVID-19 period to deny workers of their rights in the organized sector, needs to be revoked as it is likely to affect the informal sector as well.

Dr. Prithvikar Reddy and Prof E Revathi analysed in their paper Response of School Education sector to Covid-19 pandemic- the case of Telangana State. Their analysis focused on the how Telangana government geared up to the situation and highlighted the challenges of teaching and learning. Covid-19 pandemic has altered the centuries-old model of education i.e. chalk-talk teaching to one driven by technology which necessitated development of inclusive learning solutions, especially for the most marginalized sections. As recognised in the NEP 2020, there is need to bridge the digital divide with a timeframe to ensure that it is inclusive. Continued closure of schools will have negative consequences such as dropping out, hence a mechanism need to be evolved to monitor at grassroots level in consultation with school heads and teachers. Non-payment of salaries to teachers especially by private unaided schools will have impact on the delivery of quality education, hence private management in collaboration with state should develop strategies and ensure payment of salaries in regular intervals. Village panchayats shall be roped in for placing the community TVs and to ensure e-learning in a fixed hours following the norms of social distancing. Last but not least, it is desirable to integrate classroom learning with e-learning method to have uniformity in the learning system.

Dr.K. Anji Reddy and Prof. B. Shiva Reddy focused on Covid-19 effects on Education in Telangana State. They have analysed the current education scenario in Telangana State in the context of Covid-19 situation. Further, they analysed effectively the problems of online teaching and learning and different online platforms available to public. They also lucidly explained the effects of online teaching in Telangana. Covid-

2019 is unexpected pandemic affecting the world in unimaginable way, India and Telangana is no exception to its impact. It is too early to assess the complete effect of Covid-19 as the pandemic is not yet brought under control. The world economy is recording negative growth and it leading to depression like situation. Education also severely affecting as the Educational Institutions are shut down for last 100 odd days and students are locked down in their homes due to which there is no face to face interaction between the students and Teacher. It is only online interaction taking place between them. This is new kind of experience good but it has no satisfaction what is earned in the face to face interaction. New type of learning i.e. remote learning is taking place. School education results are declared with internal assessment test and everyone registered for examination passed, whereas in Higher education institutions examinations are held with liberalized manner i.e. reduced number of questions and more choice and liberal valuation. The covid-19 effects on admission, teaching learning, pattern of examinations. Students are deprived of nutritional mid-day meals, teachers in private schools lost their livelihood, budget private schools shutdown and ultimately affected the quality of education. Suggestions made by them are;

1. Special App has to be developed for downloading online lessons by the students.
2. For listening online class through App free internet facility has to be provided to the enrolled candidates.
3. Students have to be trained for listening online classes.
4. Teachers also should be provided training for conducting online classes.
5. Syllabus has to be revised for suitable to online classes.
6. The facilities have to be provided in Universities and Colleges for conducting online classes.
7. Educational Infrastructure has to be developed in Universities and Colleges.
8. During covid-19 period doubts in online classes have to be clarified by the respective School/College/University teachers only.
9. Government has to resolve the problems arising while conducting online classes from time to time.

Prof. Sneha Nalla has focused on Impact of Covid-19 on Education sector with special reference to School Education in Telangana State. She studied the disparities among students in using digital classes and employment status of the staff in private schools. How the managements are managing their educational Institutions and their finances?

She observes a clear gap of inequality among students and between educated and uneducated sections. Staff, on the other hand being left unemployed, would be dragged to a helpless situation. Private institutions on the other hand with the financial crunch, may face a threat of survival. There are parents who employed their

child for subsistence, they were not ready to send them to attend online classes on one side, and on the other side could afford the courses that were not a necessary for a child at that age but still they opted for it out of their interest even by spending more. Thus, a wide gap in the society is reflected. This widening inequality is clearly observed among the students due to the pandemic. Thus, the pandemic has widened inequality and thus, poverty may result in illiteracy for future generations. Education institutions survive mostly with the fee received but the difficulty to pay their child's fee among the parents always is a challenge. With the impact of COVID-19, most of the people had become jobless, people migrated to their home towns, less salary were paid for dealing with crisis being the main reasons. Lesser income and less consumption thus less demand thus lowering the commodities demanded decreased employability resulting in migrations. Thus, these migrations, less or no income encouraged the parents to drop out their child from attending classes and also those who attended could not pay the fee. Fee receipts being less due to reduced number of students on rolls due to migration of parents and few making their children to dropout had a severe impact on private institutions. These institutions for survival had made few of their staff jobless and also faced difficulty in paying staff salaries with less or no income. Private managements had to pour in resources from outside for their survival. Thus, this situation has resulted in severe unemployment thus migration encouraging illiteracy among future generations. This vicious cycle would have an impact in future with reduced employment and less income resulting in migration and joblessness leading to inequality and poverty thus, illiteracy and lack of skill leads to less income which would be a threat for future development.

Dr.M. Ramulu presented a paper on Perceptions and Impact of Covid-19 on students' online learning. He enlighten on new Education Policy issues in online teaching. He made an attempt to examine the socio-economic background of the students and the impact of online teaching method on them and other related issues by using the data obtained from 2065 students of intermediate and through degree Google survey. The fond in the study more number of female degree students have participated in Google Forms survey compared to that of male students. Majority of students belong to backward communities. More than three forth of sample students have come from families working in agriculture and other unorganized sectors. Majority of student families are having agricultural land less than one acre only. Most of the families under the consideration have two children who are presently studying. Majority of students have own house, in pucca nature. The most of the parents of students whose income was less than ₹10,000 before COVID has gone up after lockdown and the percentage of parents whose income was more than ₹10,000 per month before lockdown has gone down after lockdown indicating a sharp decline in their income levels die to COVID. With regard to possession of electronic devices, a majority of students own smart phones compared to laptops, PC, Internet connection, etc. Majority of students procured these devices exclusively for undergoing online method

of teaching by spending more than ₹10,000. However majority of the students do not have enough computer knowledge and skills to operate devices for availing online method of teaching. A majority of students are not satisfied with method of online teaching. A majority of students' felt that they are frustrated with the online way of teaching. A majority of students opined that online teaching method is not effective as compared to classroom teaching method, and also they missed direct contact with other students. Further, majority of the students expressed that they did not have the facility of getting clarification of their doubts in the class of online method of teaching and also they had problems such as severe headache, eye strain, psychological stress etc., at the time of undergoing online method.

Finally they concluded on the basis of the above observations that a majority of students have come from poor socio-economic background and they had multiple problems in the context of COVID pandemic 19. They study also conclude that online method of teaching did not yield the results as desired in the state. Hence it is suggested that the concerned agencies should keep the above in view, in planning and implementing online method of teaching for achieving the desired results.

Dr.K.V. Sashidhar and Dr. SrinivasaSastry submitted paper on Overview of the Effects of Education system across the world due covid-19. He analyzed the problems of unemployment problems particularly in private schools, colleges and staff problems.

M.V.Gona Reddy Retired Principal of government Junior College has presented a paper on Impact of Covid-19 on Education Sector with special reference to Telangana State. He strongly argued that government should make adequate funds allocation to the education sector then only education can be provided to all with reasonable quality of education.

Andhra Pradesh State

3. Two Day National Seminar on "Covid-19 Global Turbulence: India's Preparedness" from 29th to 30th April, 2021 Organized by Prof. T. Chenna Kesavulu, Dept. of Commerce, Dharma Apparao College, Nuzvid, Krishna District – 521 201, Andhra Pradesh

**Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation.
Approval sought for conducting the programme in April, 2021**

Tamil Nadu State

4. **Two Day National Seminar on "National Integration: Trends, Prospects and Challenges"** from 24th to 25th April, 2020 Organized by Dr. S. Suchitra Varma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science & Public Administration, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in August, 2021

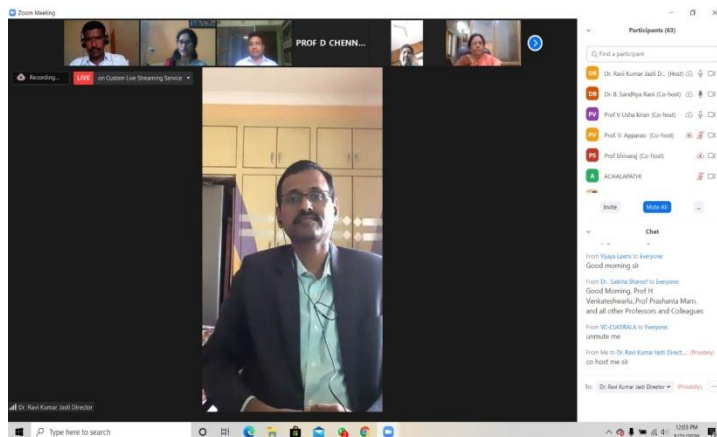
5. **Two Day National Level Seminar on "An Enhancing the Quality of Higher Education in India - Challenges and Prospects"** from 20th to 21st December, 2020 Organized by Dr. P. Bheemaraj, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Govt. Arts College for Men, Krishnagiri –635 001, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021

c. Statewise Reports of the Online Seminar/Conferences/Workshops Sanctioned

Telangana State

1. **One Day National Webinar on "National Educational Policy 2020: Impact and Implications"** on 21st August, 2020 Organized by Dr. Ravi Kumar Jasti, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, University College of Commerce and Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana



Department of Commerce, Osmania University was organized one day National Webinar on **"NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 – IMPACT & IMPLICATIONS"** on August 21, 2020 through online mode. Dr.B.Sandhya Rani, Program Convener has initiated the inaugural session of the National webinar by

briefing about Department of Commerce, O.U, threw a light on the necessity of National Education Policy, 2020, followed by the welcome speech of Dr.Ravi Kumar Jasti, Program Director, who invited all the dignitaries and participants to the program, and very cogently explained the motive and principle of the Government behind "Announcement of National Education Policy, 2020". The Programme Director has announced that there are registration of 1700 delegates to the National Webinar.

Prof.T.Krishna Kumar, Head, Department of Commerce, O.U has envisaged on holistic multidisciplinary education for the future nation stakeholders through National Education Policy – 2020 and stressed initiatives of Government towards National education Policy from 2014 like Atmanirbhar Bharat, Alignment towards self sustainable goals, Economy booster through Internalization of Higher Education, Digitalized pedagogy in class room teaching, Equipping teachers with latest education methodology and technology.

Prof. Prashanta Athma, Chairperson, BOS in Commerce, O.U threw light on the basic structure of New National Education Policy, 2020 where in NEP proposing sweeping changes including opening of Higher Education to Foreign Universities, setting up of one controlling authority in place of UGC & AICTE, introduction of 4 year multidisciplinary at undergraduate program with entry & exit option for the students. Further, she opined that increase of Government budget to 6% of GDP is a progressive sign to the developing country like India and National education policy is a shift from traditional learning to experiential learning with a focus on job creation rather than job seeker in line with the aspirations of Indian youth of 21st century.

Prof. V. Appa Rao, Dean Faculty of Commerce drew his remarks on the webinar and high lightened on the problems and implications persisting in higher education. And urged that need to change the course structure at universities so as to achieve quality of education by starting more collaborative and multidisciplinary courses by collaborating with the institutions like ICA, CMA, ACS, Technical institutions & foreign universities. He further stressed his opinion on the future courses are to be flexible, practical and job oriented which leads to decentralization of Higher Education.

Prof. D. Chennappa, Principal, UCCBM, O.U addressed the gathering and explained the history of Various National Education Policies in India till date and also focused his discussion on National Knowledge Commission, Common Minimum Program, Introduction of Education Cess in Indian Tax structure. Further, enlightened in detail about the National education policy under Kasturi Rangan report that aims at equitable and inclusive education learning. He concluded his remarks with the light on the issues like autonomy to colleges in higher education, categorization of universities on the basis of multidisciplinary academics and research centers through which academic leadership is to manage human resources.

Prof.H.Venkateshwarlu, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Kerala congratulated the department of commerce and organizers of national webinar on National education policy, 2020 for taking up relevant topic for discussion and aptly explained about the qualitative and quantitative objectives of NEP, 2020 focusing particularly on quantitative targets of improving the GR to 15% in 10 years and necessitating the increase of investments in education. Further, he stressed on the difficulties and challenges that are associated with large affiliating system in big universities in maintaining the quality in pace with the changing policies. Finally, concluded with focusing on knowledge economy which envisages the building of human capabilities in different dimensions.

Prof. V.Usha Kiran, Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad, Telangana has addressed the gathering by stressing the detailed discussion on pros and cons of the New National Education Policy vision. Further, her discussion focused on the sustainability and quality of education through research in higher education and the previous expenditure that the country spent on education is less than 1% when compared to the developed countries. In light of this NEP envisages the total reforms in the education system which gives more flexibility at Under Graduate level including research. And further, she continued with the regulatory authorities to manage education system in the country through which decentralization of affiliation at university level plays a very vital role towards achieving the ultimate objectives of national education policy. Finally, professor threw light on National research funding for young faculty and researchers.

Prof.T.Tirupathi Rao, Retired Vice Chancellor, O.U drew his remarks on overview of the education system in India includes literacy rate at school education, enrolment in higher education, equal opportunities for marginalized sectors in education, low quality, values in the education system and also discussed in detail the journey of reforms in education from 1948 to till date. Further, threw his focus in detail on main features of national education policy for the holistic development of student, for which the emphasis is to be made on educational zones, giving more priority to teacher education for upgrading the professional skills. Finally, he spoke on four pillars of national education policy are Access, accountability, quality and affordability to make India a vibrant knowledge hub.

Prof.K.B.Das, Pro Vice Chancellor, IGNOU, New Delhi, started his remarks with the intend of national education policy which is to fill gap for employment and employability among the youth and stressed on skills that are required for employment is to be designed to empower the youth in acquiring knowledge and skill which empowers the society. Further, he reiterated on innovation in education, eco system, fragmentation of universities for the development of competency in raising the standard of living. Finally, he concluded with cluster administration for improving

existing higher education institutions, encouraging philanthropists and allowing private partnership in education system so as to reap the fruits of national education policy.

Prof.V.Venkata Ramana, Vice Chairman, Telangana State Council for Higher Education, concluded the remarks of the national webinar on "National Education Policy – 2020 Impact & implications" that the particular policy brought game change in higher education by flexibility , wider scope for the students in choosing their study of curriculum through cafeteria approach. Further, he focused on the various elements of national education policy like skill orientation, change in the affiliation process in the college, credit transfer for universities at NIFR, integrity of technology in class room, restructuring the universities by strengthening the liberal education. Finally, he stressed on blended learning at higher education, faculty empowerment, quality of Academic administration and internalization of the curriculum to reach the globe.

Finally, Dr.J.Ravi Kumar, Director, National Webinar on "National Education Policy, 2020 impact & implications" concluded the session by proposing vote of thanks.

2. Two day Virtual International Conference on "South Asia in Transition: Perspectives on Geopolitics" from 2nd to 3rd December, 2020 Organized by Dr. V. Srilatha, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad - 500 095, Telangana



South Asia as region aims to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development. But within the South Asia region the geostrategic aspects have influenced the promotion of active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields. Strengthening regional co-operation with other developing countries has been a focal point. Cooperation in South Asia is based on respect for the five principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of the neighbouring states and mutual benefit. Regional cooperation is seen as a

complement to the bilateral and multilateral relations. SAARC Summits are held annually and the country hosting the Summit holds the Chair of the Association. Decisions are made on an unanimity basis while bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of SAARC. In addition to the eight Member States, nine Observer States join SAARC Summits: China, the USA, Myanmar, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Mauritius and the European Union.

The Objectives of the Conference are:

- To understand the growing geopolitical importance of the region
- Background of economic growth
- To understand challenges and opportunities of regional connectivity.
- To discuss the impact of humanitarian aspects like migration. statelessness and refugees in the region
- To comprehend border disputes among nations in the region.

Day I Inaugural

Conference was inaugurated by the Registrar Prof. Gopal Reddy Osmania University, Hyderabad, he spoke about the importance of South Asia and the need for regional cooperation and maintenance of peace for the prosperity of the region. The resource persons and speakers were welcomed by the Principal, UCW.

Session-I

Geopolitics & Regional Cooperation

South Asia has been regarded as a region of chronic instability and economic disintegration. Today, in most states the main security challenges are seen as coming from domestic rather than external threats. This has created new opportunities for security collaborations, which were previously unthinkable. India and its neighbours increasingly share the belief that security can only be achieved through cooperation and no longer through confrontation. The different forms of security collaboration can be seen as the starting point for a regional security architecture according to IPS [Rtd] K. C Reddy, Former Chief Security Advisor, United Nations, spoke on 'Security Challenges in South Asia'. Prof P.V. Rao, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, Osmania University spoke on India's Economic Diplomacy towards South Asian Neighbours. Regionalism is a multi-faceted task and involves political harmony, economic interdependence and common identity as the three pillars. Globalization led regionalism to expand to uncharted areas like trade and investment, health and sanitation, education and research, science and technology, environment, people-to-people contact, and even to issues like terrorism, drug trafficking, human rights and

democracy. India's role in the region will be unprecedented. Prof. G.V.C. Naidu, Former Chairperson, Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, spoke on 'India-China Economic Relations in South Asia'. India has historically relied upon deep political, cultural and societal ties to exercise a high degree of influence over South Asian states. Beijing has very deep pockets, and has used state-backed financing. Nevertheless, the economic ties have grown since the early 2000s and have been at the forefront of this relationship. Trade and investment have provided a cushion to this otherwise tricky relationship, were the remarks of the speaker. Dr. Sreeradha Datta, Head, Neighbourhood Studies, Vivekananda International Foundation, New Delhi, spoke on "Bangladesh at 50 and India Bangladesh Relation". Bangladesh at 50 traces the country's history since 1971, while also commenting on the possible concerns that societal, political and institutional structures are likely to face in the future. Bangladesh's relationship with the world and with India; the role played by multilateral funding agencies and the success of two major NGOs, the Grameen Bank and BRAC.

Session-II Neighbourhood First: Assessment

PM Modi's government framed a Neighbourhood First policy to signal India's commitment to regional connectivity. From a policy of strategic insulation and neglect during much of the Cold War, and a reluctant embrace of regionalism thereafter, India's regional policy has now shifted irreversibly towards strengthening cross-border relations. Dr. Nihar R. Nayak, IDSA, presented on the topic 'Changing Dynamics in the Himalayan Region: Implications for India' stated that since the fall of the monarchy in Nepal in 2005, China has increased its presence in Nepal, targeting tourism, trade, post-quake reconstruction, energy and now pushing in developmental aid through its One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR). Dr. M. Mayilvaganan, NIAS, spoke on 'India-Sri Lanka Relations in the Times of Global Changes', Dr. Ashish Shukla ICWA, 'Decoding Indo-Pak Relations' argues that the changes in India's neighbourhood policy implies that India is looking to chart new vistas of cooperation leaving aside troublesome neighbour Pakistan. Vaugeshan on India and China: Nuanced Cooperation for a Prosperous South Asia spoke on India China relations. Dr. S.I. Humayun, Santa Islam, Pondicherry University, spoke on 'Feminization of International Migration in South Asia: Existing Challenges and their Prospective Solutions', Prof. Anantha Sudhaker Babbili's spoke on 'Connectivity and Prospects for Neighbourhood First Policy' stated the sorry state of connectivity today reflects decades of geostrategic divergence, political nationalism, and economic protectionism. An Indian connectivity strategy must be informed by new research, knowledge, and data on neighbouring countries and specific sectors. This will require investment in regional and cross-border studies

Day 2:

Session III: Issues of Border, Migration and Refugees Chaired by Dr.M.Mayilvaganan

Cross-border migration poses security challenges for the modern nation-state, as the influx of populations exert massive pressures on a country's resources and governance ecosystems. The undocumented migrants, for their part, not only struggle for their livelihood but often face fundamental crises of identity and belonging. India has been one of the destinations for the persecuted and displaced refugees and stateless people from neighbouring states, even more so in the eastern side due to its more porous borders. The session commenced with controversial yet important topic. The speaker, Prof. Jyothiraj Pathak, 'Rethinking of Liberalism on the issue of Rohingya Muslims' threw light on the issue of statelessness, homelessness and the crisis of human rights for one of the most neglected community of the world, the Rohingya Muslims. Emphasis of the paper was on the need for increase in government's efforts on tackling this sensitive issue and rethinking the concept of liberalism in the changing scenario. Souravie Ghimiray, 'Challenges of Religious Freedom in South Asian Region' spoke about the changing dimension of religion in the South Asian countries. Ms. G. Sreeja's 'Sri Lanka Tamil refugees in India: An Unending Humanitarian Challenge' briefed on worsen conflict between Sinhala and Tamilians which eventually led to war. The urgent need of finding a political solution to the continuing problem was emphasised by the speaker in the region.

Dr. Durga Bhavani, Independent Researcher, spoke on 'Impact of Climate Change on Rivers of South Asia: Managing the Mighty Brahmaputra'. The paper successfully synthesised the issue of climate change, displacement and loss of livelihood by the Brahmaputra basin. Dr. Viqaruddin's 'Balance of Power in South Asia: Sino Indian Relations' and Thanga Rajesh, University of Madras, 'The Rise of China as a threat to India's National Security', highlighted the expansionist tendency of China in the region and clearly depicts the Chinese dream of becoming the 'Super power of the World' by 2049. But India strong position in the region has been a mighty challenge to China's intentions. D. Sindu, Pondicherry University presented the paper on 'India, Russia and China trilateral Relations' focused on importance of the RIC trilateral grouping of the largest Eurasian countries, how the strategic partnership provides immense potential for the region in various sectors. The continuous cooperation among India, China and Russia can lead to finding productive and long-lasting solution to the major problems within the region. Gulab Mir Rahman spoke on the role of and participation of women in the Afghan peace process.

Session IV: Great Power Role in South Asia, chaired by Dr. Shobhana Deshpande

The role of global and regional powers in South Asia paying particular attention to whether governments can align and show restraint in the interests of security.

Specifically, the examines 'whether regional cooperation will prevail over conflict'— The fates of China, Russia, and the United States, are profoundly bound to the Asian continent and their role in South Asia. Historically, these powers have shaped and been shaped by Asia, and it is clear that Asia continues to factor centrally in their strategic thinking. In recent years, both Russia and the United States have paid more attention to Asia as a central threat in 21st century geopolitics. Commodore Srikanth B. Kesnur, Director, Maritime Warfare Centre, Mumbai, spoke on 'Indian Maritime Diplomacy in IOR' and explained the role of Indian Navy and Armed forces in Maritime Diplomacy and how it provides strength to India's International initiatives. Mr. Sanjay Pulipaka, Senior Research Fellow, Delhi Policy Group, 'Russia in South Asia: Implications for India, reflects on some important questions such as Is South Asia a part of overall Russian Strategy towards Asia? Does Russia have an independent policy towards the region and can it be sustainable? The focus of the presentation was on India-Russia relations and the impact of this partnership on other global actors such as USA and China. Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, Associate Professor, Shanghai University, China, Spoke on 'China in South Asia: Changing Dynamics and Regional Order 'The speaker focused on the China's South Asia Policy and its neighbourhood diplomacy.. The speaker emphasised on China's changing relations with its neighbouring countries and the need for forgetting the dispute and developing together.

