



Telangana Economic Association (TEA) *News Letter*

[7/2022]

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF TELANGANA ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (TEA) 2023

The Seventh Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association (TEA) will be held at Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Region Centre, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during 11-12 February, 2023 (2nd Saturday and Sunday).

Prof. R. Nagaraj, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai will be the Conference President; Prof. V. Praveen Rao, former Vice Chancellor, Dr. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University will deliver Dr. Jayashankar Memorial Lecture; Prof. Sujith Kumar Mishra, Regional Director (In charge) CSD-SRC will be the local Secretary.



7th Annual Conference | 11 -12 February, 2023

Council for Social Development (CSD)

Southern Region Centre, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad



Conference President Prof. J. Manohar Rao, delivering Presidential Address in the 6th Conference at Telangana University, Nizamabad.

ABOUT COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HYDERABAD

Council for Social Development (CSD) was started in 1962 in New Delhi, under the leadership of the legendary freedom fighter, social activist, academician and planner, Dr (Smt.) Durgabai Deshmukh. In 1964, the CSD became formally affiliated to the India International Centre and in April 1970 it was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 with Dr C.D Deshmukh as President and Dr (Smt.) Durgabai Deshmukh as Executive Chairperson and Honorary Director. The Southern Regional Centre at Hyderabad, was established in 1967. The current President of CSD is the distinguished former diplomat Prof Muchkund Dubey and the current Chairperson of the Managing Committee is Prof. Shantha Sinha, Former Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad. CSD engages in policy-oriented research with special focus on social aspects of development planning and concern for social justice and equity that continues to guide the work of CSD. The major thrust of research at CSD is to encourage comparative studies of different cultures, examination of diverse impacts of policy, and appreciation of diversity in understanding the relationship between the state and people. Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research, Government of Telangana and the Reserve Bank of India, CSD is a leading research and policy studies institution that puts equality and justice at the core of social development.

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Economic History of Telangana

Economic history looks into evolution of economic conditions of Society that resonate with the contemporary social and political conditions that shape the development of the Society.

The present Telangana State with its geographical boundaries was under various dynastic rules like the Satavahanaa, Ikshvaaku, Pallavas, Vakatakas in the 5th 6th centuries and Chalukyas of Vengi, Rashtrakutas in the 7th 9th centuries, Chalukyas of Kalyani, the great Kakatiyas of Warangal (1083-1323), Padmanayakas (1323-1356), Bahmani (1347-1512) Golconda Sultanate (1512-1687) and Asaf Jahi (1724-1948).

Hyderabad State had a history of 400 years until States reorganization in 1956 when it got disintegrated with the Telangana districts merged into Andhra State. Telangana was part of Andhra Pradesh State till 2014 after which it emerged as the 29th State of India. All along, the people of Telangana fought for self-rule and control over resources.

Telangana economy has been undergoing changes. Moving from Agricultural economy to that of modern economy i.e. tertiary sector and secondary sector economies. One can investigate the events that shaped the State economy under each of the dynasties/rulers mentioned above.

Historiography, the study and writing of history or written histories is based on critical examination of sources, selection of details from authentic materials in those sources and synthesizing those details into narrative that stands for critical examination. Economic history in particular is studying the economic events of the past combining historical and statistical methods, application of economic theories to historical situation and institutions. It studies the historical institutional dynamics focusing on production, labour, and capital and so on. The geographical, demographical, social, and economic characteristics shape economic history.

Well organised administrative and revenue system consisting of well-planned tax structure based on fertility of land was evident from Chalukyan dynasty. Tank irrigation was developed during the Kakatiyas. The Nizam built irrigation projects on Musi and the Nizamsagar in the Godavari Valley. Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem, Pochampad are the major irrigation works taken up later. There is a history of irrigation technology that shaped agriculture. Land tax was the major source of revenue under different regimes. The agrarian structure underwent many changes with agrarian reforms under different regimes, tenancy and agriculture indebtedness emerged due to layered agrarian structure.

In the field of trade and commerce, coins in gold, silver, lead, copper and bronze issued by various dynasties is a reflection of flourishing trade, including that of foreign trade that existed for centuries. The secondary sector emerged from handicrafts, handloom, jewellery etc., to the modern type since Asaf Jahi rule. Since inception, Hyderabad has been a global trade centre in pearls, diamonds, and handicrafts and so on. There was a transformation of industrial sector with the introduction of modern industry by the Asaf Jahis from traditional sector. A unique feature of Hyderabad state has been the diversified industrial growth. The Hyderabad State had by and large a closed policy in economic sphere, the finances and fiscal policy and one can throw light on this.