Dr. Sony Achamma Thomas, Paper Title: 'Japan in South Asia: Growing Strategic Foot prints for a balanced Indo-Pacific'. She highlighted the transition in the role of Japan during the second world war, cold war and in the contemporary period. The socio-economic and technological advancement has been remarkable. Dr Sourab Mishra, Amity University spoke on Regionalism in South Asia: A Comparison with EU and ASEAN. Dr Vivek Mishra, ICWA Spoke on "India's Rapidly shifting Great power Relations: Is Hedging Sufficient" discussed various options before and the limitation faced by India.

SESSION-V TOPIC: Security and Regional Cooperation

The South Asian region is progressing slowly and steadily. In addition, the estimated GDP growth of South Asian countries dropped by 1.1% in 2019 compared to the previous year (World Bank, 2019). According to policymakers, the maximum retrieval could be up to 6.3% for 2020 and 6.7% for 2021. Some countries such as Sri Lanka and the Maldives, have extensive coastal areas, thus meaning that there have more growth opportunities through marine resources. These countries are looking for opportunities to invest in and boost their economies. According to the UN Resolutions, countries with coastal regions have the right to exploit whichever opportunities they can avail of in the ocean, including mining and fishing. The oceans cannot be ignored any longer and land water inter wining has a larger scope which

has been brought out by the speakers Dr.Shafick Osman's, he highlighted on Issue-Based Connectivity in the IOR, and Dr.JeffreyPayne spoke on'A foreseeable Merger between the Indian Ocean Rim Association and Indian Ocean Commissions. And the last speaker of the session was Prof. Christian Kaunert, who highlighted on an important issue,'Refugee flows in the Mediterranean from South Asia' via oceans.

Valedictory was concluded by the Honorary Director ICSSR Prof. Usha Kiran, congratulating the Dept of Political Science and University College for Women for successfully conducting the Virtual International Conference which was attended by the UG and PG students of Political Science, research scholars, faculty from different colleges and universities.

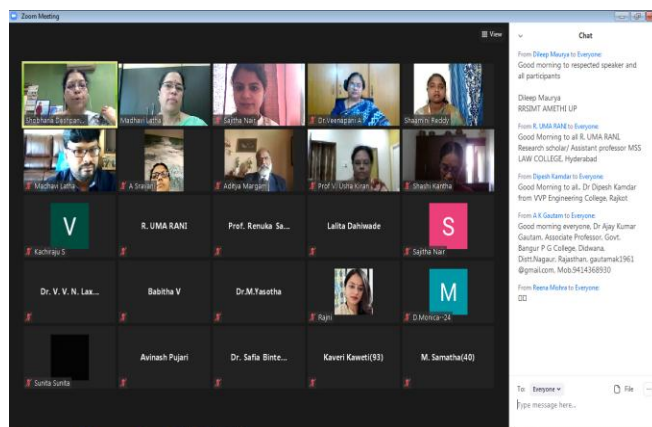
Recommendations

The 21st century is the Asian century; hence efforts should be taken for greater integration among the countries of South Asia.

The following recommendations were made to make region more secure and prosperous

- Many common challenges – climate change, natural disasters, poverty, illiteracy, and social and gender imbalances need coordination of policymakers GO's, people's communities.
- South Asian countries need to take bold steps to broaden the horizons of economic relations with neighbouring subregions of Central Asia, South East Asia and beyond.
- Future directions for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in South Asia critically depend on how state and non-state actors and stakeholders are brought together under regional economic cooperation and integration (RECI) frameworks.
- India's agenda-setting should more closely map the road ahead as India prepares to assume the G20 presidency in 2022.

3. Two Day Online Seminar on "Intellectual Property Rights" from 3rd to 4th March, 2021 Organized by Dr. Madhavi Latha, Associate Professor, Dept. of Business Management, Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidhalaya College for Women, Mukarram Jahi Road, Exhibition Grounds, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001, Telangana



Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) plays a vital role in enhancing the socio-economic prosperity of the country. Creativity and innovation are new drivers of the world economy. With the increasing relevance of Intellectual Property (IP) in this era of globalization, it is important to recognize the role which IP systems play in the growth of the Nation. Thus, there is a need to create large public awareness about the pivotal role of IPR in globalized knowledge economy. The seminar aims to create IPR awareness among the faculty members, research scholars, students and young intellectuals about the beneficial aspects of patenting their creative and novel ideas, innovations etc. Such awareness would in turn be highly essential for the promotion of creativity, research and technical advancements and their industrial applications. The seminar is intended to cover various components of IPR like Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks etc. The technical sessions was led by the speakers having thorough knowledge in the subject who have been working (practicing) in the field for many years.

Objectives of the Seminar

- To enhance the knowledge and understanding of IPR among Faculty, Research Scholars and Students.
- To provide awareness on the scope of Patents/ Copyrights in academic research to protect their intellectual work.
- To encourage the Faculty members, Research scholars and Students to go for Patentable works.

Department of Business Management as a part of Silver Jubilee Celebrations organized a Virtual National Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights on 3rd and 4th March, 2021 which was sponsored by ICSSR, SRC, Hyderabad. The seminar was organized by Dr.B.Madhavi Latha, Convenor and Co-Convenors of the seminar were Dr.P.Naresh Kumar and Mrs.Shamini Reddy under the guidance of Dr.D.Shobana, Principal, Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidyalaya and Dr.Veenapani, Director,

Department of Business Management. More than 500 participants from 23 states of the country had registered. Out of the above registrations, more than 300 participants attended the seminar on both days. Entire seminar was organized in Zoom connected to live YouTube.

Entire Seminar was divided into four technical sessions along with Chief Guest Speech, Inaugural and Valedictory. First day began with Chief Guest note followed by two technical sessions and second day two technical sessions organized. Very eminent speakers were invited and addressed the participants.

The following was the schedule of Two day National Seminar

3rd March 2021 started with Inaugural ceremony. Dr.D.Shobana, Principal addressed the participants about college. Immediately Chairman, Sarojini Naidu Vanita Maha Vidyalaya Sri.Aditya Margam focussed upon the importance of Intellectual Property Rights. Prof.Veenapani, Director, Dept.of Business Management addressed about Departmental insights. Convenor of the seminar Dr.B. Madhavi Latha told about the significance of the theme i.e IPR in the present context.

The program started with Chief Guest Speech. Prof. Usha Kiran, Head, Department of Commerce and Hon.Director, ICSSR, SRC, Hyderabad. She addressed participants the importance of Research and IPR, Similarity index and how to handle that. She also told about the various research schemes available in ICSSR.

After chief guest speech, at 10.45AM technical session I started with key note speaker's speech. Prof. G.B.Reddy, Former Dean, Faculty of Law, Osmania University had been invited as a key note speaker to the seminar. He delivered an "Overview of IPR" with many more live examples. Speaker addressed on invention versus innovation, various kinds of Intellectual Property including traditional knowledge, connection between Artificial Intelligence and IPR.

At 11.45AM Technical Session II started with a brief introduction of speaker by Mrs.Shamini Reddy. Prof. Balakista Reddy, Registrar, NALSAR University, Hyderabad invited as a speaker for the second technical session. He highlighted on the topic titled "Changing dynamics of International Intellectual Property Regime: Pre and Post Covid Context". He explained about IPR and technology, IPR at global perspective, IPR before and after COVID context. Speaker addressed few queries raised by the participants regarding IPR at the end.

4th March 2021, 10 AM the day started with technical session III

Mr.M.Vijay Kumar, Technical Member, Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Chennai was the resource person for the technical session III. He highlighted on "Use of Patents for Innovation". He explained the entire process in obtaining patents. At the end of the session he had thrown light on few questions raised by the participants

At 11.30 AM technical session IV started with a speaker Ms.Priya Iyengar, Corporate Lawyer, Compass Law Associates & Visiting Faculty, Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Hyderabad. She addressed on 'Copyrights & Plagiarism". She told about various issues in copyrights, features of copyright, what right anyone get after copyrights, copyright infringement and plagiarism, types of plagiarism such as self, mosaic and accidental and consequences of plagiarism.

At 12.45PM Valedictory of the seminar started with Principal Dr.D.Shobana giving concluding comments about seminar. Prof.Veenapani, Director, Dept. of Business Management addressed about the entire seminar report in a nutshell. The program ended with the vote of thanks proposed by Dr.B.Madhavi Latha, Convenor of the seminar.

Andhra Pradesh State

4. Two Day National Seminar on "Water Management Laws : Life, Livelihood and Environment" from 8th to 9th August, 2020 Organized by Dr. Kavuri Sudha, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Nyayaprastha, Sabbavaram, Visakhapatnam – 531 035, Andhra Pradesh

**Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation.
Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021**

Tamil Nadu State

5. One day State Level Workshop on "Emerging Trends in Green Marketing: Strategies, Tools for Sustainable Branding" on 25th April, 2021 Organized by Dr. V. Sugumar, Head, Dept. of Management, Dept. of Management, Navarasam Arts and Science College for Women, Arachalur, Erode Dist – 638101, Tamil Nadu

**Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation.
Approval sought for conducting the programme in April, 2021**

- 6. Two Day National Conference on "Rural Women Entrepreneurship - Challenges and Opportunities"** from 10th to 11th May, 2021 Organized by Dr. V. Pushpalatha, Head and Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, EMG Yadava Women's College, Thiruppalai, Madurai 625 014, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in May, 2021

- 7. Two day National Seminar on "Global Biodiversity and Sustainable Development"** from 2nd to 3rd April, 2020 Organized by Dr. D. Janagam, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Periyar University, Salem- 636011, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021

- 8. Two Day National Conference on "Industry 4.0: Recent Perspectives and Future Trends"** from 8th to 9th January, 2021 Organized by Dr. P. Karthikeyan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Management, Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode – 638 060, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in July, 2021

d. Financial Assistance to Onsite and Online Research Methodology Courses

Table No. 6: State wise distribution of research methodology course

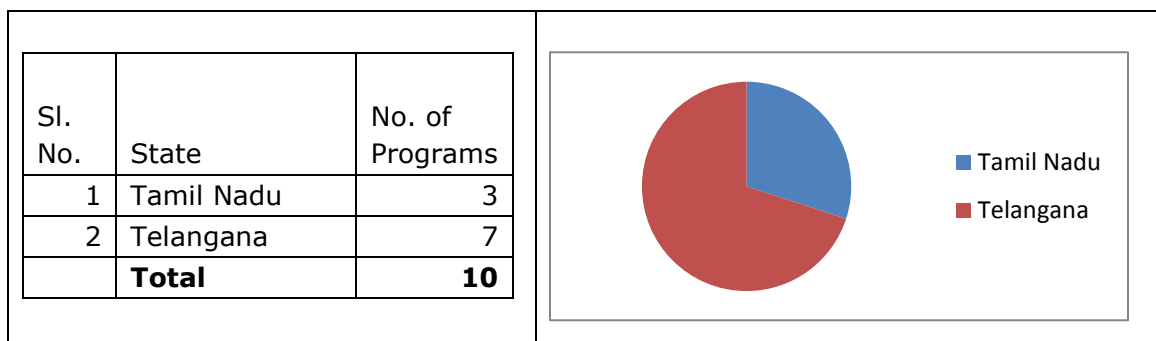
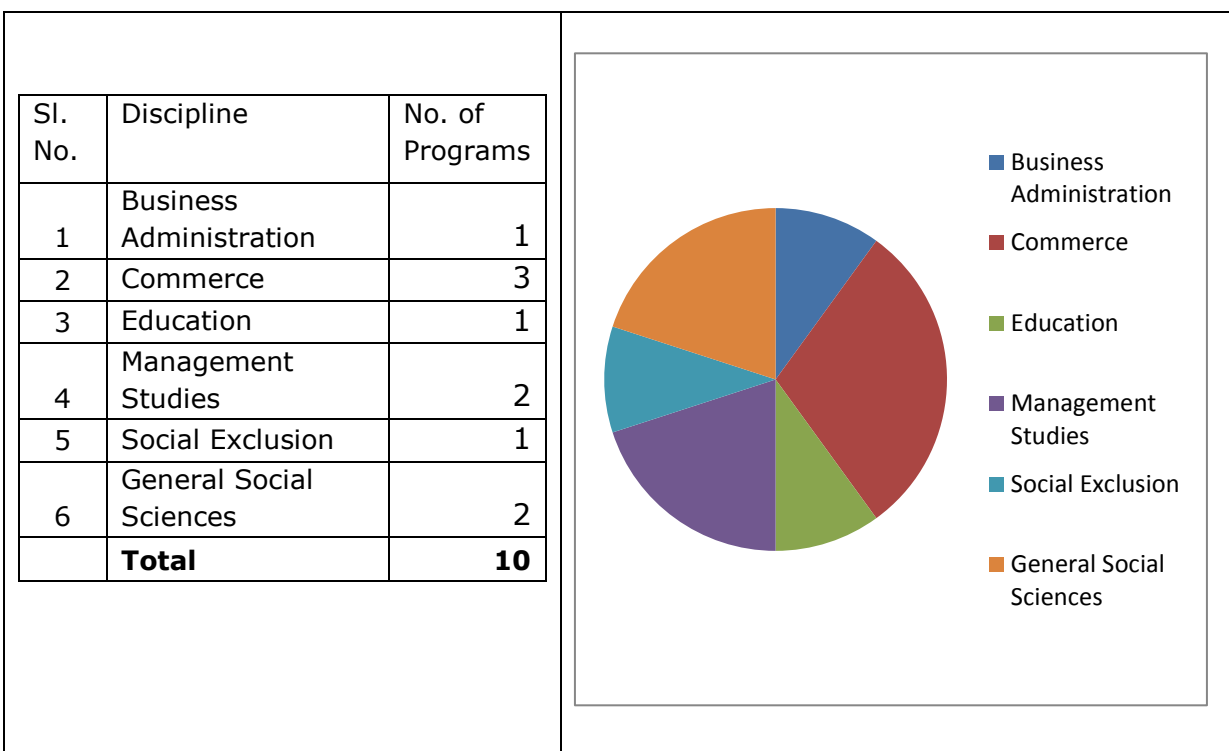


Chart 3: Discipline wise distribution of research methodology course



e. Statement of Research Methodology Courses Sanctioned

Table No. 7: Details of sanctioned Onsite and Online Research Methodology Courses

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Sanctioned	Date of Meeting	Remarks
Onsite Programme					
1.	Three Day State Level "Faculty Development Programme on Business Analytics and Research"	Dr. T. Dhanalakshmi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Business Administration, Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi – 626124, Tamil Nadu, 6369142092, dhanacurrency@gmail.com	80,000.00	13.05.2020 to 15.05.2020	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme between August &

					October, 2021
Online Programmes					
2.	Online Seven Day National FDP on "The Role of a Teacher in Nation Building"	Mrs. Sucheta Patankar, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Keshav Memorial Institute of Commerce and Sciences, Narayanguda, Hyderabad – 500 029, Telangana 9949497226, karthikaramesh.c@gmail.com	15,000.00	03.08.2020 to 09.08.2020	
3.	Six Day Online FDP on "National Education Policy: Implementation Strategies - A Road Ahead"	Prof. T. Mrunalini, Professor, Dept. of Education, University College of Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana 9394892085, mrunalinitalla@yahoo.com	33,700.00	07.09.2020 to 12.09.2020	
4.	Ten Day Online Faculty Development Program on "Research Methodology"	Prof. Renuka Sagar, Director cum Professor, Dept. of Business Management, RBVRR Women's College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad – 500 027, Telangana 9866581481; rbvrrmbadept@gmail.com	20,000.00	28.12.2020 to 06.01.2021	
5.	One Week Online FDP on ICT Tools for Effective	Dr. Rambabu Gopiseti, Head & Chairman, BoS, Dept. of Commerce,	10,000.00	26.04.2021 to 02.05.2021	Programme could not be organized due to

	Teaching-Learning	Telangana University, Dichapally, Nizamabad - 503 322, Telangana 8555010272; ramcommerce@rediffmail.com, tucomm2017@gmail.com			COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme between April to May, 2021
6.	Three Day National Workshop on "Data Analytics Using R Programming"	Dr.S. Murugappan, Professor, Dept. of Management, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam - 638 401, Tamil Nadu, 9445607580, murugappans@bitsathy.ac.in	33,700.00	February, 2021	Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in August, 2021
	Total		1,92,400.00		

f. Reports of the Onsite and Online Research Methodology Courses

Onsite Programmes

- 1. Three Day State Level "Faculty Development Programme on Business Analytics and Research"** from 13th to 15th May, 2020 Organized by Dr. T. Dhanalakshmi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Business Administration, Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi - 626124, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme between August & October, 2021

Online Programmes

2. Online Seven Day National FDP on "The Role of a Teacher in Nation Building" from 3rd to 9th August, 2020 Organized by Mrs. Sucheta Patankar, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Keshav Memorial Institute of Commerce and Sciences, Narayanguda, Hyderabad – 500 029, Telangana



A strong chord of nationalism is required to maintain the unity and integrity of this great nation. Teachers play a vital role in molding and nurturing the students to be responsible citizens of the nation by instilling a strong moral fiber in them. As nation builders, great responsibility lies on the teachers who can drive the nation to prosperity.

Objective: Learning is a continuous process and teachers must equip themselves with pedagogic methods which are re-engineered to suit the needs and impart value education which will aid in the holistic development of an individual.

The FDP aims at opening new vistas in teaching.

Participants: Faculty of various institutions across India and abroad have participated in the seven-day FDP.

Nearly 4500 faculty registered for the FDP of which around 3000 participated on all the seven days.

Convenor: D Lakshmi Karthika, Lecturer, Department of English
Mrs. Sucheta Patankar, HOD, Dept of Commerce

Members: Ms.N.Uma Devi, Mrs.A.Deepika, Mr.N.ParthaSarathi

The highlights of the FDP are as follows

Day 1: 3rd August 2020

Imparting value Education by Prof. D. Bala Ganapathi, Head, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Delhi:- He said that classical values should be integrated with the contemporary ways of living and taught to the students. He also emphasized on the importance of teaching profession. The responsibility and accountability it demands.

Day 2: 4th August 2020

Teacher as a counsellor by Dr. Samson Gandhi, International speaker on Leadership and counselling:- He talked about the skills and the right attitude required by a teacher which helps to put the students into the right track. He reiterated that counselling must result in positive change, caring relationship and clear relationship boundaries.

Day 3: 5th August 2020

Teaching Digital Natives by Mrs. Lekha Sishta, Global Talent strategist and Advisor:- She talked about the generation gap and how this can be abridged by updating ourselves with technical skills required to cater to the needs of the digital natives.

Day 4: 6th August 2020

Teacher as a Role Model by Prof. V. Viswanadham, (Retd) Dean, Dept of Commerce, Osmania University:- He said, teacher must be a role model to shape up students for a better tomorrow. Teachers must inspire, encourage, guide and advice the students and contribute to nation building.

Day 5: 7th August 2020

Making students employable by Mr. T. Krishna Prasad, IPS:- He threw more light on the demographic dividend of India and that it is the teacher who can shape the future of the student and contribute to the national economy which will result in sustainable development.

Day 6: 8th August 2020

Creative Pedagogy by Mrs. K. Anuradha, Lecturer, Dept. of English, Bhavan's Sri Aurobindo college, Hyderabad:- She said, ideas create revolutions. Role play, open ended questions, discussions, overcoming monotony with novelty can capture the interest of the students in the classroom. So, what we, as a teacher instill in the young minds defines their future.

Day 7: 9th August 2020

Teacher as a motivator in shaping the personality of the students by Dr. Nivedita Chalill, Counsellor and Arts based therapist, Founder – ARTH,

Mumbai:- She said that intrinsic motivation keeps us going. Change is the mantra and as teachers we must embrace change in order to transform lives.

3. Six Day Online FDP on "National Education Policy: Implementation Strategies - A Road Ahead" from 7th to 12th September, 2020 Organized by Prof. T. Mrunalini, Dept. of Education, University College of Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007, Telangana



A Six day FDP on NEP-2020: Implementation strategies- A Road Ahead was held from 7th - 12 of September 2020 at University College of Education Osmania University. First day of the FDP started with the inaugural session with the welcome address by Prof.T.Mrunalini, Formerly Dean,OU and convener of the program, all the guests were invited by Prof.A.Ramakrishna, Principal,UCE,OU. With the invocation presentation by Dr.J.Lalitha the program was initiate. Then the distinguished chief guest, Prof.T.Papireddy, Chairman Council for Higher as the chief guest, Papireddy spoke about the details of the background of the NEP 2020 and its various issues and structure and appreciated the NEP as a good move to be taken up in such way and the collaboration of both state and central govt. and also expressed his happiness about the political strong will for the policy. He felt unless there is strong foundation at school level quality of education is not possible. Policy has really brought out various aspects like GER how to address and improve access to rural students and various other issues were referred by him. About all the highlights were discussed and also expressed the challenges in implementation. Standard of education system, attitude of stakeholders, he also referred to the quality of education at international level. He also opined that the universities have a moral obligation towards the society. He also referred to the regulatory , accreditation and monitoring agencies and apex bodies changes in their functions. He was also discussed about how to implement in our state of Telangana.He was happy about the flexibility in the system which is otherwise very rigid in terms of courses and other related aspects. so he says every body should take active participation and come out with good policy recommendations at the end of the FDP and suggest guidelines to the policy.

Prof.S.Ramchandram, guest of honor, VC, Anurag University, formerly VC Osmania University, Sir has spoke on the technology in the light of NEP 2020. He greeted department for initiating this program and said that this policy really gave a special focus to technology. He spoke about 4.0 industry, data sciences, cloud computing and how this policy brought the importance right from schooling and all the technology up scaling in all aspects including pedagogies and the multidisciplinary institutions. He spoke at length about the importance of technology and how the present system is producing unemployable graduates and this policy may find solutions to lot of such issues in maintaining the quality of education. He has highlighted and expressed the need for upscaling technology in teaching and need for research.

Prof.H.Venkateshwerlu VC, central University of Kerala, Kasargod, welcomed the policy and gave his appreciation for the kind of flexibility, multiple entry & exit, various other economic issues related to policy. He also highlighted various features of the policy.

Prof.R.Limbadri, Vice chairman, Telangana state council for higher education, has focused on the main 22 principles of NEP, five pillars of the policy access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability to make India an equitable society and a global super power. He gave holistic blanket of ideas related to higher education. all the features like, diff. types of universities, flexibility, tight but light system and all other issues related to implementation and so on. He spoke about the student employment issues. Also he expressed hisconcer for the quality of teacher education and its role in transforming the society.

Prof.N.Venkata Ramana,Vice chairman, Telangana state council for higher education, he welcomed the policy and said nep becomes a reality when state and entre work together and industry and policy by linking industry, deinking degrees, higher education in general. He has highlighted the policy focus on learner centered curriculum. Teacher education as a main fragment of Higher education. in this flexibility as a main feature in the policy has widened the choice for students like cafeteria in manufacturing the ideas. Focus on blended aspects. He also said that the policy is promoting life skills, resilience, team wok and to reach the unreached sections of the society and also he said it is equitable and inclusive policy. Success of any university depends on quality, governance, leadership for the wel rounded development. He appreciated the changes made in the regulatory bodies like, NAC, LEAP, etc.

He also spoke about the ecosystem in Telangana need for options for student entrepreneurship also spoke on affiliation and other such interesting issues related to quality of higher education.

Then Dr.Jaya Prakash Narayana, IAS, Loksatta party also spoke about the policy, he said that the success of the education cannot measured without taking into account the quality and challenges faced. He has discussed on industrial economy and industrial relations. He expressed his concern that, for 70% of the young people jobs not yet created. There are molecular Biology , genomics, aggregators, energy and technologies. About 30 million job seekers are added every year. He spoke about the amount spent by world countries for education and research. He said policy tried to build a road map and challenges of affiliating system he was agonized on the existing substandard examination and mass copying and all such things , CCE suggested in the policy a really a solution. Also about the quality of PhD,s and many such aspects of the policy were highlighted. Prof.Laxmikanth Rathod, Dean, Faculty of Education gave his message Vice Chancellor Osmania University Dr.N. Srinivas Rao,Secretary, TSCHE, Hyderabad.

Sri Arvind kumar, Osd to VC Prof.T.Krishna Rao and Registrar Prof.Ch. Gopal Reddy could not make it due the pre occupations and meetings with the central bodies. Then with a formal vote of thanks by Dr.P.Sanker the inaugural session was completed. He has highlighted the program and thanked all the persons associated with the program.

Second day 8th of Sept., 2020 Prof. K. Lakshmi, Former President, DDMS, Andhra Mahila Sabha, OU Campus, Hyderabad. Spoke on the topic, Issues & Challenges in Implementing ECCE- A Framework. She has highlighted the importance of ECCE. She has scaffolded the conceptual issues related to early years and brain development. She has shared some of her efforts in preparing curriculum framework related to ECCE in 2013. She expressed her concern for young children from the disadvantaged groups and the need for some support through Anganwadies. She also shared about the kind of training inputs to Anganwadi teachers and also the research experiences about the functioning of aganwadies and the need for strenthening. As Andhra Mahilasabha is engaging in lot of training inputs to empower Anganwadi teachers. We need qualified professionals for handling children at earlychildhood.

Next resource person, Mr.Rishikesh, Associate Professor, Azim Premji University, Bangalore. Made his presentation on Vision of NEP on ECCE, he has expressed the need for empowering the teachers and also the systemic changes to address various socioeconomically disadvantaged groups in Indian context and suggested alternate modes of addressing the children at ECCEand also he has highlighted the salient aspects from NEP like the training online for certifying the teachers and training.

Improving the infrastructure facilities, play way approach . The parallel channels of a ECCE like collateral schools, Angan wadies with good facilities, making Anganwadi as part of existing primary and elementary schools. Also he shared some his research experiences.

Mrs. M.S.L. Sowmya, Director and Trainer, Spurthi Pre- Primary Educational Academy, Hyderabad spoke on the topic" ECCE Foundational Literacy & Numeracy. Being an expert from nutrition and child development", she shared the importance of natural learning needed for children at this level and ensure the basic literacy like focusing on basic language skills of reading , writing and other aspects by exposing them to play way and activity, games and method and create natural environment while learning. Also should focus and literacy levels to empower the learners in making them literates to get awareness and empower them with basics of literacy and very fruitful discussion went on after the session. Then Dr. W G Prasanna Kumar, Chairman, Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE) Hyderabad addressed the participants on the topic "NEP & Vocational Education" he shared the need for proper balance in theory and practicum proportion of curriculum. He also expressed his concern for the kind of lack of adequate skills required for the employability and also entrepreneurship in the students who complete some of the technical and skill based courses and vocational courses. He was trying to share Nai Talim as a methodology can bring solutions to various employment and economic contribution to the nation.

He also expressed that even in teacher education vocational components should be taken seriously and how it has been introduced in almost all the professional courses like Nai Talim in teacher education how the medium of instruction should be a vocation. Similarly they should be given internship, apprenticeship and entrepreneurship as a process of empowerment of students in vocational skills. He also highlighted the salient features of NEP on vocational skills to create entrepreneurs self - reliant Athamanirbar Bharath as envisioned by Prime Minister Modiji.

On day tree 9th sep. 2020 the day started with the resource person, Prof. Ghanta Ramesh, Retd. Professor, MAANU, Member NCTE, SRC spoke on "Vision of Teacher Education & NEP" sir spoke at length about the need for a great vision to teacher education as they are the game changers, agents of change and transformers of the society. We need to address all the quality issues in teacher preparation and the corporate attitude towards teacher preparation. In the years to come in the light of NEP 2020 if suitable monitoring mechanism and also serious professional standards are prepared then we can visualize a better future preparation with excellence and professional standards by tapping the rural talents.

Senior faculty retired from the department of education, Osmania University, Prof. K.S. Sudheer Reddy, spoke on the topic "Teacher Education – Implementation Strategies in the light of NEP, sir tried to discuss on various challenges in terms of quality teacher preparation in view of the mushrooming growth of private teacher education colleges and the commercial motto and attitude of present day student teachers focusing only on degree not the preparation process. The commitment levels both in teacher educators and the student teachers without any integrity. Use of technology and the skills to use technology, there is a wide gap in teacher education institutions. Due to various socioeconomically disadvantaged groups from rural background come for teacher education. there are various other challenges which needs immediate attention.

The next speaker Dr.Vijay Kumar.R, Regional Director, NCTE (SRC), New Delhi, gave a detailed note on salient features of teacher education, how this policy brought certain changes which would really help in bringing in quality in teacher preparation. He also referred to the preparation of standards and teacher education framework which is in pipeline and be brought out at any time. He expressed the change to be seen through the targets set for four year integrated program and minimum degree qualification for all the teachers. NCERT will study and compile document varied international pedagogical approaches for teaching diff. subjects. He is also hopeful that these all changes once come into force lot quality issues in teacher preparation will be resolved and regulatory bodies need to play a very crucial role.

Followed by the earlier speaker the last session by Prof. D. Srinivas Kumar, Dean of Academic Affairs, Dravidian University, Kuppam (A.P), has presented on the topic "Approaches of Teacher Education - Challenges" and raised many queries about different parallel courses with one/two/ four year integrated teacher preparation and the concern for the professionalism in the teacher education in multidisciplinary colleges. He also appreciated the role given to teacher education departments at the university level in terms of taking care of 8 credit course for all PhD scholars. He suggested for more accountability on the teacher education departments towards policy and implementation strategies to evolve very judiciously.

On day four Mr. Praveen Chandrahas, Tech Lead News Click, Secretary, SWECHA. Presented on "Embedding Technology in Teaching Learning", being from engineering background suggested lots of technological innovation for teaching learning through embedded technologies. He also said all the teachers need to use technologies he tried to discuss about the various platforms and also about interactive communication i.e. moving from teaching "something of everything" toward "everything of something" and referred various examples impressed on the need for such kind of approach in teaching learning.

Then Dr. Madhusudhan Joshi, Associate Professor, Dept of Education and Education Training, HCU discussed about "National Education Technology Forum" under the point no 23 in NEP 2020

Use and integration of technology to improve multiple aspects of education will be supported and adopted, provided these interventions are rigorously and transparently evaluated in relevant contexts before they are scaled up. An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration, and soon, both for school and higher education. The aim of the NETF will be to facilitate decision making on the induction, deployment, and use of technology, by providing to the leadership of education institutions, State and Central governments, and others stakeholders, the latest knowledge and research as well as the opportunity to consultants have best practices. The NETF will have the following functions:

a) provide independent evidence-based advice to Central and State Government agencies on technology-based interventions b) build intellectual and institutional capacities in educational technology c) envision strategic thrust areas in this domain; and d) articulate new directions for research and innovation

He expressed his happiness about the initiative where a variety of educational software, for all the above purposes, will be developed and made available for students and teachers at all levels. All such software will be available in all major Indian languages and will be accessible to a wide range of users including students in remote areas and Divyang students. Teaching-learning e-content will continue to be developed by all States in all regional languages, as well as by the NCERT, CIET, CBSE, NIOS, and other bodies/institutions, and will be uploaded on to the DIKSHA platform. This platform may also be utilized for Teacher's Professional Development through e-content. CIET will be strengthened to promote and expand DIKSHA as well as other education technology initiatives. Suitable equipment will be made available to teachers at schools so that teachers can suitably integrate e-content into teaching-learning practices. Technology-based education platforms, such as DIKSHA / SWAYAM, will be better integrated across school and higher education, and will include ratings/reviews by users, so as to enable content developers create user friendly and qualitative content then Prof. Y.L. Srinivas, Dept of English, Osmania University, presented on the topic, "NEP - Mother Tongue Language Policy" he has welcomed the idea of mother tongue as medium of instruction upto primary and also felt that this will help the child to use the energies that they spend for the comprehension of subject through English in learning the subject well through the mother tongue. Moreover he also said that this helps even to preserve all languages

in India which linked to the literature and culture and other practices. He also discussed on the various grammarian rules and language aspect.

On 10th sep. 2020 Dr.C.Srinivasulu, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Zoology,Osmania University,Hyderabad, spoke on the topic "Multidisciplinary Approach at Higher Education". he tried to focus on the importance of multidisciplinary approach in higher education research and also discussed at length about the quality of research how it is going in extreme specialization without proper quality and ethics . he reiterated that there is need to understand and work with quality and with full dedication and commitment in conducting research and collaborating with other discipline researchers. He gave lot of inputs to the participants as to how to conduct research ethically with all integrity.

Then Dr. Bhuddha Chandra,Chief Coordinating Officer,AICTE MHRD GOI, New Delhi, spoke on the topic "Professional Education" felt there is a need for all the youth to develop professionalism in their respective areas of studies. He also said that there are various opportunities are available for youth especially engineering sciences and other vocational subjects and also shared about various government schemes and financial support available for youth. He also explained how they are linked to our governmental schemes like skill India, make in India and Aathma Nirbar bharath and so on. He also asked to explore various opportunities to become more self reliant. He gave lot of awareness about various possibilities and not to just wait for the government jobs.

Later on in the next session, Prof. Bhagvandas Lahoti ,Retd. Professor,Dept. of Philosophy,Osmania University made a holistic presentation on "Liberal Arts". He also felt very happy and felt its really a good gesture to bring back the liberal arts. He was very much concerned about the most neglected Indian liberal arts with colonial impact. He felt at least some how this is highlighted in the name of Indic education in NEP-2020. It was really honored by saying that a student has the flexibility to choose the subjects and of their choice. If implemented in real spirit will bring a healthy development in academic circles.

Prof. L. Pratap Reddy,Professor ,Dept. of ECE, JNTUH,Working Chairman SWECHA. Made a presentation on

"Professional Education". He felt there is a need for right ind of professionalism in preparing teachers or any other professional. He also said that the students especially in the engineering courses are not able to get employment due to inadequate skills required for employment. for that matter in most of the professional courses the focus and required commitment is not seen to become good

professional. Its high time that we need to restore the professionalism in the respective professions in the light of NEP2020.

On 11th sept. the day was initiated with Mrs. Sheshu Kumari, Director, SCERT, Hyderabad, State "Preparedness for School Education". she shared lot of her experiences as she was running residential program for the under privileged children and good was the success story. She said it has all the preparedness, however, she felt the earlier Kothari commission was more comprehensive and no doubt this policy brought lot of flexibility into the system. It has really opened up much flexibility and aspects like flexibility in choosing the subjects of their choice. She also shared the way systematically things are in place in the state. she also justified the courses like data sciences which the children can pick up without much difficulty. All the features of school education, school complex is already experimented in the state of telangana. Also Many such interventions were introduced like APPEP, DPPEP, RMV, etc.. in the past with lot of impact on children. This policy would really going to make a difference.

Followed by that session, Prof. N. Upender Reddy, Retd. Professor, SCERT, Hyderabad. Shared his experiences on "Visualizing School Complex as a Resource". He has shared all the success story of school complex concept existed in erstwhile AP state. He said its really a good concept of pooling, sharing the resources very judiciously and get the maximum benefit. In similar lines and much more focus is laid in NEP-2020 to create a great resource for the whole district and group of schools in a single complex which take care of various aspects of quality inputs and the best resources can be shared both human and material. He appreciated the concept to be introduced holistically, at the same time has to face all the challenges.

Then Prof. H.K. Deevan, Azim Premji University. School Education with a Focus on Curriculum & Pedagogy" spoke and he highlighted the aspect of reduction in curriculum in terms of core aspects of curriculum without creating any burden. Also he said its really good that the encouragement in the policy for students learn to learn. There is scope for more creativity, examples, discussions and so on. He also raised various questions on the decentralization, saying how far decentralizations, is it academic, administration, confidence to make their own students. He also expressed confidence that they will make their own system, scientific temper, ethical and moral values he said how do I judge the ethical aspect is not that easy. He said that the system must be helpful to all categories of people. Flexibility in text books, not one but many text books we need to provide to children in order to address everybody. He also appreciated the subjects like data sciences to be introduced at schooling and also AI and Machine learning. However he said that we fail to recognize Nai Talim and also said that we need to respect the manual labor. He also suggested need for selection of vocational skills and how to align it to local needs. He

was very much concerned about neglect and not recognizing the importance of critical thinking and problem solving in the class rooms. He also referred to Ekalavya pedagogy warriors, finally he said we need to make children to ask question, i.e make a habit of asking the questions to think and cultivation of knowledge in the country.

Then Dr. Kamal Mahendroo, Education Advisor, Vidya Bhavan Society, Udaipur. Has made a critical presentation on the "Holistic Development of Children – Integration of Disciplines". The central question he raised about, what insights we take from our indigenous education for wholistic development.. He discussed some of the traces from the west on dewey's vital and meaningful learning and also he shared his experiences of curriculum related position papers. Much discussion was held.

Then in the post lunch Mr. Y. Kiran Chandra, General Secretary, Free Software Movement of India (FSMI), has discussed on "Addressing the Digital Divide". He gave status of the access to internet like in kerala 39% have access to internet,. He said mostly language is a barrier. They have to learn tools to learn. He referred to the issue of access to devices where it is increasing the digital divide. He also expressed his concern that we are not able to manufacture any devices in our country and created digital natives. Next issue for digital divide is connectivity, he said how developed countries are using technology for the entire farming and Agriculture. He explained the whole data science, big data analytic and such many issues of digital divide

Then, Prof. A. Ravindranath, Retd. Professor, Faculty of Technology, Osmania University, spoke on "Governance & Leadership for Higher Education Institutions". He made detailed presentation on various governance issues at the institutional level. The whole higher education architecture he has presented research, funding,, leadership at the institutional level, access, equity, quality. the different aspects of governance like, legislative, execution, judiciary. And about organization. various roles of teachers and maintaining different types of relationships with administration, students and subordinates. Also spoke on the vocations.

On the last day, 12th Sept, Dr. Jayanthi Narayan, Retd. Professor, NIMH, Secunderabad, Made a very structured presentation on "Inclusion – Universal design for learning". She explained the very problem of special children is not their problem it's our problem where we are not able to give what they require the entire barrier free environment and the curricular adaptations required for them and also the learning resources required for them. There is no deficit in them but the diversity is the nature which needs to be attended.

We need to consider their needs, strengths and the existing curriculum which is known as curriculum wheel. She gave the whole UDL structure to be followed like

firstly to make accommodation between gen curriculum and IEP student objectives, then try to appraise what the student learnt and at what level then decide which general objective to be achieved and lastly how to make general curricular objectives meaningful. Even normal /non-disabled children learn only 1/3rd of what is taught. She explained further with many more examples about UDL.

Followed by that session, Prof. T. Vijay Kumar, Retd., Professor, Dept. of English, Osmania University. made a critique on "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective". He tried to present certain issues if we cut the language of English, how we get disconnected with the ever growing knowledge, Sanskrit and ancient knowledge everything is there such kind of views he did not concur instead he said we need to follow ugaadharma and also he felt the Indian languages in IX schedule should be taken care of by introducing the dictionaries, but there no such attempts were made and available and native languages have vital difficulties. He also brought out the whole commissions right from Radhakrishnan commission to that of national education policy 1986 in the light of NEP-2020. Further he emphasized that the language as a cause of marginalization especially for ethnic minorities official language.

Then Dr. C.S. Swathi , Asst. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics, Osmania University, discussed on the topic "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective" in the light of NEP 2020 and expressed the opinion that Indian multilingualism as hall mark and a rich resource in the classroom which promotes learning and also highlights all the issues discussed in the policy.

Then a legendary figure Prof. Ramakant Agnihotri ,Retd. Professor, Delhi University. Also spoke on the topic "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective". He agreed on various discussions made by prof.T.Vijaykumar.who emphatically said nothing new about language in this policy. He saidthere is increasing beurocratization, marketisation asking teachers to show API scores. The made a detailed analysis of language issues right from Bombay Presidency, Macaulay, 1948-49, NEP-1986, and 2020. Languages should not be seen as 1,2,3, but as a continuum. You are not encouraged to construct new knowledge. This was the statement by Professor Ramakanth Agnihothri. Sir also stated that Multilingualism is not just L1+L2+L3+. It is more than that. He raised a few questions based on his critical observations such as Where is standard Hindi spoken? Where is Standard English spoken? Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution never says Indian Languages, but it says only "Languages". Languages don't need any Passport or Visa to travel; they jump from one to another. Multilingualism – we mix languages in the speech.

Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Deputy Director, Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University presented the topic on "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective". He has appreciated the initiative of NEP2020 on Sanskrit and highlighted all the aspects of focusing on Sanskrit learning. It is a sound based. He also enlisted the no of vedic , universities and its presence in other countries.schoolsHe felt that all the knowledge is preserved in the Sanskrit language and the future generation need to know to bring forth that advanced knowledge and understand the treasure within. He also felt that it should be made mandate for all children right from primary and even before, which has many more benefits than mere language.

Then Prof. Bhudati Venkateshwarlu, Dept. of Telugu, BHU, Varanasi, also highlighted on "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective" from telugu language point of view. He tried to critically view the status telugu language even in telugu states and how mother tongue as telugu has bee neglected by parents and also the teachers have lot of deficiency in all skills of telugu language whichneeds to be paid attention and made as a medium of instruction in telugu states to preserve he language and literature.

Then Dr. P. Bhaskara Yogi, Asst. Professor, Tara Degree College, Sanga Reddy, also spoke on "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective", where he tried to explain the dominance of English language though it is spoken only in 11 countries and 4% of world population.he also said there are only 1/1/2 lakhs of words are there in oxford dictionary. Where in Indian languages we have a rich vocabulary.. the rich ness of languages in India can be known from the observation that every 100km's language changes, culture changes, however because of bilingualism they get connected to each other. Further he expressed his concern for people moving more to English language in India and many students are unable to express themselves and their ideas in English.

Prof. Sar Raj, Dept. of Hindi, HCU. Also spoke with reference to Hindi on "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective". He reiterated like other language experts , how Hindi though national language it's not gained so much of importance and lot of debates on Hindi being national language which is advantageous to these who are from Hindi spoken and mother tongue regions. Also he discussed about other issues with respect to language facility in national examination.

At the end in the last session on 13th sept. 2020 Prof.. Najmus Sahar, Dept. of School Education & Training, MAANU, Hyderabad. Addressed on the same theme "Languages & Learners – A Multilingual Perspective" but from Urdu language point of view. She said this language also originated from the roots of Sanskrit language. She expressed there is a rich heritage of Urdu and its genesis in world countries and also its existence in India were highlighted by her. She has highlighted instruction in mother tongue is really needed for proper expression appropriate cognitive

development otherwise children learn the subject without any comprehension and they waste their energies in comprehending the language of English more time than learning the subject.

With these observations it can be concluded that:- Most of the intellectuals and eminent speakers all through the sessions felt that this policy with Indic-centered and emphasizing on both ancient to 21st century focus is welcoming sign and it would really bring lot of transformation in near future to come with lot of changes in the structure, curriculum, pedagogy, practices, flexibility, autonomy and focus on inclusion and SEDG's and also considering SDG's.

With this the FDP came to an end with a formal vote of thanks by Ravindranath. K. Murth, Head, Department of Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad, and the program closed with National Anthem.

4. Ten Day Online Faculty Development Program on "Research Methodology" from 28th December, 2020 to 6th January, 2021 Organized by Prof. Renuka Sagar, Director cum Professor, Dept. of Business Management, RBVRR Women's College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad – 500 027, Telangana



A Ten Day ICSSR Sponsored Faculty Development Program on "Research Methodology" was held on Zoom platform, by the Department of Business Management, R.B.V.R. Women's College from December 28th to 6th January. The seminar provided an ideal forum for the presentation and interaction of ideas and information between corporate, professionals, academicians and research scholars to understand the related topics of Research Methodology like writing a research proposal, scales used, data analysis, referencing to name a few . The ten day FDP was attended by prominent scholars and academicians from across the country with over 1078 participants who registered from diverse areas of educational backgrounds. The inaugural session began with the welcome address by Dr Lalitha Praveena, Co-Director of the Event and Assistant Professor, Department of Business

Management, RBVRR Women's College. followed by a brief note about the event. All the participants along with invited faculty members and guest were also present during the inauguration of FDP. As per the Indian tradition, the FDP was inaugurated with prayer song. Later Dr Achyutha Devi, Principal of the college gave a brief introduction of the college to the participants. Prof. Renuka Sagar, Director of the event and also the Director, Department of Business Management, had briefed about the FDP and its importance. She explained various outcomes of the program. She had given brief outline of program and requested to all participants to enrich their knowledge from this FDP by effective participation. She also spoke on the significant achievements and milestones of the Department. Prof. Muthyam Reddy, Secretary Hyderabad Mahila Vidya Sangam introduced about the Trust to the audience. Prof Sudarshan Reddy, Secretary cum Correspondent addressed had congratulated the Department of Business Management for organizing such a program which indirectly benefits to the academicians. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof Usha Kiran, Director ICSSR.-SRC. In her inaugural speech she highlighted the need to conduct such FDP's on Research Methodology by the educational institutions under the Capacity Building Programme, an initiative by ICSSR to promote such programs on this topic She highlighted the need of research and innovation in the academics to make education more relevant for making a better society for the future. The session ended with a vote of thanks by Mrs .P.Vasavilatha, Co- Director of the Event and Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management, RBVRR women's college.