The above issues may be examined for specific periods (Ancient period up to 5th Century, Medieval period 5th to 15th Century and Modern period 15th to first half of 20th Century-1956 and thereafter, till the formation of Telangana State in 2014, based on primary and secondary sources of data, or they may be extended to the process of change or transformation over a period of time. Studies on themes of economic history may be comparative across comparable regimes/states. Some of the suggested areas on which the paper writers may focus are as following:

1. Political and economic structure and pattern of overall economic change.
2. Agrarian relations and agrarian change – taxation, land tenure, tenancy, irrigation, wages & agricultural product prices.
3. Finances and fiscal policy (revenue, expenditure and debt) under different regimes.
4. Transformation in industrial pattern, traditional crafts and small scale industries, composition of industry, origin and growth of modern industry.

5. Trade and commerce, currency, foreign trade, infrastructure (roadways, railways, communications)
6. State, Institutions and development of markets
7. Impact of various socio-political movements on the state's economy
8. Irrigation systems from Kakatiyas till today.
9. Industrialisation in the Nizam period till today.
10. Status of Telangana during Andhra Pradesh State Rule.

Paper writers may use sources such as Imperial Gazetteer of India, Hyderabad State Gazetteer, District Gazetteers; Population Census (1901-1951); State Archives; Archeological Survey of India, Hyderabad- Library; and studies by scholars, NSS Data and Data collected by Institutions/Organisations like CESS, Institute of Public Enterprises, NIRD and CSD so on and so forth, apart from secondary data.

2. *Crop Diversification in Telangana State: Issues and Challenges*

Telangana, a recently constituted state has better resources in the form of irrigation, soils, and diverse agro-climatic conditions. Net sown area is about 135.63 lakh acres with irrigation intensity of 1.42. Crop production share of GVA in agriculture is 42.98% and the rest is contributed by livestock, dairy, poultry, fisheries etc. Within the crop sector, major crops in the first season are cotton (45%), paddy (39%) followed by redgram, maize, soyabean etc. In the second crop, paddy (77%) is the major crop followed by maize, Bengal gram, and ground nut. Thus, state agriculture is dominated by two crops paddy and cotton and now, the state is the largest producer of paddy and second largest producer of cotton in India. Although yield of paddy is reasonably good with 22-25 Qts per acre, cotton yields are low at 284 Kgs per acre. The over dependence on only two crops is resulting in exposure to both production, price risks along with negative environmental externalities. Several studies have revealed that mono crop system increased pests and diseases, loss in soil health, which reduced land productivity in the long run.

Sustainable agricultural growth in the state requires not only crop diversification but also diversification towards livestock, dairy, meat and fisheries as the demand for them is increasing overtime. This diversification strategy makes farmers' income more resilient to fluctuating prices and helps them realise higher farm income. Crops like soyabean, maize, redgram, groundnut emerging as alternative crops at a low pace. Over the years government of Telangana has been encouraging the farmers to diversify crops from paddy to other crops such as pulses, oilseeds etc. It is also promoting palm oil, fruits and vegetable crops in a big way. Under one district- one commodity, crop colonies are promoted to switch over to high value crops by providing commodity specific infrastructure in each district. Department of Agriculture is also propagating alternate crops through demonstration, value addition and other site specific activities. There are multiple schemes aimed at crop diversification like Mission Palm Oil, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Horticulture Mission etc. In spite of these efforts, crop diversification decreased in the state in the recent past. The policies to promote alternate crops are not stable over the years. Alternate crops fetch higher prices in a few years however, these prices were not able to compensate low yields over long period. Thus there is a need to evolve and implement long run stable policies

to make alternative crops attractive to farmers. It is necessary to find crops that are suitable for a variety of environments and consumer preferences.

1. Scope for crop diversification in different agro-ecological zones in Telangana
2. Constraints and challenges in crop diversification
3. Assessment of costs , benefits and employment generation potential of crop diversification
4. Mechanisms for assuring price for alternative crops
5. Water and irrigation management for crop diversification.
6. Crop diversification under rainfed areas
7. Environmental implications of crop diversification.
8. Market infrastructure and food processing industries for crop diversification
9. Policy perspectives on crop diversification.