Registrations:

Registration for the conference was open to students, academics, research scholars working on research in the country. However, the nature of the program was virtual platform due to the pandemic. In total, 1078 people registered for the program. This included attendees from other countries as well like Oman, Nigeria, Malaysia, Canada etc apart from India. On a given day a minimum of 380-400 participants attended the sessions. The number was limited due to the restriction in accommodating limited participants on online platform.

Day 1: First Technical Session: "How to Choose a Research Topic":-

Dr Ranjani, Head, Department of Commerce, Nizam College gave a detailed description on the various elements that are required to be focused on while choosing a research topic. The session was a very detailed explanation of the topic and was followed by a question answer session in the end.

Second Technical Session: "Hypothesis Formulation":- The Session was handled by Dr. Sudha Vepa, Associate Professor, Department of Business Management on how to formulate hypothesis for a research. the session also focused on the importance of formulating a good hypothesis along with the precautions.

Day 2: Third Technical Session: "Use of Chi-square test in Research":- Prof .S Indrakanth, Visiting Professor, CESS explained in detail the process of using Chi-square tests. The session was taken using even chalk and talk method along with the power point presentation to explain the step by step procedure on how to apply chi-square test.

Day 3: Fourth Technical Session: "Case Research":- The speaker for the session was Dr NMK Bhatta, Dean(Research), XIME, Bengaluru on the importance of case based research. The session walked the participants through the use of case analysis in research and its importance.

Day 4: Fifth Technical Session: Tools and Techniques for Data Analysis using SPSS:- The resource person of the session was Dr. T Nirmala Rani, Assistant Professor, TJPS College, Guntur. This hands on session covered some of the important aspects of analyzing data through SPSS and how to extract results of the same for the each test.

Day 5: Sixth Technical Session: Reviewing, Referencing and Citation in APA, MLA and Harvard Styles:- The speaker for the session Dr Vidyadhar Reddy, Director, Center for Management Studies, NALSAR University. The session covered explanation on how to write references under various styles in a research article.

Day 6: Seventh Technical Session: How to write Research Proposal for funding agencies:- The speaker for the session was Dr Anthony Patrick, Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University. The session covered the required essentials to be included in the proposal for acceptance.

Day 7: Eighth Technical Session: Measurement Scales in Research:- Mrs. Prathima Bhatt, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management, BMS College of Engineering, Begaluru took a session on the various scales used in research. The session was excellently received by the participants.

Day 8: Ninth Technical Session: Role of IPR in Research and Product Development:- The session was taken by two eminent professionals from corporate in the area of IPR. Dr Sriram Chandra murthy Head, IPR, Neuland Technologies and Dr Pushpalatha, Head IP and Portfolio, Dr IP Essence. Both the speakers threw light on the various aspects related to patenting and copywriting. The session was followed by question answer session in the end.

Day 9: Tenth Technical Session: Publising your articles in ABDC Jounals:- The final day had two sessions. The first session was handled by Dr Murugan,

Assistant Professor from University of Hyderabad on the essentials of publishing research articles in ABDC journals.

The second session and also the final session of the Ten Day Faculty Development Program on Research Methodology was by Prof Haragopal, Professor, BITS Hyderabad, on Analysis of Data using multi-variate Analysis. Sir's session was a detailed explanation on the various multivariate analysis techniques used in research.

Day 10: Valedictory Session:- The Ten day FDP came to an end with a valedictory address by Prof I Anand Pawar, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, BRAOU. The session ended with a vote of thanks by Dr A Lalitha Praveena, Co- Director of the Event and Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management, RBVRR women's college.

Valedictory Programme:- The Valedictory session began with the Seminar Report on Ten- Day ICSSR Sponsored FDP on 'Research Methodology' from Dec 28th to Jan 6th presented by Prof.Renuka Sagar, Director of the event and MBA Programme, RBVRR Women's College. The Chief Guest of the session was session was chaired by Shri M.V.Rajeshwara Rao, President FAPCCI, the Key Note Speaker is Dr.G.Srinivas, Joint Secretary, UGC (SERO).

5. One Week Online FDP on ICT Tools for Effective Teaching-Learning on 26th April to 2nd May, 2021 Organized by Dr. Rambabu Gopiseti, Head & Chairman, BoS, Dept. of Commerce, Telangana University, Dichapally, Nizamabad - 503 322, Telangana

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme between April to May, 2021

6. Three Day National Workshop on "Data Analytics Using R Programming" during February, 2021 Organized by Dr.S. Murugappan, Dept. of Management, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam – 638 401, Tamil Nadu

Programme could not be organized due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation. Approval sought for conducting the programme in August, 2021

II. Research Methodology Courses in Social Sciences organized by Southern Regional Centre

a. Statement of Research Methodology Courses

Table No. 8: Details of Online Research Methodology Courses Organised by SRC

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Sanctioned	Date of Meeting
1.	Seven days National Online "Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Scholars in Social Sciences"	Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad	Rs.68,250.00	24.08.2020 to 30.08.2020
2.	Three Day Online Workshop "Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship Holders and Young Faculty in Social Sciences"	Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad	Rs.23,740.00	12.10.2020 to 14.10.2020
3.	Seven days online "Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Research Scholars in Social Sciences"	Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad In Collaboration with Dr. M. Sumathy Professor and Head, Dept. of Commerce, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore – 641 046, Tamil Nadu	Rs.69,300.00	18.02.2021 to 25.02.2021
4.	Online Seven day International "Research Methodology Course Workshop"	Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad In Collaboration with Prof. Ajiliu Niumai CSSEIP, University of Hyderabad,	Rs.32,000.00	08.03.2021 to 14.03.2021

		Gachibowli, Hyderabad – 500 046, Telangana		
	Total		Rs.1,93,290.00	

b. Reports of the Online Research Methodology Courses

1. Seven days National Online "Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Scholars in Social Sciences" from 24th to 30th August, 2020 Organized by ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research-Southern Region Centre (ICSSR-SRC), Hyderabad organized a seven day online workshop on **Research Methodology course for M.Phil/Ph.D Scholars in Social Sciences** during 24th August to 30th August 2020. The workshop was intended to disseminate knowledge relating to the methods and methodology in Social Sciences research for M.Phil/Ph.D scholars.

The participants included 46 students from different universities, 4 students from different universities of Andhra Pradesh, 23 students from different universities of Telangana, 10 students from different universities of Tamilnadu, 4 students from different universities of Karnataka and 5 students from different universities of Kerala. The students belonged to diverse disciplines including Commerce, Economics, Education, Law, Library and Information Science, Management Studies, Mass Communication and Journalism, Political Science, Public Administration, Social Work, Sociology. Altogether, there were 26 technical sessions which dealt with different aspects of research methodology.

A brief inaugural function was held on 24th August at 09.45 AM. **Prof. Usha Kiran**, Honorary Director of ICSSR SRC welcomed the participants. After the formal introduction of all the participants, Prof. Usha Kiran addressed the participants and explained about the importance of the workshop for the young research scholars. Later she briefed the participants on the seven day programme sheet and requested them to make use of the opportunity and get maximum benefit out the workshop. **Dr. Jacob Kalle**, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad proposed the vote of thanks.

The first technical session on the first day was handled by **Prof. K. Srinivasulu**, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University. The Title of the session was "Research in Social Sciences: An Introduction". It was followed by parallel technical sessions, one session was for the students of the Commerce and Management disciplines which was handled by **Prof Simon Thattil**, Director, IQAC, University of Kerala, on the theme "Contemporary Research Areas in Commerce, Management and Banking". The other technical session was handled by **Prof. V. Sudhakar** from English and

Foreign Language University, Hyderabad on "Discourse Analysis and Social Science Research". The last session of the first day was handled by **Prof. Arun Kumar Patnaik**, Dean, School of social Sciences, University of Hyderabad on the topic "Objectivity Vs Subjectivity in Social Sciences".

The first session on second day on the topic "Ethics in Social Science Research" was handled by **Prof. Mrunalini**, Dept. of Education, Osmania University. The following Session on "Research Design and Types" was handled by **Dr. Jacob Kalle**, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad. The next session was on "Data Sources, E-resources" by **Prof. Sudarshan Rao** (Retd), Dept. of Library and Information Science, Osmania University. The last session on second day on "Scaling and Measurement" was taken by **Prof. B. Raja Sekhar**, Dept. of Management Studies, University of Hyderabad.

The first session on the third day on the title "Data Collection Tools and Techniques" was handled by **Dr. V. Sudha**, Dept. of Commerce and Business Management, Osmania University. The second session titled "Sampling: Techniques and Methods" was handled by **Prof. PrashantaAthma**, Chairperson, BOS, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University. Prof.Achalapathi (Retd) Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University has taken the third session on " Descriptive Statistices". Last session of the day was handled by **Prof. V. Usha Kiran**, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, and Hyderabad on the theme "Inferential Statistics (Parametric tests)

As a continuation of the previous day last session, **Prof. V. Usha Kiran**, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad has taken the first session on the theme "Inferential Statistics (Non-Parametric tests)". The second and third sessions on the theme "PSPP- Theory and Practice" were handled by **Prof. S. F. Chandra Sekhar**, Siva Shivani Institute of Management. Hyderabad. The last session of the day was handled by **Prof. Ramakrishna** (Retd.), Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad. on the theme "Theory: Quantitative Research and SEM modelling using smart PLS"

As a continuation of the previous day last session, **Prof. Ramakrishna** (Retd.), Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad taken the other session titled " Model: Quantitative Research and SEM modelling using smart PLS". Following two sessions entitled "Qualitative Research Methods: Ethnography" and "Qualitative Research Methods: Case Study" were handled by **Prof. P. Venkata Rao**, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The next session titled "Subaltern Studies and Implications for Social Science Research in India was handled by **Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana** (Retd.), Dept. of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

On the sixth day, the first session on the title "Feminist Methodology" was handled by **Prof. Aparna Rayaprolu**, Head, Dept. of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. Following two sessions were handled by **Prof. R. Kishore Kumar**, Dept. of English as Second Language Studies, School of English Language Education, English and Foreign Language University, Hyderabad on the theme "writing for Research Scholars". An Evaluation Test for the participants as part of the last session was conducted by **Dr. Jacob Kalle**, from ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad.

The first session on the seventh and last of the workshop on the title "Structure of Academic Report writing" was handled by **Prof. M. Channa Basavaiah**, Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad. **Dr. Achala Munigal**, Assistant Librarian, Osmania University, Hyderabad has taken the second session titled "Mendley A Reference Management Software" The last session of the seven day workshop was handled by **Dr. A. S. Chakravarthy**, Assistant Librarian, Osmania University, Hyderabad on the theme "Plagiarism"

A brief Valedictory function was held wherein the participants have given their feedback on the workshop and later **Prof. V. Usha Kiran** presented her closing remarks. The workshop ended with the formal vote of thanks proposed by **Dr. Jacob Kalle** from ICSSR-SRC

2. Three Day Online Workshop "Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship Holders and Young Faculty in Social Sciences" from 12th to 14th October, 2020 Organized by ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research-Southern Region Centre, Hyderabad organized a Three-day online workshop on **Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship holders and Young Faculty** during 14th September to 16th September 2020.

As many as 25 Post-Doctoral Fellowship holders and Young Faculty have participated in the workshop. The participants are drawn from varied disciplinary background which includes Commerce, Economics, Education, Law, Library and Information Science, Management Studies, Mass Communication and Journalism, Political Science, Public Administration, Social Work, Sociology. Altogether, there were 11 technical sessions which dealt with different aspects of the workshop theme.

The workshop started with a brief inaugural session on 14th September wherein **Prof. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director of ICSSR SRC** addressed the participants and explained about the 3 day programme sheet and **Dr. Jacob Kalle, ICSSR-SRC** proposed the vote of thanks. The first technical session was handled by **Prof. Simon**

Thattil, Dept. of Commerce University of Kerala. The Title of the session was Overview on Social Science Research, Methodological Issue and Identification of Research Problem. It was followed by technical session which was handled by **Prof. Sudarshan Rao** (Retd.), Dept. of Library & Information Sciences, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The title of the session was Data Sources and e-Resources. The third session of the day was taken by **Prof. PrashantaAthma**, Chairperson, BOS, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University. The title of the session was Data Collection Tools and Sampling Techniques. **Prof. V. Usha Kiran**, Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad had taken the last session of the first day on the title "Statistical Tools and Techniques used in Social Sciences".

The first session of the second day was handled by the following Session on Citation Styles, Reference Management software was handled by **Dr. Achala Munigal**, Assistant Librarian, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The following session on the topic "Plagiarism and Anti-Plagiarism" was taken by **Dr. A. S. Chakravarthy**, Assistant Librarian, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The third session on the tile "Writing a Scientific Project Proposal for Funding" was handled by **Dr. Jacob Kalle**, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad. **Prof. Satish Kumar**, ICFAI Business School (IBS), Hyderabad has taken the last session on "Writing and Publishing a Research Paper"

The third day of the workshop was devoted for research paper clinics- wherein three eminent social scientists have taken the sessions. The first paper Clinic-1: "Discussion on Selected Paper" was handled by **Prof. K. Srinivasulu** (Retd.), Dept. of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The following session, Paper Clinic-2: Discussion on Selected Paper was handled by **Prof. Sanjay Kallapur** from The Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad. The last session titled Paper Clinic-3: Discussion on Selected Paper was handled by **Prof. D. Rajasekhar** from Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.

The workshop ended with a brief valedictory session wherein the participants have given their feedback on the workshop. Following **Prof. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director of ICSSR SRC** has presented her closing address and **Dr. Jacob Kalle, ICSSR-SRC** proposed the vote of thanks.

3. Seven days Online "Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Research Scholars in Social Sciences" from 18th to 25th February, 2021 Organized by ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad in collaboration with Prof. M. Sumathy, Head, Dept. of Commerce, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore – 641 046, Tamil Nadu

by the research scholars in publishing the research papers in good quality research journals. She also explained the importance of selecting socially relevant topics for the study.

That inaugural function ended with a Vote of Thanks which is proposed by Dr.M.Dhanabhakya, Professor and Dean, School of Commerce.

Session 1:- The session was handled by Prof. Viswanatha Reddy, Head Department of Business Management, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool. He gave a deep introduction about the research and the significance of research in social science. He also discussed the hypothesis formulation and testing. He explained about the various types of the hypothesis, and the framing of hypothesis. At last he discussed the selection of statistical tools for data analysis and the assumptions to be fulfilled while using this technique.

Session 2:- This session was taken by Dr.ShikaMakkar, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi. She gave an insight into the formulation of a good sampling design. She pointed out the importance of selecting the best sampling method. Sample design methods generally refer to the technique used to select sample units for measurement. She explained that before sample design methods can be considered, it is necessary to have thoroughly defined the population, study area, sampling unit, and sampling objective.

Session 3:- This session was handled by Dr. S. Kevin, Former PVC, University of Kerala, Kerala. In this session he has explained in-detail about the questionnaire and its principles and constructs, good questionnaire, principles of the questionnaire. He also pointed out some of the important elements in a questionnaire that is title, general introduction, specific instruction, questionnaire items, multi stage process of a questionnaire, types of questionnaire, types of scales which is comparative and non – comparative. He also highlighted the use of validity and reliability test.

DAY TWO (02.11.2019)

Session 1:- The session was dealt by Dr.D.Kumaresan, Principal, Lakshmi Narayana college Dharmapuri, Tamilnadu. He discussed about the application of statistical software in research especially the SPSS. He explained about SPSS and its functioning. He taught about parametric tests like t test , ANOVA and Descriptive Analysis . He also demonstrated how to upload primary and secondary data with data view and variable view and justified the output. He also explained the methods used for Normality testing.

Session 2:- This session was taken by Dr.K.T.Geetha, Professor, Department of Economics, Avinashilingam Institute For Home Science And Higher Education For Women, Coimbatore. She discussed in detail about the various types of non parametric tests available like Run test, Sign test , KS test, Friedman test and Chi-Square test. She also provided hands on training in SPSS.

DAY THREE (20.02.2021)

Session 1:- The session was dealt by Dr. Somasekharan Pillai Associate Professor Department of Statistics University College, Trivandrum. He took about the tools used in SPSS like Correlation, Regression ,Factor Analysis and Discriminant Analysis . He also explained how the output is explored and defined all the minute characters displayed in the output. He demonstrated how the factor loadings are calculated. He said about the logics behind every output of regression, correlation, Factor Analysis and Discriminant Analysis.

Session 2:- This session was taken by Dr. M. Ramakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Chennai. He discussed about Cluster analysis and the situations in which cluster analysis can be applied. He also discussed about types of Cluster analysis. He concluded that a general caution about cluster analysis that it tends to produce different results with different methods and some methods are quite vulnerable to errors in data.

DAY FOUR (22.02.2021)

Session 1:- The session was handled by Dr. Murugan Pattusamy, Assistant Professor, School of Management Studies, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. He explained about the basics of SEM Modelling, the assumptions to be fulfilled while developing SEM. He said that SEM is the combination of factor analysis and multiple regression analysis and it is used to analyze the structural relationship between measured variables and latent constructs. This method is preferred by the researcher because it estimates the multiple and interrelated dependence in a single analysis. He also gave hands on training on using the AMOS software.

Session 2:- This session was taken by Dr.K.Ramya, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Avinashilingam Institute For Home Science And Higher Education For Women, Coimbatore. She explained what is a Theory, Principles of a Good Theory, Theory Building – Meaning , Components of Theory Building , Process of Theory Building and various Approaches to Theory Building.

DAY FIVE (23.02.2021)

Session 1:- This session was handled by Dr.Sowmya Dhanaraj, Assistant Professor, Madras school of Economics, Chennai. She discussed about basics of econometrics and various assumptions in econometrics modelling. She gave hands on training on using the Eviews software. She also provided deep insight on how the mathematical model can be converted into econometric model. She described how the output in Eviews is analysed to draw conclusions.

Evaluation:- The session started with the Evaluation of Participants by an Online exam. A set of 25 Multiple Choice Questions from different research methodology areas were used for the evaluation.

Session 2:- The session was handled by Dr. P. Srinivasan, Associate Professor, School of Management, Presidency University, Bangalore. He discussed in detail about basics of econometrics and the steps involved in developing an econometrics model especially Ordinary Least Square method. He also explained about how a diagnostic check is done on the outputs of an OLS model.

DAY SIX (24.02.2021)

Session 1:- The session was taken by Dr.G.Ramasundaram, Professor, PSG Institute of Management, Coimbatore. He detailed about constructing different models in OLS. He explained the steps and assumption related to modelling an ARMA, ARIMA and the procedure involved in diagnostic check. He also discussed the situation of loop and solving simultaneous equation model using Vector Auto Regression (VAR). He also provided hands on training on Eviews regarding ARMA, ARIMA and VAR.

Session 2:- The evening session was handled by Dr. P. Srinivasan, Associate Professor, School of Management, Presidency University, Bangalore. He discussed about the situation of seasonality and trend in data. He detailed about formulating an ARDL, ARCH, and GARCH models. He also provided hands on training on checking the presence of ARCH, GARCH effect in the data set using Eviews Software.

DAY SEVEN (25.02.2021)

Session 1:- This session was handled by Dr.R.Kasilingam, Department of management studies, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. He detailed about the process of modelling a Cointegrated system, the applications of ARDL, ARCH and GARCH model in social science.

He also provided hands on training on developing ARDL, ARCH and GARCH model and Interpreting the results in Eviews. He also mentioned the assumptions to be followed while using these models.

Session 2:- This session was taken by Dr.Shika Makkar, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi. She gave an insight into Report writing. She explained the common mistakes committed by the researchers while writing and publishing their articles. She explained the importance of abstract framing. She also explained why the articles are not selected for publication. She also mentioned the importance of Publishing articles in Journals like ABDC and Scopus Indexed journals.

VALEDICTION

The valedictory function started at 4.00 PM through the online mode. The welcome address was given by Prof.P.Chellasamy. He invited on dais and off dais audience. He also thanked our Honourable Vice Chancellor for giving permission to conduct this workshop.

Dr. M. Nirmala Co- Organizing Secretary, Assistant Professor, School of Commerce, Bharathiar University gave the summary of proceedings undergone in the 7 days workshop. Then the floor is left over to the participants for feedback. Participants namely Anjo George, Matheshwaran R, Pathma Priya expressed their feedback about the workshop. Participants gave most of the positive feedback and they asked for the more practical session and more statistical tool explanations. The valedictory address is given by Dr.K.Murugan, Register(i/c) Bharathiar University, he thanked everyone for their involvement.

Then our special guest Prof. V. Usha Kiran Honorary Director & Convenor ICSSR Southern Regional Centre Hyderabad. She explained about the importance of research methodology in the Social Science, need for multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research and she also explained need for completing the research works in time.

Finally, the concluding remarks and vote of thanks given by Dr.M.Sumathy. She thanked everyone for the active participants and the team who supported to take this workshop.

With heartfelt thanks the workshop came to an end by playing National Anthem.

4. Online Seven day International "Research Methodology Course Workshop" from 8th to 14th March, 2021 Organized by ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad in collaboration with Prof. Ajiliu Niumai, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad – 500 046, Telangana

Day - 1

INAUGURAL FUNCTION: Schedule Day 1 – 08-03-2021- Monday

Prof. Ajailiu Niumai, Head & Coordinator, CSSEIP was the chairperson of the inaugural function and she welcomed the Chief Guest Prof. Appa Rao Podile, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Chairperson of ICSSR-SRC, Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao, Keynote speaker, Resource persons, colleagues, students, Non-Teaching Staff and participants. In her introductory remark, she asserts that, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research are the most important components in CSSEIP, UoH. This Research Methodology Workshop is initiated to strengthen and develop the skills and equip the budding research scholars in South India. It also deals with the comprehensive knowledge, understanding and relationship between concepts, themes and research. The major issue of this workshop is to train young scholars on qualitative and quantitative research methodology. Prof. Niumai emphasized that, if there is no methodology, there is no research. She concluded her remark by stating that both qualitative and quantitative methods are crucial in Social science research. The objectives of the workshop was to expose the research scholars to diverse disciplinary research, encourage them to learn the art of academic writing and help them to publish articles in reputed journals.

Then, she requested the Chief Guest Prof. Appa Rao Podile, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad to deliver his inaugural speech. Prof. Rao welcomed all the faculty and participants who were present in the workshop. He said that the Covid - 19 Pandemic has affected us in many ways but it has also shown us to organize and discipline ourselves. He pointed out that one of the things we learn during this pandemic is to organize meetings online. Prof. Rao said that the main advantage of the pandemic is that, we relied on sources without bordering the distance and travel; and we can participate anytime online, which is a bonus in all the hardships. He believes that the workshop will help to develop the approach to design, execute, interpret, and present results which are essential. Prof. Rao was delighted about the RMC organized by the CSSEIP. He emphasized that other country's research publications are increasing and the opinion-based articles are growing, which is bringing down the credibility of research contributions. He believes that workshops become pillars. He congratulated Prof. Ajailiu Niumai, Head, CSSEIP for bringing together galaxy of eminent Resource Persons from India, USA, UK and South Africa.

Prof. Ajailiu Niumai thanked Prof Rao and welcomed the **Guest of Honour**, Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR -SRC to deliver her address. Prof. Usha Kiran expressed her joy to collaborate with the University of Hyderabad (UoH) for Online Seven Day International Research Methodology Course Workshop. She said that the quality of the research would be excellent if the students could write papers in various research journals after being trained from this workshop. She affirms that ICSSR attempts to develop the research skills and the quality of research of young scholars. Further, she said that ICSSR has faculty development programs, where they encourage and train faculty to excel in their academic journey. In addition, ICSSR also provide funding for the post-doctorate fellowship or doctorate students. She mentioned that some study funds are available for conducting research abroad and library work. She expressed that the review of literature is an essential part of any research. And, the objectives emerge from the assessment of the literature. She congratulates Prof. Ajailiu Niumai for coordinating such an International Research Methodology Course in association with ICSSR-SRC for the students, who will get benefits and learn from the resource persons. She concluded her remarks by wishing everyone "A Happy International women's day".

Prof. Ajailiu Niumai thanked Prof. Usha Kiran for her remarks and welcomed the Keynote Speaker Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao, Founder of Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, & Former Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad and requested him to take his time. Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao started his lecture on **Interdisciplinary research methodologies strategies and nuances** with a small introduction about the Centre's establishment. He said CSSEIP, with the UGC initiative at the University of Hyderabad, has been established in 2007. The Centre is steadily growing, which can be seen from the number of M.Phil. and Ph.D. students organizing seminars besides undertaking national and international projects of national importance. The Centre has also been providing academic support in organizing interdisciplinary courses. It has added another feather in its cap by organizing this current Online International Research Methodology Course Workshop. He expresses his gratitude for being able to attend this program. He reminiscence a call from Prof. G. Nagaraju, Department of sociology in April/ May 2007 to write a proposal to the UGC to set up CSSEIP in the University of Hyderabad. With a brief consultation with Prof. G. Aloysius, he wrote a proposal and send it to UGC for an interdisciplinary CSSEIP centre in the school of social science. Prof. Rao said that social exclusion had not been a novel concept put together, particularly in Indian Sociological and Anthropological discourses. But, it came into social sciences with force from European and American national boundaries as consequences of the globalization process and liberal-economic policies which had more relevance to the poor of the western society. Rao believed that knowledge continues to grow, and the enthusiastic knowledge seekers pursue new developments relentlessly to reach greater heights. Newton's physics and the laws of the universe were considered once

upon a time eternal, but the understanding of it has been changed now. In the end, Prof. Rao has mentioned the issues pertaining to the nature of data and its significance. He argued that, the data were often taken at face value which satisfies the researchers immediately, but the researchers hardly realizes the quality and the nature of the data that one is using. Here, one can missed to grasp the social reality that exists around us. One may not even realize a big gap i.e. what is gathered as perceived and what lies precisely.

Vote of Thanks was delivered Dr. J. Rani Ratna Prabha, Assistant Professor, CSSEIP.

The technical session – 1 began on 8th March 2021 from 10 am to 11.30 am. The speaker was Dr. Meena Khandelwel, Department of Anthropology & Gender, Women's & Sexuality Studies, University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA. She spoke on '**Paradigms in Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research**' and Ms. Eastrose Miachio, Ph. D scholar, CSSEIP, UoH served as the rapporteur. Dr. Meena Khandelwal began her session with a quote by Bell Hooks "Feminism is not just about women but all forms of oppression." She talked about ethnographic methods in the social sciences. She opines that ethnographic culture includes all aspects of processes. There are explicit and tacit knowledge, and people can readily articulate the former knowledge. Cultural understanding is taken for granted; therefore, anthropologists attempt to understand and lived with the communities. She affirms that the anthropologists invented ethnography. Ethnography is defined by its way, which aims to learn from people. Listening and learning will prompt revised questions as we conduct our research. She said that, in ethnography, we don't take people's answers to direct questions. Instead, we see who is doing the questioning, asking, and observation. We aim to avoid making assumptions. We begin with more open-ended questions. We aim to adopt naive stands so that we can learn from people. We strive to understand the native point of view and learn from our mistakes. Long-term participatory observation is applied in ethnography. She said that in the mid-20th century, the field region/site was the study of villages. Later, it changed (since the last 20 to 40 years) to study urban areas. Defining a field site has become more complicated due to globalization. However, there is no limit to ethnographic research.

The second technical session was held on 08-03-2021 (Monday) from 11:30 a.m. – 1 p.m in which Prof. G. Nagaraju, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, Telangana spoke on '**Multidisciplinary Research Methodology**'. Ms. Eastrose Miachio, Ph. D scholar, CSSEIP, UoH was the rapporteur. Prof. G. Nagaraju emphasized on sociological theory and method. His understanding of Indian society was from the perspective of social exclusion and inclusive policy. He mentioned that Sociological theory and method are essential studies to approach the research problem such as social inequality due to caste, religion, and gender. He affirms that

the caste system is the defining problem of India. He said that there are three essential components of social research which includes theory, logic, and methods. He talks about the significance of 'Ontology and epistemology'. He explained to the participants that ontology is about empirical facts and epistemology deals with the study of knowledge. He said that social science primarily negotiates between ontology and epistemology. Most scholars are divided into two schools of thought i.e. positivism and interpretivism. Positivism emphasis on an empirical world that is objective and the driving school of social science research. The most important question is the epistemology and methodology, which is a critical reflection in India's study of social exclusion. He mentioned about multiple forms of social exclusion and concluded that epistemology means a branch of philosophy theory and study of knowledge. For instance, the Subaltern school of thought argues to deconstruct the colonial theory.

In the third session on 8th March 2021, at 2 p.m to 3.30 p.m, Prof. V. Usha Kiran, Honorary Director, ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad spoke on **"Quantitative Methodology and Data Analysis"**. Ms. Kime Yallo served as rapporteur. Prof. Usha said that we need social science research for knowledge production, and to add knowledge where there is no knowledge, and improve where there is inadequate knowledge motivated by some situation. Social science research is also needed for knowledge application, which can highly contribute through various ways like policy-making, policy debate, and policy evaluation of the institution. Social science is a subject that works very closely with society, and therefore, researches should be done to popularize social sciences because it has come down in recent times. When we undertake social science research, we should make it more scientific in approach because it becomes more reliable, accurate, and justifiable with statistics. Statistics which include Math, numerical data, collection, and tabulation, form the quantitative data in which we quantify the parameters and variables, while data that cannot be quantified forms the qualitative data. After the collection of data, the measurement we employ like nominal, ordinal, ratio, or interval decides if the data is qualitative or quantitative. It means that the data collected can be qualitative in nature and can be turned into quantitative through the measurement you employ.

In the fourth technical session on 8th March 2021, at 6.30 pm to 8.p.m, Prof. Bandana Purkayastha from Sociology & Asian American Studies at the University of Connecticut (UConn), USA spoke on **"Ontology, Epistemology and Methodology"**. This session's rapporteur was Kime Yallo, Ph.D student in CSSEIP. The lecture began with a question as to what extent the structuring of research pays heed to the lives of marginalized people. The focus of her research includes children of first-generation migration, which led her to think about ethnicity, gender, racism, violence, trans-nationalism, etc. The biggest challenge is to consider trans-nationalism. Social science, in general, shapes in many ways the kind of influence

research has on society. Since researchers are considered as producers and consumers of knowledge, they should keep themselves aware of power and authority as the knowledge producers since this forms a part of ethical research. Because the whole point of social science research and the point of questions of ontology, epistemology, and methodology is that one always has to keep oneself attuned to ethical research i.e., research needs to go beyond the processes that create for e.g., Google nuggets and unverifiable snippets produced for profit.

Day – 2: 9th March 2021

On the second day (9th March 2021) at 10 a.m to 11.30 a.m, Prof Deepak K Behera, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University, Berhampur University and Rajendra University, Fulbright Visiting Scholar, California State University, Long Beach, DAAD, Visiting Guest Professor, Tübingen University spoke on “**Review of Literature**”. And, Ms. Gunjan Rajora, M.Phil student of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. Prof. Deepak K. Behera said that fieldwork is a hallmark of anthropology and sociology. Therefore, literature review is very important before going to the field. He has focused on the question of what is a literature review? It is training for participants where their interest gets fit into. A literature review is an inspected study or a survey that includes the scholarly inspection, which aims to discuss public information about a specific topic or research question. Therefore, in order to write a literature review, it is important to be a real expert in the subject of the study and try to gain expertise through which the finding should be published and brought into the front of the public in the name of scientific work as a main area of research.

The next Resource Person on 9th March 2021 at 2 p.m to 3.30 p.m. was Dr. Vibha Joshi, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford, U.K who spoke on “**Ethnographic Methodology**” and Ms. Vishnupriya served as the rapporteur. Dr. Vibha Joshi opened her lecture by sharing how her one-month field experience in Nagaland as part of M.Sc anthropology got her interested in social anthropology. She argues that ethnography comes from anthropological fieldwork. So, ethnographic fieldwork refers to fieldwork methodology from which you will be able to write an ethnography. The lecture chiefly covers pitfalls and points to be noted while doing ethnography from her field experiences in Nagaland and Madhya Pradesh. She narrated her one-month short fieldwork in Nagaland. Her supervisors advised her not to read anything about the community, viz; Angami Nagas since they want her to reach there with a fresh perspective. Her topic was traditional healing practices. Since the Angami's language was different even from the more common Naga market language; she was totally dependent on the interpreter. She explains how this has been the case with early anthropological works as they were always done in different communities, unlike in the last few decades where anthropologists worked in their own society. However, the key is to see with new eyes and keep away presumptions.

Day – 3: 10th March 2021

The first speaker on 10th March 2021 at 10 am to 11.30 am was Professor Rashmi Jain, Director, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Faculty in Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan. She spoke on **"Steps of Academic Writing"** and Ms. Parnika Punam served as the rapporteur: Prof. Rashmi said that a good writing is a skill that is important for almost every career field. Academic writing is clear, concise, focused, structured and backed by evidence. She pointed out three important characteristics of writing. First, there should be a clear evidence in writing, that the writers are persistent, open-minded and disciplined in their study. There should be dominance of reason over emotions or sensual perception. Any academic writing assumes importance when shared with others. When catering to the goal of academic writing, Prof. Rashmi points out that we undertake any writing, a paper, a proposal as something that interests the researcher, and give them the freedom to choose a topic to jump start one's thinking and express one's ideas. Writing for academic papers should begin by asking a question, then analyzing and finding answers to it and discuss.

On 10th March 2021 (third day) at 11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m, Dr. Thiyam Bharat Singh, Associate Professor, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, Manipur University spoke on **"Focus Group Discussion and Grounded Theory Method"**. Parnika Punam, M.Phil student of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. Dr. Thiyam observes that Focus Groups are about people's involvement in the generation of qualitative data on a given topic of research interest, especially appropriate for evaluating and giving out results in the form of how people think, feel or act regarding a specific topic. He said that the Focus Group discussion originates in the discipline of sociology but is now widely used in areas such as education, health, management, information systems, marketing. One simple explanation of what the focus group discussion technique entails is: the generation of data through opinions expressed by participants individually and collectively. The usefulness of FDG is its convenience, economic and time efficiency and its high face validity, one of the other characteristics of the technique is the purposeful use of social interaction in the generation of its data, this differentiates it from other research methodologies. The best space to employ FDG is when the researcher wants to gather opinions, beliefs, attitudes, perceptions, and motivations of the given issue. An example is to address the implementation and performance of the MGNREGS, the scheme can be studied in the context of a locality or culture through social interaction.

Prof. Pragna Rugunanan, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa spoke on **"Phenomenological Method and Case Study"** on 10th March 2021 at 2.00 p.m to 3.30 p.m. The rapporteur was Prerna Nancy Barwa, M.Phil student of CSSSEIP. She highlighted how to do phenomenological research. She explained the importance of illuminating the

specifics, gathering deep information, use of inductive means and qualitative methods such as interviews, discussions and participant observation. She mentioned that phenomenological research is always done from the perspective of the research participant and emphasizes personal perspective. Pure phenomenological research seeks to describe rather than explain, and to start from a perspective free from hypotheses or preconceptions (Husserl 1970). Phenomenological and associated approaches, she said, can be applied to single cases or deliberately selected samples. Next she said that a case study is expected to capture the complexity of a single case. She said that different methods can be used to illuminate a case from different angles and to triangulate it by combining different methodologies. In terms of using a case study, she said that qualitative and interpretive research can be used as a holistic approach to the research subject, but with different time perspectives. Correlational research focuses on naturally occurring circumstances but is dependent on quantitative data. Experimentation is dependent on quantitative data and a researcher must be able to manipulate isolated variables. The simulation requires control and manipulation whereas interpretive historical research is dependent on a constructed logic of interpretation. Next, she explained what a case study is. It is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context when the boundaries between the phenomenon and contexts are not evident. A case, she said, is not well-defined, subject of debate. A case can be a bounded object, process theoretical, empirical or both. A case is a phenomenon specific to time and space and the kind of case on which a case study focuses may change over time.

Day – 4: 11th March 2021

The session by Prof. Lakshmi Srinivas was held on the 4th day of the workshop on 11th March 2021 at 10 am to 11.30 am on **"Ethnographic Methodology"**. Prof. Lakshmi Srinivas is from Asian American Studies, School for Global Inclusion and Social Development, College of Education and Human Development, University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA. Sinorita Mazumdar, Ph.D candidate served as rapporteur. During this session, Prof. Lakshmi spoke extensively on ethnographic research and how it forms one of the most important methodological traditions. She spoke extensively about fieldwork and participant observation, which is a direct observation. The objectives of ethnographic research were also highlighted by Prof. Srinivas in the particular session. While she spoke about the objectives, she also mentioned the limitations of fieldwork, the doubts about the study and the doubts about collecting the data. Later, she shifted to talk about the traits and competencies of the researcher, where language skills, training memory, patience, humility, honesty, empathy and sensitivity are the most highlighted factors of the researcher. The later part of the session was more on ethnography and theory which included the various approaches of ethnographers to theory. She also spoke about grounded theory. Then she moved on to discuss about the research and how she conducted

her fieldwork on films. The study was conducted in the mid to late 90's. This research led to the publication of her book 'Housefull: Indian Cinema and the Active audience', which is a case study towards the lived experiences of cinema. Then, she explicitly explained how the audience of the cinema has been an understudied factor in the field of cinema and how she had tried to portray them in her book. She described her book as 'polymorphous'. She also spoke about how she used the participant observation method for her research which was based in Bengaluru. It was a thought-provoking and engrossing session by Prof. Srinivas on ethnography. The session was concluded with an interactive question and answer session.

The next session by Prof. Ramdas Rupavath was held on the fourth day of the workshop on 11th March 2021 at 11.30 am to 1.00 pm and he spoke on **"Qualitative Research Methodology and Data Analysis"**. Prof. Ramdas Rupavath is the Head, Centre for Human Rights & Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad. Sinorita Mazumdar, Ph.D candidate served as rapporteur. This session was quite an informative session where Prof. Ramdas spoke about the qualitative research methodology applied in research and the ways to analyze data collected from the field. He spoke about the process to select a research problem, which needs to be articulated, shared and contributes something to society. He explained in detail the process of selecting the research questions, formulating the problem, designing the problem, sampling and analysis of the data. He stressed repeatedly on the fact that the questions of 'Why, How, Where and When' should be repeatedly addressed and should be the primary questions to be asked in the field. Later in the session, he also spoke about the qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The two techniques of qualitative research are content analysis and interpretative analysis. He spoke about the historical method which can be applied while conducting research and blending the study of written records. While explaining the research methods and data analysis, he also spoke about his research experiences on Lambada tribes and their problem of selling off their girl children. The session was concluded with an interactive question-answer session.

On fourth day i.e; 11th March 2021, Prof. Ramesh H. Makwana Head, P. G. Department of Sociology & Former Director, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat spoke on **Quantitative Methodology**. Rashid V. P, Ph.D candidate of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. He tried to explain various aspects of quantitative research methodology. This session was helpful to understand the meaning of quantitative research, how and when to do quantitative research. Prof. Makwana explained the concept of quantitative data with examples and the importance of variables in quantitative data. According to Prof. Makwana, the meaning of quantitative Research is; "quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing

statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative Research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon”.

Day – 5: 12th March 2021

The first technical session on 5th day (12th March 2021) of the workshop started at 10 am to 11.30 a.m with an engaging lecture on **“Voices from the field”** by Prof. R. Indira, Former President of Indian Sociological Society (ISS), University of Mysore. Gunjan R, M.Phil student of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. The students who participated in the workshop were eagerly waiting for her session. She narrated her research methods explicitly. She focused on new insights to research and why it is essential to go to the field to conduct the research. It is essential to go to the field, reach out to them, talk to them, and bond with them while conducting fieldwork. She spoke on participatory methodology and related well with her research project on Joida district, Karnataka. Because Prof. Indira had extensively studied the women in the Joida district in North Karnataka, she explained the women-oriented research very well. While she talked about the participatory research methods, she also asserted how the participatory research method taught the researchers to communicate with the participants. She also spoke about the impact assessment studies and how she employed this method to conduct her research. She elaborated on the difference between fieldwork and field study. While leading research work on the field, language becomes a decisive factor if the research can be conducted well, as language might hinder conducting research. While performing the fieldwork, we also need to ask what the respondents expectation from the researchers. She also elaborated on the challenges which a researcher faces while conducting a study. Later, she moved on to discuss her research and how it has brought about social changes. The tribal women of the Joida district did not have the privilege to use toilets as they were forest dwellers and not using the toilets was the norm. But after the completion of the research conducted by Prof. Indira, a massive social change was observed, where the research team could enlighten the tribal women to bring about a change in their lifestyles and society.

On the fifth day on 12th March 2021 at 11.30 a.m to 1.00 p.m., Prof. Arvinder Ansari, Head Department of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi spoke on **“Feminist Research Methodology”**. Eastrose M, Ph.D candidate of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. She begins her talk on the questions by students of sociology and gender studies whether there is a feminist research methodology, epistemology, or approach. What constitutes feminist theorist and epistemology? She said that there are diversity and debate in feminist theory. Some of the eminent scholars she mentions are Sandra Harding and Lorraine Code. She argued that the mainstream sociologists criticized the idea of the feminist method. They challenged that the body of knowledge had bias masculinity, power, and authoritarianism. Therefore, the

question here is whose knowledge was important as challenged by feminist scholars. The emphasis was on exposing mainstream masculine bias. The question of reason, rationality, autonomy, and disconnection and its very question and the method was asked. Feminist researchers laid on the question of science, and the invisibility of feminist research in science was asked. So, the feminist research epistemology had a great deal of feminist scientists who critic the effect of feminist bias connection interpretation and connection of sex (behavior, biological) data.

The last session lecture on the 5th day (12th March 2021 at 2.p.m to 3.30 p.m). of the research methodology workshop was delivered by Dr. Manish K. Verma on **"Sampling and Sampling Technique"**. Dr. Manish K. Verma is the Head & Deputy Coordinator, UGC-SAP-DRS, Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (Central) University, Lucknow. Sinorita Mazumdar, Ph.D candidate served as the rapporteur. In this session, Prof. Verma shared a PowerPoint presentation with the students, in which he elaborated on the sampling techniques to be observed in the research. He explained that sampling is a process of selecting observations to provide an adequate description and inferences of the population. Then, he went on to describe what a sample is and the need to sample. He also detailed the sampling process and the sampling design. A sample is a unit that is selected from the population, and it represents the population. The purpose of a sample is to draw the inference. He went on to explain that the sampling technique defines the target population, selects a sampling frame, determines the method of sampling to be used, a planned procedure to select sample units, moving on to determine the sample size, and then select actual sampling units finally moving on to conducting fieldwork. He further went on to explain probability and non-probability sampling. The different types of sampling such as stratified random sampling, cluster sampling, and statistic random sampling were all defined and illustrated in detail. The framework of sampling, along with the techniques to conduct sampling, was all described in detail. He further went on to narrate the sampling errors often observed while conducting research. The errors which arise due to the use of sampling surveys are known as sampling errors. Lastly, he discussed the methods of reducing the sampling errors. Overall, the discussion was quite insightful and it gave a clear idea on how to observe the sampling method while conducting research.

Day – 6: 13th March 2021

On the sixth day of 13th March 2021 at 10 am to 11.30 am, Prof. R. Indira, Former President of Indian Sociological Society (ISS), University of Mysore spoke on "Introduction to research":- The rapporteur for this session was Ms Sinorita Mazumdar, Ph.D candidate. Prof. R. Indira said that research is not just a learning process but an unlearning process that includes visiting and revisiting, working and reworking, learning and unlearning. Research is a serious occasion; it is a calling because it requires time and energy. She said that

research isn't just about collecting the data or analyzing it or writing a report and then forgetting it. It goes beyond this understanding. It is important to ask this question as to why do we do research, why we should do research, and what is this research? What is the importance of the research? How can our research contribute to society? Most of the researchers start something as a base; this is the main research. First, if anybody who has thought to conduct research s/he needs to identify the area of research as a first and foremost task, what is it that one wants to do? Research is about asking the questions first, before conducting actual research, this kind of research is necessary to start the aimed research.

On the sixth day (13th March 2021 at 11.30 am to 1.00 p.m), Dr. Jacob Kalle, Consultant (Academic & Admin.), Office Superintendent I/c, Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR, Hyderabad spoke on **"Research Proposal"**. Kime Yallo, Ph.D candidate of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. He started the lecture by describing the relevance of the research methodology course for students and conducting independent research. A researcher should understand and be familiar with types of research based on objectives, nature of data, nature of findings, experimental and manipulations based on approach involved. He then proceeded with the outline for the research proposal and further elaborating on each one of them.

Prof. Pragna Rugunanan, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa spoke on "Structure of an Article" on the sixth day (13th March 2021 at 2.00p.m. to 3.30 p.m). And, Kime Yallo, Ph.D candidate served as the rapporteur. Prof. Pragna said that an article can be published for several purposes like career progression, developing a research profile, or establishing your voice in the field. One important reason to publish is to stop someone else from taking credit for your work. It is one of the pitfalls in academia where senior academicians take over your work while discussing your work. To write an article for publication, the researcher has to read the guidelines of the selected journal to be followed, write the first draft and rework it multiple times with peer feedback, edit and submit it to the journal editor with a cover letter with a nice catchy title. On selecting a journal to publish the written article, one should take care that the article fits the journal guidelines and also the image of the journal and it's standard. Type of article, whether it is empirical or largely theoretical or methodological, and align it with the particular journal you want to publish. You should also take care of the importance and relevance to discipline and readership and know your audience for who you want to write.

Day – 6: 14th March 2021

Prof. B.B. Mohanty, Managing Editor of Sociological Bulletin, Sage Publications & Professor, Department of Sociology, Pondicherry University, Puducherry spoke on "Ethics in Social Science Research", on

the last day i.e 14th March 2021 at 10 am to 11.30 a.m. The rapporteur was Parnika Punam, M.Phil student of CSSEIP. Prof. Mohanty said that there are some unwritten guidelines for ethics in almost all fields. Professor Mohanty compares laws with ethics and says that laws have some territorial jurisdiction. Ethics goes beyond that, and there are ethics in each profession. As researchers, we have some unwritten ethics too, which cannot be challenged in the court of law; it is more a set of morals. Commonly accepted behavior to be followed in principle. In any kind of research, normal science or paradigm shifts too, some ethics, some disciplinary matrix sees more violation of ethics such as pure science. All research seeks to discover some truth, and in it, ethics is essential to be followed.

Prof. Abha Chauhan, Head, Department of Sociology, Former Secretary, Indian Sociological Society, Jammu University spoke on "Narrative Method in Qualitative Research: Philosophical Roots and Its Application", on 14th March 2021 at 11.30 am to 1.00 p.m. Vishnupriya M, Ph.D candidate of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. Prof. Abha Chauhan started the lecture by introducing what narrative is. A narrative is a spoken or written account of a connected sequence or series of events. It is a practice, art, or technique of telling stories. A narrative is told, expressed, or communicated in various forms like accounts, interviews, oral history, speeches, lectures, song, dance, theatre, film, and plays. Prof. Chauhan argues that even though people often say narrative is storytelling, it is not the story but the way you tell it. The narrative is a representation or specific manifestation of the story and not the story itself. It is the articulation and interpretation on the part of the listener or researcher. Narrative can be true like travelogue, memoir, autobiography, or biography. It can also be fictitious, like a fairy tale, epics, novels, etc. The word narrative is derived from the Latin word *narrate*, which means to tell. The narrative is broadly defined as one of the four rhetorical modes, a kind of language-based communication of discourse. It is a phenomenon or accounts of events and how it is stored under study and a qualitative research method or a tool of analysis of that particular phenomenon. It is, therefore, both a research method in itself and the phenomenon under study. It is also a qualitative methodology and interpretative approach that can be brought to bear in collecting and analyzing data and presenting the results and conclusion.

Prof. Vibha Joshi, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford, U.K spoke on "Editing, Citation, and References" on 14th March 2021 at 2.p.m to 3.30 p.m. And, Vishnupriya M, Ph.D candidate served as the rapporteur. Dr. Vibha Joshi started the lecture by explaining what editing is and the types of editing. There are two types of editing. One is ongoing editing or the editing we do as we write. The second kind is draft edit; the type one does after finishing the writing. Here the whole text is seen together. She suggests taking a printout of the document and reading it in our comfort or maybe to proceed with it

on screen if one doesn't want to print. The writing is to be read over sentence by sentence. Some suggest reading it out or using software to read so that one may listen as well. This helps to edit to check if it is too long or whether it is appropriately written. Draft edit shows the writer has put in the effort to present the arguments and information coherently. Dr. Joshi says editing and creating drafts multiple times is very important, especially if one is sending it to a publisher where the final draft is to be sent to get comments and remarks. She recommends making notes on what works and what doesn't as we read along and come back later to rewrite awkward sentences or ideas that do not seem clearly expressed.

Day – 7: 15th March 2021 - Valedictory function

Professor B. Raja Shekhar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hyderabad was the Chief Guest at the Valedictory session on the seventh day i.e, 15th March 2021 at 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Prerna Nancy Barwa, Ph. D candidate of CSSEIP served as the rapporteur. Prof. Sekhar thanked everyone and spoke about the publications and Citations index compared to Science & English Departments to the Social Sciences. Citations are essential to get more readings and have quality publications. He clearly said that most of the students in the University of Hyderabad have to publish articles in Scopus journals to enhance the quality of the research. He congratulated Prof. Ajailiu Niumai, Coordinator, on completing the RMC program successfully.

Chairperson: Prof. B.V Sharma, Head, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, chairperson of the valedictory function, emphasized on the production of ethnomedical knowledge in the tribal society, how this knowledge is disseminated to the people and the problems in accessing this knowledge in the tribal society. About the research methodology, he said that one should not be obsessed with the various research methodologies. He said that research objectives and research questions are very important. If one is clear about their research objectives, then that researcher would proceed further in the research work. He quoted Methodological fundamentalism explained by Prof. Virginius Xaxa. He concluded by highlighting the importance of the interdisciplinary study. He said that we need interdisciplinary study as it brings syntheses of knowledge which is very important and also there is a need for converging, which also brings syntheses of knowledge.

Keynote speaker: Prof. Virginius Xaxa, Visiting Professor at Institute of Human Development, Delhi. Professor Virginius Xaxa highlighted the importance of the research methodology course and said it is exhausting, demanding, and important in enhancing the quality of the thesis or publications. As academicians, he said we are primarily engaged in knowledge production. Production of knowledge is meaningless if we do not disseminate it. If someone is planning to be an academician and disseminate the collected knowledge, he/she should understand that it is very important and critical to disseminate the knowledge. Even before we produce

knowledge, we consume knowledge produced by others. So, when we move to some college or university, we try to learn and understand the specialized courses. He said that knowledge was exclusive only for the privileged in the past. But today, there is no monopoly of only a small number of people in consuming knowledge. He pointed out that since the spread of capitalism worldwide, many universities and colleges came into existence, knowledge became accessible to everyone. Today, there is so much knowledge that it has become more and more accessible to a wider section of society. There is a proliferation of production of knowledge and sometimes it is so much that we can't keep track of what is happening in some areas of specialization. He said that, for building a discipline, both theory and method are very important and each discipline has worked out on many concepts and terms which they talk upon in their discipline. In focusing on one subject and trying to build that subject, we have expanded the knowledge of that discipline and also adopted different types of methods. He concluded by saying that we must always be open to new ideas emerging today in research, be it interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approaches, methodologies, techniques or concepts.

Vote of thanks

Dr. Sreepati Ramudu, Associate Professor, CSSEIP, UoH has proposed a vote of thanks.

Feedback form analysis by the students

All 60 students, who attended the RMC has rated the Resource Persons by filling the feedback forms which was out of 100 for each resource person. The average marks received by the Resource persons are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Resource Persons	Average of Marks
1	Dr. Meena Khandelwal	90.31
2	Prof. G. Nagaraju,	88.64
3	Prof. V. Usha Kiran	90.15
4	Prof. Bandana Purkayastha	89.91
5	Professor Deepak K. Behera	89.80
6	Prof. Vibha Joshi	88.91
7	Prof. Rashmi Jain	89.75
8	Dr. Thiyam Bharat Singh	87.46
9	Prof. Pragna Rugunanan	87.69
10	Prof. Lakshmi Srinivas	90.90
11	Prof. Ramdas Rupavath	86.14
12	Prof. Ramesh H. Makwana	89.10
13	Prof. R. Indira, Former	89.94
14	Prof. Arvinder Ansari	87.36
15	Prof. Manish Verma Kumar	91.19

16	Prof. R. Indira, Former	89.64
17	Dr. Jacob Kalle	90.27
18	Prof. Pragna Rugunanan	90.85
19	Prof. B.B. Mohanty	88.82
20	Prof. Abha Chauhan	88.02
21	Prof. Vibha Joshi	91.28
22	Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao	91.20
23	Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao	91.90

Another form has been rated by the students/participants out of 10 for the quality of RMC:

Sl. No.	Topic	Rating out of (10)
1	Relevance of the Course	9.67
2	Applicability of the course for present job	9.27
3	Extent of coverage of the course content	9.20
Learning values in terms of: *		
4	Concepts	9.00
5	Knowledge	9.18
6	Analytical abilities	8.92
7	Broadening perspectives	9.13
8	Appreciating and implementing experimental methodology wherever applicable	8.85
9	Improving use of appropriate audio visual technology	8.70
10	Effectiveness of programme delivery/communication	9.30
11	Competence of resource persons	9.42
12	Effectiveness of skill development	9.05
13	Relevance and usefulness of the reading materials	9.17
14	Duration of the programme	9.18
15	Scope of implementation	9.05
16	Keeping abreast of the latest development in your discipline/subject	8.85
17	Research orientation	9.25
18	Use of innovative and participative learning methods	9.00
19	Any other aspects of impact on professional orientation and development	8.80

III. Translation Work: The Centre has sanctioned grant under Programmes for the Translation Work to the following 1 Social Science Departments in Southern Region:

Table No. 9: Financial Assistance for Translation Work

Sl. No.	Topic of the Programme	Director of the Programme	Amount Recommended Rs.	Remarks
1	Translation of the edited book entitled "Economic Policy in COVID-19 Times" (Tamil Translation) published by MIDS from English to Tamil language	Prof. P.G. Babu, Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, 79, Second Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, Tamil Nadu 044-24418614, 2441574; director@mids.ac.in	62,720.00	Translation work copies and settlement bills not yet submitted
	Total		62,720.00	

IV. Documentation / Bibliographical Services

The Centre has brought out the following publications.

a. Documentation:-

Half yearly documentation list in English

Half yearly documentation list in Urdu

Documentation in South Indian Languages

- Half yearly documentation list in Telugu
- Half yearly documentation list in Malayalam
- Half yearly documentation list in Kannada

V. ICSSR National / Senior Fellowships

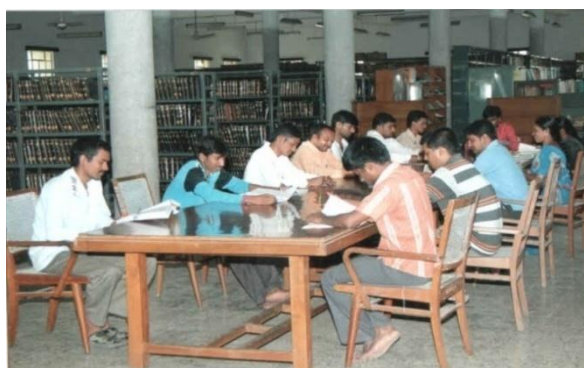
Presently, two National / Senior fellowship holders are affiliated with the ICSSR – SRC for administer and manage the fellowships. The ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre is providing a requisite research infrastructure to the Scholar for undertaking the research work and also maintaining proper fellowship accounts under earmarked funds.

Table No. 10: Details of ICSSR National / Senior Fellowship Holders

S. No.	Name of the Fellowship Holder	Type of Fellowship	Topic	Duration (2years)
1.	Prof. P. V. Rao F.No. – 202, Padma Priya, Plot No.-282,Road – 17, West Marredpally, Secunderabad, Telangana – 500 026	National Fellowship	Sagarmala: India's Road to Maritime Power – Exploring the Potential of Land-Sea Convergence for National Progress	01.01.2019 to 31.12.2021
2.	Dr. K. Srinivasulu Karli H. No. 2-19-79/7 Kalyanpuri East,Uppal, Hyderabad – 500 039 Telangana State	Senior Fellowship	Regional Politics, Social Dynamics and Populist Policies: A Comparative Study of Developmental Regime Politics in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	01.01.2019 to 31.12.2021

4.2. Other Services

a. 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. Madhusudhan Reddy 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.

Table No. 11: Library Collection

Sl. No.	Materials	Stock as on 01-04-2020	Purchased during the year 2020-2021	Stock as on 31-03-2021
1.	Total Books	8360		7857
A.	Purchased Books	6268		5760
a	English	4424		4424
b	Telugu	508*		0
c	Urdu	1336		1336
B.	Gratis-NASSDOC Books	2092		2097
a	English	2062	5	2067
b	Hindi	30		30
3.	Total Journals	25		25
A	Subscribed Journals	7		7
a	English	5		5
b	Telugu	2		2
B	Free Journals	18		18
a	English	12		12
b	Telugu	4		4

c	Urdu	1		1
d	Tamil	1		1
4.	Theses and Dissertations and Project Reports	390		390
5.	Total Newspapers (Current)	20		20
a	English	5		5
b	Telugu	10		10
c	Urdu	5		5
6.	Bound Volumes of News Papers	6117		6117
7.	Bound Volumes of Journals	2971		2971
8.	Govt. Publications	3229		3229
9.	Bibliographies	4		4
10.	CD ROMs/DVDs	16	2	18

* Telugu Books were condemned or sold with the approval of the Scrap Disposal Committee

- 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.

b. e - Library



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.

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, 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.

(i) Database on Indian Economy

The Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR has initiated the project of building a rich data base of Indian Economy by acquiring and storing all vital documents relating to different aspects of Indian economy. Important indexes, abstracts, and background material relating to Indian Economy are now being received by the Regional Centre. By adding some more important documents relating to facets not covered so far, the Centre intends to strengthen this database.

The main sources of this database are the documents that are brought out by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay. This data is useful not only to the scholars in Economics but also to the scholars in other social science disciplines. So far the Centre has received 853 volumes up to March 31, 2014.

(ii)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.

I. List of Subscribed Journals at Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR

a. English

1. Economic and Political Weekly
2. India Today
3. Kurukshetra
4. Seminar
5. Yojana

b. Telugu

1. Telugu Vidyarthi
2. Yojana

II. List of Indian Journals received free of cost

c. English

1. Janata
2. Secular
3. Sage
4. Atheist
5. Helpage India
6. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Science
7. UNews
8. Journal of Rural Development (NIRD)
9. Man & Society
10. Newsletter
11. Review of Development & Change
12. Vision

d. Telugu

1. Praja Pantha
2. New Democracy
3. Matruka
4. Thirugbatu

e. Urdu

1. Spam

f. Tamil

1. Ariviyal Oli

III. List of Newspapers

a. English

1. Deccan Chronicle
2. Indian Express
3. The Hindu
4. Times of India
5. Hans India

b. Telugu

1. Andhra Bhoomi
2. Andhra Jyothi
3. Andhra Prabha
4. Eenadu
5. Prajashakti
6. Sakshi
7. Surya
8. Vaartha
9. Vishalandhra
10. Telangana

c. Urdu

1. Eetamad
2. Rahnuma-e-Deccan

3. Rozanama Rashtriya Sahara
4. Siasat
5. The Munsif

c. 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.

d. Digitization of Old English/Telugu/Urdu Newspapers

In order to cater to the needs of researchers in social sciences, ICSSR-SRC has initiated the scanning of 20 News Papers which includes 5 English News Papers, 5 Urdu News Papers and 10 Telugu News Papers. The Digitization work is under process. The Centre had borrowed two Scanners from the Osmania University Main Library with the approval of the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The Centre had purchased 2 high-end computers with extra hard disk for this purpose.

e. Guest House

The Southern Regional Centre has a well-furnished Guest House with Nine A/C double rooms (Room No.3 is allotted to Chairman, ICSSR-SRC) and Three 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	500-00
2.	Double room	700-00
3.	A/c Single room	700-00
4.	A/c Double room	1000-00

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Scholars / Guests
1.	2020 – 2021	3

f. Conference Halls at Office and Guest House



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)	Rs.3,300-00
----	--	-------------



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	Rs.2,200-00
----	---	-------------

g. 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.

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.

5. Statement of Accounts

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2021

		(Amt. in Rs.)	
SOURCES OF FUNDS		TOTAL	
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND	Schedule 1	Current Year	Previous Year
		559592	6101280
DESIGNATED/EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS		0	0
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	2	4414920	4417747
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS	3	0	0
		2696241	7174217
TOTAL		12707153	17693244
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS	Schedule 4	Current Year	Previous Year
Tangible Assets			
Intangible Assets		5389682	5658458
Capital Works-in-Progress		0	0
INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED / ENDOWMENT FUNDS	5	0	0
Long Term			
Short Term		0	0
Investment others	6	4414920	4417747
CURRENT ASSETS	7	0	0
LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS	8	2196409	6717920
		706142	899119
TOTAL		12707153	17693244

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 23
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS 24


Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent
ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2021

		(Amount in Rupees)	
INCOME	PARTICULARS	Schedule	Current Year
Academic Receipts		9	0
Grants / Subsidies		10	8724858
Income from investments		11	0
Interested earned		12	48327
Other Income		13	1500
Prior Period Income/ adjustment		14	0
TOTAL (A)			8774685
EXPENDITURE			11950836
Staff Payments & Benefits (Establishment expenses)		15	5333292
Academic Expenses		16	0
Administrative and General Expenses		17	2051334
Transportation Expenses		18	0
Repairs & Maintenance		19	92686
Finance costs		20	0
Other Expenses		21	1309058
Prior Period Expenses / Adjustment		22	0
Depreciation		4	279776
TOTAL (B)			9066146
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)			-291461
Transfer to / from Designated Fund			0
Building fund			0
Others (specify) Interest Refundable			0
Balance Being Surplus/(Deficit) Carried to Capital Fund			-21480
Balance Being Surplus/(Deficit) Carried to Capital Fund			-339788
Balance Being Surplus/(Deficit) Carried to Capital Fund			-906811

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

Qushabiray
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE - 1 CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND

		(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year	
a) Capital Fund- General			
Balance at the beginning of the year	6101280	7688404	
Add: Contribution towards Corpus/Capital Fund	0	0	
Add: Grants from MHRD utilized for capital expenditure	0	2520	
Deduct: Written Off	0	0	
Add: Assets Purchased out of Earmarked Funds	11000	0	
Add: Correction/ adjustments	-176500	-682833	
Total : a	5935780	7008091	
b) Capital fund - Gifted Books			
balance at the beginning of the year	0	0	
Add: Received during the year	0	0	
Add/Less : Correction & adjustments	0	0	
Total : b	0	0	
c) Capital Fund-Prised Publication			
Balance at the beginning of the year	0	0	
Addition during the year	0	0	
Less: Deductions during the year	0	0	
Total : c	0	0	
Total : a+b+c	5935780	7008091	
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	0	0	
TOTAL	5935780	7008091	
(Deduct) Deficit transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	339788	906811	
Balance at the year end	5595992	6101280	

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

Arunabhavani
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2021
SCHEDULE - 2 DESIGNATED/EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(Amount in Rupees)													
Total													
Fund wise Breakup													
EARMARKED FUNDS													
</													

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c

Dr. Subashini
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March , 2021

SCHEDULE - 2A ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Specimen format of Sub Schedule to support the figures in the column "Endowment Funds" in the Schedule "Earmarked/Endowment Funds", forming part of the Balance Sheet.

1. Sr. No.	2. Name of the Endowment	Opening Balance			Additions during the Year			Total			Expenditure on the object during the year		Closing Balance		12. Total (10+11)
		3. Endowment	4. Accumulated Interest		5. Endowment	6. Interest		7. Endowment (3+5)	8. Accumulated Interest (4+6)		9		10. Endowment	11. Interest	
1	Sarabhai Memorial Trust	0	0		0	0		0	0		#REF!		0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0		0	0		0	0		#REF!		0	0	0

- 1 The total of Columns 3 & 4 will appear as the Opening Balance in the Column "Endowment Funds" in Schedule 2, of Earmarked Funds forming part of the Balance Sheet.
- 2 The total of Col. 9 should normally be less than the total of Col. 8, as only the interest is to be used for the expenditure on the object of the endowments, (except Endowments for Chairs).
- 3 There should not normally be a debit balance in the schedule. If in a rare case, there is a debit balance against any of the Endowment Funds, the debit balance should appear on the Assets side

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

6
INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE 3- CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

	Current Year Total	Previous Year Total	(Amount in Rupees)
A. CURRENT LIABILITIES			
1. Deposits from staff	0	0	0
2. Deposits from students	0	0	0
3. Sundry Creditors	0	0	0
a) For Goods & Services	153843		142890
b) Others	0	0	0
c) Service tax withheld from contractors (Liability)	0	0	0
4. Deposit-Others (including EMD, Security Deposit)	0	0	0
5. Statutory Liabilities (GPF, TDS, WC TAX, CPF, GIS, NPS):	0	0	0
a) Overdue	0	0	0
b) Others	0	0	0
6. Other Current Liabilities	0	0	0
a) Salaries (March 2020)	345989		313407
b) Receipts against sponsored projects	0	0	0
c) Receipts against sponsored fellowships & scholarships	0	0	0
d) Unutilised Grants	2148082		6696440
e) Grants in advance	0	0	0
f) Other funds	0	0	0
g) Other liabilities payable -Payable to GOI Interest Earn	48327		21480
TOTAL (A)	2696241		7174217
B. PROVISIONS			
1. For Taxation	0	0	0
2. Gratuity	0	0	0
3. Superannuation Pension	0	0	0
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment	0	0	0
5. Trade Warranties/Claims	0	0	0
6. Others (Specify)	0	0	0
TOTAL (B)	0		0
TOTAL (A+B)	2696241		7174217

Note: Unutilized grants 6 (d) will include grants received in advance for next year.

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ICSSR-SRC

Dr. J. Srinivasan
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

7
INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH


Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE - 3 (a) SPONSORED PROJECTS

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Opening Balance		Receipts/Recoveries during the year	Total	Expenditure during the year	(Amount in Rupees) Closing Balance	
		Credit	Debit				Credit	Debit
1	Ministry of Minority Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	MOSPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Research Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Sponsored Seminars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

- The Projects may be listed agency-wise with sub-totals for each agency.
- The total of Col. 8 (Credit) will appear under the above head on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet (Schedule 3).
- The total of Col. 9 (Debit) will appear as Receivables in Schedule 8, Loans, Advances and Deposits, on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet.


Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
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Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE - 3 (b) SPONSORED FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Sr. No.	Name of the Sponsor	Opening Balance As on 01.04.2020		Transactions During the Year		Closing Balance As on 31.03.2021	
		Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
1	University Grants Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ministry _____	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Others (Specify individually)	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	ICSSR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Orientation Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

- 1 The total of Col. 7, (Credit) will appear under the above head, on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet (Schedule 3).
- 2 The total of Col. 8 (Debit) will appear as Receivables on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet in Schedule 8 (Loans, Advances and Deposits)

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

Autopsy
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021
 Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

		(Amount in Rupees)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
A : OH 31 Government of India-Ministry of HRD			
Balance B/F		410005	925769
Add: Receipts during the year		0	0
i) Grant received from ICSSR		200000	8857000
ii) Refund Received from Regional Centres		0	0
iii) Receipt against internal Accruals		1500	355060
iv) Other Receipt (Previous year)		0	191273
Total (a)		6101505	10329102
Refund/Adjusted		-2500005	0
Balance		3601500	10329102
Less: Utilized for Revenue Expenditure		3514138	6229097
Less: Utilized for Capital Expenditure		0	0
Total (b)		3514138	6229097
Unutilized carried forward (a-b)		87362	4100005
		(Amount in Rupees)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
B : OH 35 Government of India-Ministry of HRD			
Balance B/F		997480	0
Add: Receipts during the year		0	0
i) Grant received from ICSSR		0	1000000
ii) Refund Received from Regional Centres		0	0
iii) Receipt against internal Accruals		0	0
iv) Other Receipt (Previous year)		0	0
Total (c)		997480	1000000
Refund/Adjusted		2520	0
Balance		1000000	1000000
Less: Utilized for Revenue Expenditure		0	0
Less: Utilized for Capital Expenditure		0	2520
Total (d)		0	2520
Unutilized carried forward (c-d)		1000000	997480

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021


Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

SCHEDULE - 3 (C) UNUTILISED GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

C. OH 36 grants: Government of India-Ministry of HRD		(Amount in Rupees)	
Balance B/F	1598955		5573149
Receipts during the year	0		0
i) Grant received from ICSSR	2000000		2476000
ii) Refund Received from Regional Centres	0		0
iii) Receipt against internal Accruals	175000		60000
iv) Other Receipt (Previous year)	0		76500
Total (e)	3773955		8185649
Refund/Adjusted	2497485		-1241495
Balance	6271440		6944154
Less: Utilized for Revenue Expenditure	5210720		5345199
Less: Utilized for Capital Expenditure	0		0
Other Payments	0		0
Total (f)	5210720		5345199
Unutilized carried forward (e-f)	1060720		1598955
*Grand Total (A+B +C)	2148082		6696440

Notes:-

1. Unutilized grants includes advances on Capital Account
2. Unutilized grants include grants received in advance for the next year
3. Unutilized grants are represented on the Assets side by the Bank balances, Short term Deposits with Bank and Advances on Capital Account


 Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
 Office Superintendent I/c
 ICSSR-SRC


 Honorary Director
 ICSSR-SRC

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2021
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

SCHEDULE- 4 (FIXED ASSETS):

SCHEDULE- 4 (FIXED ASSETS) :															(Amount in Rs.)	
S.N o.	Head of Account	Year	VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS ITEMS					DEPRECIATION CHARGED					NET BLOCK			
	FIXED ASSETS		As at beginning of the year	Addition s during the year	Deduct ions (i.e.)	Correc tion/ Adjust	As at the year end	As at beginning of the year	For the year	Dedu ctions durin	Corre ction / Adjus	Total upto the year end	Value as at the current	Value as at the previous		
i)	Building (2%)	2019-20	4814382	0	0	0	4814382	2181708	263267			2444975	2369407	2632674		
		2020-21	4814382	0	0	0	4814382	2444975	47,388	0	0	2492363	2322019	2369407		
ii)	Plant & Machinery (5%)	2019-20	1850111	0			1850111	988023	129313			1117336	732775	862088		
		2020-21	1850111	11000		0	1861111	1117336	37,189		0	1154525	706586	732775		
iii)	Vehicles-Mini Bus (10%)	2019-20					0						0	0		
		2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0		
iv)	Vehicles-Car (10%)	2019-20	7440				7440	4843	390			5233	2207	2597		
		2020-21	7440		0	0	7440	5233	221	0	0	5454	1986	2207		
v)	Furniture & Fixtures (7.5%)	2019-20	6806758	0			6806758	4054761	275,200			4329961	2476797	2751997		
		2020-21	6806758	0	0	0	6806758	4329961	185,760	0	0	4515721	2291037	2476797		
vi)	Computers & Peripheral (20%)	2019-20	1281899	0			1281899	1244624	22,365			1266989	14910	37275		
		2020-21	1281899			0	1281899	1266989	2,982		0	1269971	11928	14910		
vii)	Library Books (10%)	2019-20	7055302	2520			7057822	6903808	91,652			6995460	62362	151494		
		2020-21	7057822	0	0	0	7057822	6995460	6,236	0		7001696	56126	62362		
viii)	Gifted Books (10%)	2019-20					0					0	0	0		
		2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0		0	0	0		
ix)	Small Value Assets 100%	2019-20					0					-	-	-		
		2020-21	0	0			0	-	-			-	-	-		
	Total (A) :	2019-20	21815892	2520	0	0	21818412	15377767	782187	0	0	16159954	5658458	6438125		
		2020-21	21818412	11000	0	0	21829412	16159954	279776	0	0	16439730	5389682	5658458		
	Work in progress (B)	2019-20					0						0			
		2020-21	0				0						0	0		
	Grand Total (A+B)	2019-20	21815892	2520	0	0	21818412	15377767	782187	0	0	16159954	5658458	6438125		
		2020-21	21818412	11000	0	0	21829412	16159954	279776	0	0	16439730	5389682	5658458		

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

Dr. Maheshwari
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE 5 : INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(Amount in Rupees)

	Current Year	Previous Year Total
1. In Central Government Securities	0	0
2. In State Government Securities	0	0
3. Other approved Securities	0	0
4. Shares	0	0
5. Debentures and Bonds	0	0
6. Term Deposits with Banks	0	0
7. Others (to be specified) Nationalized Bank - (Bank Balance)	4414920	4417747
8. Work-in-Progress	0	0
TOTAL	4414920	4417747

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

[Signature]
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE 5 (A) : INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS (FUND WISE)

Sl. No.	Funds	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Building Fund	0	0
2	Gratuity Fund	0	0
3	Pension Fund	0	0
4	Project/Seminar ICSSR New Delhi	198611	198611
5	IMPRESS Scheme	0	0
6	ICSSR-IDPAD Vth Phase	0	0
7	ICSSR Chintan Guest House	4216309	4219136
8	Grant received from other source for Seminar/ Workshops/Projects	0	0
9	ICSSR-IDRC	0	0
10	ISCCR-ESRC Equip Fund	0	0
11	RSCISR - ICSSR	0	0
12	Sarabhai Memorial Trust	0	0
	TOTAL	4414920	4417747

Note: The Total in this sub schedule will agree with the total in Schedule 5.

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

[Signature]
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE 6 - INVESTMENTS - OTHERS

(Amount in Rupees)		
	Current Year	Previous Year
1. In Central Government Securities	0	0
2. In State Government Securities	0	0
3. Other approved Securities	0	0
4. Shares	0	0
5. Debentures and Bonds	0	0
6. Others (to be specified)	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT ASSETS

	Current Year	Previous Year
1. STOCK:		
a) Stores and Spares	0	0
b) Loose Tools	0	0
c) Publications	0	0
d) Laboratory chemicals, consumables and glass ware	0	0
e) Building Material	0	0
f) Electrical Material	0	0
g) Stationery	0	0
h) Water supply material	0	0
2. SUNDRY DEBTORS:		
a) Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months	0	0
b) Others	0	0
3. CASH AND BANK BALANCES:		
Cash in Hand	0	1006
a) With Scheduled Banks:	0	0
i) In Current Accounts	0	0
ii) In term deposit Accounts	0	0
iii) In Savings Accounts	2196409	6716914
b) With non-Scheduled Banks:	0	0
i) In term deposit Accounts	0	0
ii) In Savings Accounts	0	0
4. POST OFFICE-SAVINGS ACCOUNTS		
TOTAL	2196409	6717920

Note: Annexure A Shows the details of Bank Accounts

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2021

Annexure A to Schedule 7

Saving Bank Account

S.No.	Headquarter/ Regional Centre	Name of Bank	A/c No.	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Headquarter ICSSR New Delhi	Canara Bank ICSSR New Delhi	8474101050001		
2	Headquarter ICSSR New Delhi	Canara Bank ICSSR New Delhi	8474101050825		
3	Headquarter ICSSR New Delhi	Canara Bank ICSSR New Delhi	8474101050826		
4	WRC ICSSR Mumbai	Allahabad Bank Mumbai	200595041		
5	NERC ICSSR Shilong	State Bank of India Shilong	30788221168		
6	ERC ICSSR Kolkata	Bhartiya State Bank of India Kolkata	11000016054		
7	SRC ICSSR Hyderabad	State Bank of India Hyderabad	52198260681	165,972	6716914
8	SRC ICSSR Hyderabad	State Bank of India Hyderabad	39768487048	2,030,437	
9	NWRC ICSSR Chandigarh	Canara Bank Chandigarh	2845101000543		
10	NRC New Delhi	Canara Bank ICSSR New Delhi	847410150286		
		Total		2,196,409	6,716,914

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March , 2021

SCHEDULE 8 - LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS

	(Amount in Rupees)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Advances to employees: (Non-interest bearing)	0	0
a) Salary	0	0
b) Festival	0	0
c) Medical Advance	0	0
d) LTC Advance	0	0
e) Other Advance	0	0
2. Long Term Advances to employees: (Interest bearing)	0	0
a) Vehicle Loan	0	0
b) Home Loan	115000	290000
c) Others (to be specified)	529270	529270
3. Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received:	0	0
a) On Capital Account	0	0
b) to Suppliers	0	0
c) Others - Remittance	0	0
4. Prepaid Expenses	0	0
a) Insurance	0	0
b) Other Expenses	0	0
i) stationary	26987	28642
ii) Postage	0	0
iii) House keeping material	26639	42961
	697896	890873

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March , 2021

SCHEDULE 8 - LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS

5. Deposits	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Telephone		
b) Lease Rent	8246	8246
c) Electricity	0	0
d) AICTE, if applicable	0	0
e) Others (to be specified) M/s Indraprastha Gas Ltd	0	0
f) Others (to be specified) Deposit with other departments/ Local bodies	0	0
6. Income Accrued:		
a) On Investments from Earmarked/Endowment Funds	0	0
b) On Investments-Others	0	0
c) On Loans and Advances	0	0
d) Others (includes income due unrealized)	0	0
7. Other - Current Assets receivable from UGC/sponsored projects		
a) Debit balances in Sponsored Projects	0	0
b) Debit balances in Sponsored Fellowships & Scholarships	0	0
c) Grants Receivable	0	0
d) Other Receivables	0	0
8. Claims Receivable (Royalty receivable)	0	0
TOTAL	8246	8246
GRAND TOTAL	706142	899119

Note: If revolving funds have been created for House Building, Computer and Vehicles advances to employees, the advances will appear as

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE 9 - ACADEMIC RECEIPTS

		Current Year	(Amount in Rupees) Previous Year
FEEs FROM STUDENTS			
1. Tuition fees		0	0
2. Admission fee		0	0
3. Enrolment fee		0	0
4. Library Admission fee		0	0
5. Laboratory fee		0	0
6. Art & Craft fee		0	0
7. Registration fee		0	0
8. Syllabus fee		0	0
TOTAL (A)		0	0
EXAMINATIONS			
1. Admission test fee		0	0
2. Annual Examination fee		0	0
3. Mark Sheet, certificate fee		0	0
4. Entrance examination fee		0	0
TOTAL (B)		0	0

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE 9 - ACADEMIC RECEIPTS

OTHER FEE	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Identity card fee	0	0
2. Fine/Miscellaneous fee	0	0
3. Medical fee	0	0
4. Transportation fee	0	0
5. Hostel fee	0	0
TOTAL (C)	0	0
Sale of Publications		
1. Sale of Admission forms	0	0
2. Sale of syllabus and Question paper etc.	0	0
3. Sale of prospectus including admission forms	0	0
TOTAL (D)	0	0
Other Academic Receipts		
1. Registration fee for workshops, programmes	0	0
2. Registration fees (Academic Staff college)	0	0
TOTAL (E)	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	0	0

Note: In case fee like entrance fee, subscription etc. are material and are in the nature of capital receipts, such

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 10 - GRANTS / SUBSIDIES (IRREVOCABLE GRANTS RECEIVED)

PARTICULARS	OH-31	OH-35	OH-36	Current Year Total	(Amount in Rupees)	
					Previous Year Total	
Balance B/F	4100005	997480	1598955	6696440	6498918	
Add: Receipts during the year				0	0	
i) Grant received from ICSSR	2000000	0	2000000	4000000	12333000	
ii) Refund Received from Regional Centres	0	0	0	0	0	
iii) Receipt against internal Accruals	1500	0	175000	176500	415060	
iv) Other Receipt (Previous year)	0	0	0	0	267773	
Total	6101505	997480	3773955	10872940	19514751	
Less: Refund/Adjusted	-2500005	2520	2497485	0	1241495	
Balance	3601500	1000000	6271440	10872940	18273256	
Less: Utilised for Capital expenditure (A)	0	0	0	0	2520	
Balance	3601500	1000000	6271440	10872940	18270736	
Less: Utilised for Revenue Expenditure (B)	3514138	0	5210720	8724858	11574296	
Balance C/F (C)	87362	1000000	1060720	2148082	6696440	

A. Appears as addition to Capital Fund as well as additions to Fixed Assets during the year.

B. Appears as income in the Income & Expenditure Account.

C. (i) Appears under Current Liabilities in the Balance Sheet and will become the opening balance next year.
(ii) Represented by Bank balances, Investments and Advances on the assets side.

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 11 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Particulars	Earmarked/Endowment Funds		Other Investments	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Interest				
a) On Government Securities	0	0	0	0
b) Other Bonds/Debentures	0	0	0	0
2. Interest on Term Deposits	0	0	0	0
3. Income accrued but not due on Term Deposits/Interest bearing advances to employees	0	0	0	0
4. Interest on Savings Bank Accounts	5469	0	0	0
5. Others (Specify)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5469	0	0	0
Transferred to Earmarked/Endowment Funds	5469	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0

Notes

Interest accrued but not due on Term Deposits from HBA fund, conveyance advance fund and Computer Advance fund and on interesting

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21


SCHEDULE - 12 INTEREST EARNED

		(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS		Current Year	Previous Year
A) INTEREST EARNED			
1. On Savings Accounts with scheduled Banks		5724	0
2. On Loans		0	0
a) Employees/Staff		42603	21480
b) Others		0	0
3. On Debtors and Other Receivables		0	0
TOTAL		48327	21480
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR			
i. ADD: Income Receivable for the year		0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Correction and Adjustments made during the year		0	0
iii) LESS: Income received for previous year		0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)		48327	21480

Note:

1. The amount against item 1, in respect of Bank Accounts of Earmarked/Endowment Funds is dealt with in Schedule 11 (First Part) and Schedule 2.

2. Item 2(a) is applicable only if Revolving funds have not been constituted for such advances.


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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 13 - OTHER INCOME

Items of material included in Miscellaneous Income should be separately disclosed.

PARTICULARS	(Amount in Rupees)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
A. Income from Land & Buildings		
1. Hostel Room Rent	0	0
2. License Fee	0	0
3. Hire Charges of Conference Hall/Guest House Annexe/Convention Centre, etc	1500	149150
4. Electricity charges recovered	0	0
5. Water charges recovered	0	0
Total	1500	149150
B. Sale of Institute's Publications		
C. Income from holding events		
1. Gross Receipts from annual function/sports carnival	0	0
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on the annual function/sports carnival	0	0
2. Gross Receipts from fetes	0	0
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on fetes	0	0
3. Gross Receipts for educational tours	0	0
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on the tours	0	0
4. Others (to be specified)	0	0
Total	0	0

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 13 - OTHER INCOME

Items of material included in Miscellaneous Income should be separately disclosed.

		(Amount in Rs)	
D. Others		Current Year	Previous Year
1. Income from consultancy		0	0
2. RTI Fees		0	0
3. Income from Royalty		0	0
4. Sale of application from (recruitment)		0	0
5. Misc. receipts (Sale of tender form, waste paper, Bus rent etc.)		0	0
6. Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets		0	0
a) Owned assets		0	0
b) Assets received free of cost		0	0
7. Grants/Donations from Institutions, Welfare Bodies and International Org.		0	0
8. Others (specify)			
i) Photocopying, compilation of bibliography		0	19288
ii) Sale of unserviceable obsolete store		0	0
iii) Audit Recovery		0	0
iv) Mics. Income		0	186622
Total		0	205910
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)		1500	355060
PARTICULARS		Current Year	Previous Year
E) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR			
i. ADD: Income Receivable for the year		0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Correction and Adjustments made during the year		0	0
iii) LESS: Income received for previous year		0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B+C+D+E)		1500	355060


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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 14 - PRIOR PERIOD INCOME

PARTICULARS	(Amount in Rupees)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Academic Receipts	0	0
2. Income from Investments	0	0
3. Interest Earned	0	0
4. Other Income	0	0
(a) Water & Electricity charges (Receivables)	0	0
TOTAL	0	0


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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 15 - STAFF PAYMENTS & BENEFITS (ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES)


(Amount in Rupees)

A) STAFF PAYMENTS & BENEFITS	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
a) Salaries and Wages	0	4291716	4291716.00	0	5160617	5160617.00
b) Allowances and Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Contribution to Provident Fund (CPF)	48726	0	48726	55815	0	55815
d) Contribution to Other Fund (specify) NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Staff Welfare Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Retirement and Terminal Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) Pension including commutation of pension	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Deposit linked Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Gratuity	0	350000	350000	0	0	0
(iv) Leave Encashment	0	412530	412530	0	0	0
g) LTC facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Medical facility	0	56580	56580	0	70000	70000
i) Children Education Allowance	0	0	0	0	3000	3000
j) Honorarium/ OTA	0	0	0	0	0	0
k) Others (i) leave salary and pension contribution	0	99894	99894	0	111582	111582
l) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) TA to staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Interest shortfall GPF/CPF	41264	0	41264	0	0	0
(iii) Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	89990	5210720	5300710	55815	5345199	5401014

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
SCHEDULE - 15 - STAFF PAYMENTS & BENEFITS (ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES)

(Amount in Rupees)

B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	345989	345989	0	313407	313407
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	313407	313407	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Provision for Retirement and Terminal Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	89990	5243302	5333292	55815	5658606	5714421


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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 15 A- EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT AND TERMINAL BENEFITS

(Amount in Rupees)				
	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Opening Balance as on 1.4.2020				
Addition: Capitalized value of Contributions Received from the Other Organizations				
TOTAL (A)				
Less: Actual Payment during the Year (b)				
Balance Available on 31.03.2020 C(A-B)				
Provision required on 31.03..... As per Actuarial Valuation (d)				
A. Provision to be made in the Current Year (D-C)				
B. Contribution to New Pension Scheme				
C. Medical Reimbursement to Retired Employees				
D. Travel to Hometown on Retirement				
E. Deposit Linked Insurance Payment				
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)				

Note:

1. The Total (A+B+C+D+E) in this sub schedule will be the figure against Retirement and Terminal Benefits in Schedule 15.
2. Items B,C,D&E will be the accounted on accrual basis and will include bills preferred but outstanding for payment on 31/3.

[Signature]
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[Signature]
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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 16 - ACADEMIC EXPENSES

A) ACADEMIC EXPENSES	(Amount in Rupees)		
	Current Year		Previous Year
	OH-31	OH-36	Total
a) Laboratory expenses	0	0	0
b) Field work/Participation in Conference	0	0	0
c) Expenses on Seminars/Workshops	0	0	0
d) Payment to visiting faculty	0	0	0
e) Examination	0	0	0
f) Student Welfare expenses	0	0	0
g) Admission expenses	0	0	0
h) Convocation expenses	0	0	0
i) Publications		0	0
j) Stipend/mens-cum-merit scholarships	0	0	0
k) Subscription Expenses	0	0	0
l) Others (specify)	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	0	0	0


INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 16 - ACADEMIC EXPENSES

	(Amount in Rupees)			
	Current Year		Previous Year	
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	Total
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR				
i. ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	0	0	0	0


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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21 **SCHEDULE - 17 - ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES**

A) ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL EXPENSES	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
A1. Infrastructure						
a) Water & Electricity charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Water charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Rent, Rates and Taxes including property tax)	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2. Communication						
e) Postage and telegrams	8153	0	8153	10579	0	10579
f) Telephone, Fax and Internet Charges	19361	0	19361	52391	0	52391
A3. Others	0					
g) Printing and Stationary (consumption)	49956	0	49956	31978	0	31978
h) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	0	0	0	54153	0	54153
i) Hospitality	0	0	0	0	0	0
j) Auditors Remuneration	0	0	0	0	0	0
k) Professional Charges	1600721	0	1600721	1339061	0	1339061
l) Advertisement and Publicity	53100	0	53100	28250	0	28250
m) Magazines & Journals	68659	0	68659	63053	0	63053
n) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) Non-priced publications	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Memberships/fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Bank charges	2361	0	2361	2808	0	2808
(iv) Others Contingency	236415	0	236415	477701	0	477701
TOTAL (A)	2038726	0	2038726	2059974	0	2059974

(Amount in Rupees)

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 17 - ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

A) ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL EXPENSES	Current Year			(Amount in Rupees)		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR						
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	153843	0	153843	142890	0	142890
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	28642	0	28642	32236	0	32236
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	142890	0	142890	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	26987	0	26987	28642	0	28642
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	2051334	0	2051334	2206458	0	2206458

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

SCHEDULE - 18 - TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Items	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH31	OH36	Total	OH31	OH36	Total
1. Vehicles (owned by institution)						
a) Running expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Repairs & maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Insurance expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Vehicles taken on rent/lease						
a) Rent/lease expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Vehicle (Taxi) hiring expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
B) ADD/LESS:						
ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR						
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end:	0	0	0	0	0	0


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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
SCHEDULE - 19 - REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

ITEMS	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
A) REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE						
a) Building	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Furniture & Fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Plant & Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Office Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Computers	13248	0	13248	106297	0	106297
f) Laboratory & Scientific equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) Audio Visual equipment						
h) Cleaning Material & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Book binding charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
j) Gardening	0	0	0	0	0	0
k) Estate Maintenance	63116	0	63116	83237	0	83237
l) Others (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	76364	0	76364	189534	0	189534

(Amount in Rupees)

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INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
SCHEDULE - 19 - REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

ITEMS	Current Year			Previous Year	
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR					
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	42961	0	42961	62754	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	26639	0	26639	42961	0
Net Value at the year end:	92686	0	92686	209327	0
					209327

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

Hesham
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

SCHEDULE - 20 - FINANCE COSTS

A) FINANCE COSTS	Current Year			Previous Year		
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	Total
a) Bank Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR						
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:-

If the amount is not material, the head Bank charges could be omitted and these could be accounted as Administration expenses in Schedule 17.


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ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
SCHEDULE - 21 - OTHER EXPENSES

A) OTHER EXPENSES	Current Year				Previous Year			Total	(Amount in Rupees)
	OH-31	OH-35	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-35	OH-36		
a) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts/Advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Irrecoverable Balances Written - off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Grants/Subsidies to other institutions/organizations									
i) Regional Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Research Institutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) Others Institutions	1309058	0	0	1309058	3923774	0	0	0	3923774
d) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	1309058	0	0	1309058	3923774	0	0	0	3923774
B) ADD/LESS: ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR									
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	1309058	0	0	1309058	3923774	0	0	0	3923774

Note:-

Other expenses shall be classified as writes - off, provisions, miscellaneous expenses, loss on sale of investments, loss on sale of fixed assets and loss on sale of fixed assets etc and disclosed accordingly.


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ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

SCHEDULE - 22 - PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES

A) PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	Current Year			Previous Year		Total
	OH-31	OH-36	Total	OH-31	OH-36	
1. Establishment expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Academic expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Administrative expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Transportation expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Repairs & Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Other expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
B) ADD/LESS:						
ADJUSTMENT/CORRECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR						
i) ADD: Amount outstanding for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) ADD/LESS: Expenditure against adjustment of advances of previous year / Pre-paid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii) LESS: Amount paid for previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv) LESS: Pre-paid Expenses (i.e. Amount paid for subsequent year)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Value at the year end: (A+B)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC

[Signature]
Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI

SCHEDULE - 23

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES --

1 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

- 1.1 The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated and on the accrual method of accounting.

2 INVENTORY VALUATION

- 2.1 Publications are valued at cost or realizable value whichever is less.

3 FIXED ASSETS

- 3.1 Fixed Assets are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to Acquisition. In respect of projects involving construction, related pre-operational expenses (including interest on loans for specific Project prior to its completion), form part of the value of the assets capitalized.
- 3.2 Gifted / Donated assets, if any, are valued at the declared value where available; if not available, the value is estimated based on the present market value adjusted with reference to the physical condition of the asset. They are set-up by credit to Capital Fund and merged with the Fixed Assets of the Institutions. Depreciation is charged at the rates applicable to the respective assets.
- 3.3 Books received as gifts, are valued at selling prices printed on the books. Where they are not printed, the value is taken as "NIL".

4 DEPRECIATION ON FIXED ASSETS

- 4.1 Depreciation is charged as per Straight Line Method at rates specified in the format of Financial Statement for Central Higher
- 4.2 Depreciation on fixed assets upto the financial year 2019-20 was charged on Written Down Value Method at the rates
- 4.3 Depreciation is provided for the whole year on additions during the year.

5 ACCOUNTING FOR SALES

- 5.1 Sales are accounted for net of sales returns and rebate/discount.

6 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The following items of income and expenses are accounted for on cash basis.

(a) INCOMES

- (i) Claims against Central/State Government and their agencies/ Banks/Others, which are prima facie under dispute:- There is no dispute
- (ii) Royalties' receivable by the Council: There is no uniform policy followed by the ICSSR. The percentage of royalty differs from publisher to publisher and publication to publication.

(b) EXPENSES

- (i) All disputed taxes/levies of Central/State Govt.:- There is no dispute
- (ii) Royalties payable by the Council: No royalty is payable by the Council.

7 SUBSCRIPTIONS/MEMBERSHIP FEE

- 7.1 Subscription/Membership fee paid in the form of books/Journals and Online Database for one year will be treated as expense in the year of payment.

8 GOVT. GRANTS/ SUBSIDIES

- 8.1 Government Grants are accounted on realization basis. However, where a sanction for release of grant pertaining to the financial year is received before 31st March and the grant is actually received in the next financial year, the grant is accounted on accrual basis and an equal amount is shown as recoverable from the Grantor.
- 8.2 To the extent utilized towards capital expenditure (on accrual basis) government grants are transferred to the Capital Fund.
- 8.3 Government grants for meeting Revenue Expenditure (on accrual basis) are treated, to the extent utilized as income of the year in which they are realized.
- 8.4 Unutilized grants (including advances paid out of such grants) are carried forward and exhibited as a liability in the Balance Sheet.
- 8.5 Government grants/Non Government grants are treated as Revenue/Capital Grants based on the usage/mandate of Grant.

9 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

- 9.1 Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction

10 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Retirement benefits i.e., pension, gratuity and leave encashment are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation.

11 EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS

- 11.1 The long terms funds are earmarked for specific purposes. Each of the funds has a separate bank account. Those with large
- 11.2 Endowments are funds received from various individual donors, Trusts and other organizations, for establishing Chairs and for
- 11.3 The income from investments of each Endowment Fund is added to the Fund. The interest on Savings Bank a/c is allocated to all the Endowment funds in the ratio of the year end closing balances in each fund. The expenditure on Medals & Prizes is met from the interest earned on investment of the respective Endowment Funds and the balances is carried forward. In respect of Chairs, however, the corpus of the Endowment is also used.


- 11.4 The balances are represented by Investment in RBI Bonds and Fixed Deposits and balance in the Saving Bank Account common for all Endowments, and Accrued Interest on Investments.

12 STATUS OF REGIONAL CENTRES

Accounts of all Regional Centres are incorporated with Council's accounts.

13 INCOME TAX

The income of the Institution is exempt from Income Tax under Section 10(23C) of the Income Tax Act. No provision for tax is therefore made in the accounts


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ICSSR-SRC



Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC


INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI

SCHEDULE - 24

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

- 1** **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:** Claims against the Entity not acknowledged as debits. Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)
- 2** **CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES:** In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, equal at least to the aggregate amount shown in the Balance Sheet.
- 3** Corresponding figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary.
- 4** Figures in the Final Accounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.
- 5** Schedules 1 to 24 are annexed to and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31/03/21 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on the date.


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 ICSSR-SRC


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 ICSSR-SRC

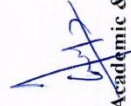
INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

RECEIPTS	Current Year	Previous Year	PAYMENTS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Opening Balances			I. Expenses		
a) Cash Balances	1006	0	a) Establishment Expenses	5300710	5401014
b) Bank Balance	0	0	b) Academic Expenses	0	0
i) Government Grant	6716914	6816046	c) Administrative Expenses	2038726	2059974
ii) Earmarked/Endowment Fund	4417747	4320504	d) Transportation Expenses	0	0
c) Release in Transit	0	0	e) Repairs & Maintenance	76364	189534
II. Grants Received			f) Prior period expenses	0	0
a) From ICSSR OH 31	2000000	8857000			
b) From ICSSR OH 35	0	1000000	II. Payments against Earmarked/Endowment Funds	716396	1256227
c) From ICSSR OH 36	2000000	2476000	III. Payments against Sponsored Projects/Schemes	0	0
(Grants for capital & revenue exp/to be shown separately if available)	0	0	IV. Payments against Sponsored Fellowships/Scholarships		0
III. Academic Receipts	0	0	V. Investment and Deposits made		
IV. Receipts against Earmarked/Endowment Funds	713569	1353470	a) Out of Earmarked/Endowments funds	0	0
V. Receipts against Sponsored Projects/Schemes	0	0	b) Out of own funds (Investments - Others)		
VI. Receipts against sponsored Fellowships and Scholarships	0	0	VI. Term Deposits with Scheduled Banks		
VII. Income on Investment from			VII. Expenditure on Fixed Assets and Capital Works - in - Progress		
a) Earmarked/Endowment Funds	0	0	a) Fixed Assets	0	2520
b) Other investments	0	0	b) Capital Works-in-Progress		

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

RECEIPTS	(Amt. in Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
VIII. Interest received on		0
a) Bank Deposits	0	0
b) Loans and Advances	42603	21480
c) Savings Bank Accounts	5724	0
IX. Investment encashed	0	0
X. Term Deposits with Scheduled Banks encashed	0	0
XI. Other income (including Prior Period Income)	1500	355060
XII. Deposits and Advances		0
i) Recovery of Loans and advances	175000	60000
ii) Security deposit from contractors	0	0
iii) Service tax received / withheld from contractors	0	0
iv) Any other Receipt		
XIII. Miscellaneous Receipts including Statutory Receipts	0	0
XIV. Any Other Receipts- Remittances	0	0
TOTAL	16074063	25259560

PAYMENTS	(Amt. in Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
VIII. Other Payments including statutory payments		0
i) Service tax- Refunds	0	0
ii) Remittances	0	0
iii) Securities/EMD Refund	0	0
iv) To Contractors	0	0
IX. Refunds of Grants/ Interest	21480	1290850
X. Deposits and Advances	0	0
XI. Other Payments	1309058	3923774
XII. Closing Balances		
a) Cash in hand	0	1006
b) Bank balances	0	0
i) Government Grant	2196409	6716914
ii) Earmarked/Endowment Fund	4414920	4417747
c) Release in Transit	0	0
TOTAL	16074063	25259560


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 Office Superintendent I/c
 ICSSR-SRC


 Honorary Director
 ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2021
PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT

		(Amount in Rupees)			
Amount PREVIOUS	LIABILITIES	Amount CURRENT	Amount PREVIOUS	ASSETS	Amount CURRENT
	GPF				
0	Opening Balance	0	0	Investment	724474
0	Add: Subscription in year	0	0	Int. accrued as on 31/03/2021	0
				Subscription Due for March	0
				GPF	
				CPF	0
	Add/Less- Correction /Adjustment			UC due to CPF	
0	Add: Interest Credited	0	0	NPS-II	
0	Less: Advance/withdrawal	0	0		
	Closing Balance	0	0	Tax recovered from interest on Investments	
	Employees Contribution (CPF)				
572309	Opening Balance	772501			0
0	Less: Sub. For March	0	0		
186805	Add: Subscription in the year	163346	1399044	Cash at Bank	
0	Add: Sub for March	0		SBI - A/c.No.52198267202	149649
86022	Add: Interest Credited	62427			
-72635	Less: Advance/withdrawal	-536457			
	Add/Less- Correction /Adjustment				
772501	Closing Balance	461817			
	ICSSR Contribution (CPF)				
514345	Opening Balance	617987			
0		0			
55815	Add: Contribution for the year	48726			
47827	Add: Interest Credited	33089			
0	Less: Advance/withdrawal	-287496			
	Add/Less- Correction /Adjustment				
617987	Closing Balance	412306			
	Interest Reserve				
68105	Opening Balance	8556			
-59549	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	-8556			
	Add/Less- Correction /Adjustment				
8,556	Closing Balance	0			
1,399,044	TOTAL	874,123	1,399,044	TOTAL	874,123

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT


		(Amount in Rupees)			
Amount 31/Mar/20	EXPENDITURE	Amount 31/Mar/21	Amount 31/Mar/20	INCOME	Amount 31/Mar/21
	Interest Credited to:				
-	GPF Account	-	74,300	Interest received on Investment	45696
86,022	CPF Account Employees contribution	62427	-	Add: Interest accrued during the year 2020-21	-
47,827	CPF Account Employer's contribution	33089	-	Add: Tax recovered on interest - Refund to be obtained	-
	Bank Charges			Misc. receipts (Interest Shortfall)	41264
	Excess of Income over Expenditure		59,549	Less Interest received for prior period during the year 2020-21	
				Excess of Expenditure over Income	8,556
133849.00	TOTAL	95516.00	133849.00		95,516


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**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH,
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad**
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT


RECEIPTS	Amount	PAYMENTS	Amount	(Amount in Rupees)
Opening Balance as on 1/4/2020		GPF Adv./Withdrawal		0
SBI - A/c.No.52198267202	1399044	CPF Adv./Withdrawal		823953
GPF Subscription Received	0	Investment during the year		724474
CPF subscription Received	163346	Other Charges (Bank Charges)		0
CPF Council's contribution	48726	Closing Balance:-		
Investment Encashed		SBI - A/c.No.52198267202		149649
Interest Received	0			
i) SavingBank/ Investment Interest	45696			
ii) Interest shortfall GPF/CPF	41264			
Misc Receipts	0			
Total	1698076	Total		1698076


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ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2021
NPS TIER - I ACCOUNT

Amount	LIABILITIES			(Amount in Rupees)		
	NPS Tier - I Account	Amount	Amount	NPS Tier - I Account	ASSETS	Amount
	Opening Balance				Subscription and Contribution due for 2020-21	
	Less: Subscription for March 2017				Investment	
	Add: Sub+U Contribution				Interest Accrued but not due	
	Add: Interest Credited				Balance at Bank	
	Less: Transferred to NSDL					
	Add: Sub+UC for 3/2017					
	Excess of Income over Expenditure					
	Balance as on 1.4.2017					
	Add: During the year					
	TOTAL				TOTAL	


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Office Superintendent I/c
ICSSR-SRC


Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
NPS TIER - I ACCOUNT

Amount	EXPENDITURE	Amount	Amount	INCOME	Amount	(Amount in Rupees)
	Interest Credited to Subscribers' Accounts	0	0	Interest Earned on Investment		Amount
	Bank Charges					
				Less: Interest Accrued 31/03/____		
	Excess of Income over Expenditure			Interest Accrued but not due.		
	TOTAL			TOTAL		


 Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
 Office Superintendent I/c
 ICSSR-SRC


 Honorary Director
 ICSSR-SRC

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21
NPS TIER - I ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS	Amount	PAYMENTS	Amount
Opening Balance as on 1/4/2020	0	Investment	0
NPS Tier-I Account		Withdrawal/Refund to NSDL/University	0
Own Subscription	0		
ICSSR Contribution	0		
		Closing Balance as on 31/03/	0
Interest Received on Investment	0		
Interest on saving bank a/c	0		
Investment Encashed	0		
Total	0	Total	0


 Consultant (Academic & Admn.)
 Office Superintendent I/c
 ICSSR-SRC


 Honorary Director
 ICSSR-SRC

6. ICSSR – Southern Regional Centre Committee’s

a. Advisory Committee (01.07.2020 to 30.06.2022)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Chairman
ICSSR – SRC
&
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Chairperson (Ex-Officio) |
| 2. Member-Secretary
ICSSR, New Delhi
Or (Nominee) | Co-Chairman (Ex-Officio) |
| 3. Prof. P. Kanagasabapathi
403, Surya Apartments
Bharthi Colony, Peelamendu,
Coimbatore – 641004
Tamil Nadu | Member
(Council Representative) |
| 4. Prof. S. Madheswaran
Director
Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC)
Nagarbhavi, Bengaluru-560072
Karnataka | Member |
| 5. Prof. R.K. Mishra
Director
Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE)
Osmania University Campus
Hyderabad-500 007 Telangana | Member |
| 6. Prof G. Gopal Reddy
Member, University Grants Commission
(Higher Education Regulatory Authority,
Government of India), New Delhi | Member |
| 7. Prof. W.G. Prasanna Kumar
Chairman,
Mahatma Gandhi National Council of
Rural Education (MGNCRE) | Member |

Department of Higher Education,
Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI,
5-10-174, Shakkar Bhavan,
Fateh Maidan Lane, Basheer Bagh,
Hyderabad, Telangana 500004

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 8. Prof. P.V. Krishna Bhatta
Chancellor, Central University of Orissa
969, S.V. Residency, 8th Main Road,
Girinagar 2nd Phase
Bengaluru -560085 Karnataka | Member |
| 9. Prof. D. Jamuna
Vice-Chancellor
Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwa Vidhyalaya
Near West Railway Station
SVU Staff Colony, Padmavathi Colony
Tirupati - 517 502 Andhra Pradesh | Member |
| 10. Prof. Panchanan Mohanty
(ICSSR Council Member)
Centre for Applied Linguistics,
University of Hyderabad,
P.O. Central University,
Hyderabad – 500046 Telangana | Member |
| 11. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC | Member-Secretary |

b. Programme Committee (08.09.2020 to 07.09.2022)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Honorary Director,
ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad | Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. R. Limbadri
Dept. of Public Administration, OU
and
Vice-Chairman
TSCHE, Masabtank, Hyderabad | Member |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 3. Prof. E. Revathi
Dept. of Economics
Director
Centre for Economic and Social Studies
Begumpet, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4. Prof. Raja Mohan Rao
Dept. of Social Exclusion
Centre for the Study of Social
Exclusion and Inclusive Policy
School of Social Sciences
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad | Member |
| 5. Prof. Prashanta Athma
Dept. of Commerce
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 6. Prof. T. Mrunalini
Dept. of Education
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 7. Prof. C. Ganesh
Dept. of Sociology
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. Prof. R. Ramdas
Dept. of Political Science
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad | Member |

**c. Committee on Short Duration Research Projects and Publications
(18.01.2020 to 17.01.2022)**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad | Chairperson |
|---|-------------|

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 2. Prof. Kaushal Kumar Sharma
Hon. Director, ICSSR - NRC,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi – 110 067 | Member |
| 3. Prof. Smita Shukla
Hon. Director, ICSSR-WRC,
University of Mumbai,
Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina,
Mumbai - 400 098, Maharashtra | Member |
| 4. Prof. Raja Mohan Rao
Head, Centre for the Study of Social
Exclusion and Inclusive Policy,
School of Social Sciences,
University of Hyderabad,
Hyderabad - 500 046 | Member |
| 5. Prof. D. Rajasekhar
HAG Professor and Head,
Institute for Social and
Economic Change,
Bangalore– 560 072, Karnataka | Member |

d. Purchase and Finance Committee – (PFC) (08.09.2020 to 07.09.2022)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Honorary Director
ICSSR - SRC | Convener |
| 2. Prof. G. Gopal Reddy (Retd)
Member, Advisory Committee
ICSSR – SRC
&
Former UGC Member
Dept. of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Prof. B. Balaswamy
Dept. of Communication & Journalism
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 4. Prof. G. B. Reddy
Dept. of Law
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 5. Prof. Chandrika K.G.
Dept. of Business Management
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 6. Prof. J. Narasimha Rao
Dept. of Economics
Osmania University
Hyderabad | Member |
| 7. Dr. S. Yadagiri
Assistant Librarian
Osmania University main Library
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. Finance Officer
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 9. ICSSR – New Delhi
Nominee | Member |

e.Study Grant Committee (Permanent)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Honorary Director
ICSSR-SRC | Chairman |
| 2. Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
Osmania University | Member |
| 3. Dean, Faculty of Education
Osmania University | Member |
| 4. Dean, Faculty of Commerce
Osmania University | Member |
| 5. Dean, Faculty of Business Management
Osmania University | Member |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 6. Dean, Faculty of Law
Osmania University | Member |
|---|--------|

f. Library and Documentation Committee (04.06.2014 to 03.06.2015)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. K. Srinivasulu
Dept. of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Prof. Shasheej Hegde
Dept. of Sociology
Hyderabad University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4. Prof. Arun Kumar Patnaik
Dept. of Political Science
Hyderabad University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 5. Prof. G. Sudharshan Reddy
Dept. of History
Osmania University,
Hyderabad | Member |
| 6. Prof. K. Shankaraiah
Dept. of Commerce
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 7. Prof. I. Rambrahamam
Dept. of Political Science
Hyderabad University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. Prof. S. Galab
Director, CESS
Begumpet, Hyderabad | Member |
| 9. Prof. S. Sudharshan Rao (Retd)
Former Professor of Lib. Inf. Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |

g.Committee on Digitization Section (Onetime Committee) (23.06.2018)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Prof. G. Gopal Reddy
UGC Member
Former Professor of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. G.B. Reddy
Dean, Faculty of Law
University College of Law
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Prof. K. Stevenson
Dept. of Journalism and Communication
University College of Arts and Social Sciences
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4. Dr. Achala Munigal
Assistant Professor
Research & Training Unit for
Navigational Electronics
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 5. Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC
Hyderabad | Member-Secretary |

h.Committee on Website (16.02.2017 to 15.02.2019)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC | Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. P. Ramesh Babu
Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
Spl. Officer Automation
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Prof. A.V. Satish Chandra
Dept. of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |

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| 4. Dr. Achala Munigal
NERTU,
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
|--|--------|

i. Scrap Disposal Committee (03.03.2018 to 02.03.2020)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Hon. Director, ICSSR – SRC | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. M. Gopal Naik
Director, Infrastructure
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Prof. J. Musalaiah
Dept. of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4. Dr. S. Yadagiri
Assistant Librarian
Osmania University main Library,
Hyderabad | Member |
| 5. Joint Registrar (Accounts)
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |

j. Library Stock Verification Committee (29.08.2016 to 28.08.2018)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Honorary Director
ICSSR – SRC | Convener |
| 2. Prof. S. Sudarshan Rao (Retd)
Professor of Library and
Information Science
Osmania University
Hyderabad - 500 007 | Member |
| 3. Dr. S. Yadagiri
Former Librarian
OU Main Library
Osmania University
Hyderabad - 500 007 | Member |

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 4. Librarian
OU Main Library
Osmania University, Hyderabad | Member |
|--|--------|

k.Internal Stock Verification Committee (11.03.2020 to 10.03.2022)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Prof. V. Usha Kiran
Hon. Director, ICSSR – SRC | Chairperson |
| 2. Sri T. Shankar
Xerox Operator
ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad | Member |
| 3. Smt. Imroz Jabbar
Typist – cum – Clerk
ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4. Dr. Jacob Kalle
Consultant (Academic & Administration)
& Superintendent I/c.
ICSSR – SRC, Hyderabad | Convener |

7. Staff of Southern Regional Centre, ICSSR

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
	Prof. V. Usha Kiran Dept. of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad	Honorary Director
1.	Dr. Jacob Kalle	Consultant (Academic & Administration) & Superintendent I/c.
2.	Sri T. Shankar	Xerox Operator
3.	Smt. Imroz Jabbar	Typist – cum – Clerk
4.	Sri S. Nagaiah	Office Attender
5.	Sri N. Balakrishna	Sweeper (Guest House)
6.	Sri M.A. Rabbani	Computer Attender
7.	Sri K. Ramchander	Library Attender
8.	Smt. N. Srilatha	UDC (Accounts)
9.	Sri. S. Srinivas	UDC (e-Library)
10.	Smt. S. Chaitanya	Book-Bearer

11.Smt. K. Jaya	Sweeper
12.Sri. K. Shiva Kumar	Scavenger (Guest House)
13.Sri K. Adellu	Library Assistant
14.Sri C. Ajay Kumar	Office Assistant
15.Sri G. Hari Krishna	Office Assistant
16.Sri D. Hari Krishna	Office Assistant (Terminated on 05.11.2020)
17.Smt. A. Kavitha	Sweeper cum Scavenger (Guest House)
18.Smt. G. Ramanamma	Garden Mali (Guest House)
19.Sri M. Kishore	Office Attender
20.Smt. K. Balamani	Sweeper

8. Acknowledgement

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