3. Concept Note on Maternal, Child Health and Nutrition in India with focus on Telangana State

India has witnessed substantial economic growth in recent decades but this has not adequately translated into robust health and nutrition indicators for all. Nutrition is critical part of health and development, better nutrition is related to improved infant, child and maternal health, safer pregnancy and children. Improved health and nutrition is fundamental to sustained development and helps achieve progress in SDGs. But the burden of malnutrition is still high: with stunting in early life having long term effects on health, physical and cognitive development, learning as well as earning potential. Costs of malnutrition, burden of disease can be avoided with early malnutrition detection and effective policy formulation and implementation.

There are variations in the indicators of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), and percentage of institutional births across states where western and southern states fared well but north eastern states ranked low. In case of IMR Kerala posted the lowest while Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya, Gujarat, have an IMR of above 30 in that order. Telangana state posted a lower IMR in NFHS 5 compared to NFHS 4 survey, but in case of percentage of stunted children (low height with respect to the age of child) its rank deteriorated. The maternal and child health theme for the conference covers the groups of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children aged 0-6 months and 6 months to 6 years old.

The key aspects of maternal and child health- the antenatal care for pregnant women, institutional births and postnatal care, breast feeding practices, growth monitoring of infants, anthropometry measures, immunisation enable the assessment of indicators like stunting, wasting, underweight/overweight, and malnutrition outcomes of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) of children and BMI of pregnant women. Socio-economic factors like poverty, literacy, access and effectiveness of health services availed and so on categorised as individual, household and community factors determine the level of maternal and child health indicators. Besides, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) implementing the ICDS as suppliers of maternal and child health and nutrition services play a major role. The functioning of these facilities in terms of infrastructure and service delivery is important to understand the status of maternal and child health and nutrition.

Environmental conditions matter for absorption and utilisation of food (Sukhatme PV 1981). Nutrition strategies and interventions of the Government of India like the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Supplementary Nutrition Programmes (SNP), Poshan Abhiyan, Creches for children of working and ailing mothers, State schemes like KCR Kit, Arogya Lakshmi (hot cooked meal), Giriposhana address the malnutrition issues of pregnant women and children. An assessment of these interventions reveals their impact on the target group. There is a linkage between agriculture and nutrition too. The livelihood and health missions and WaSH programmes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee programme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swachh Bharat mission (SBM) also have impacts on nutritional outcomes and thereby health for mother and children.

In the light of the above issues Research papers are invited on the following sub-themes with a focus on Telangana State

1. Inequalities in the status/ performance of maternal health and nutrition outcomes between the states and within the states
2. Comparative Performance of community health facilities viz the AWCs and the related supply chain issues
3. Determinants of maternal/child health and nutrition
4. Linkages between maternal health and child nutrition
5. Out of pocket expenditure on maternal and child health services
6. Triple burden- underweight, hidden hunger or micro-nutrient deficiency and overweight
7. Health seeking behaviour/choice between public and private health facilities for maternal and child health needs
8. Mother and child Immunisation and health outcomes
9. Linkages between Agriculture, Livelihood, WASH and Nutrition of Women and Children
10. Covid 19 pandemic and effect on maternal and child health services
11. Impact of Govt. nutrition strategies and interventions.



Delegates in the 6th Conference at Telangana University, Nizamabad.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The authors are requested to send soft copy of their paper and abstract to e-mail ID "bvraockm@gmail.com" and a hard copy to the following address by 30th November 2022.

The Secretary, Telangana Economic Association,
2-4-1617, Ashoka Colony, NGOs Colony Road Hanumakonda-506001.
Contact No. 944 0094713.

PRE CONFERENCE SYMPOSIUM

Venue: Dept. of Economics and Dept. of Commerce,
Palamuru University, Mahaboobnagar

Telangana Economic Association (TEA) in collaboration with Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar, is organizing a one-day Pre-conference Symposium on "Changing Migration Patterns in Mahabubnagar District" in the month of October, 2022. Academicians, activists and NGOs will be invited to the symposium.

Theme Note: Labour Migration in Mahaboobnagar

Labour migration continues to have contemporary relevance for economic development of countries like India. Mobilization of labour is essential for production to take place and labour migration is expected to occur in that development process. Development economists like Arthur Lewis have articulated it well, making it integral to process of accumulation in the modern sector. Migration could be distress driven as well as for gainful employment. It usually alleviates the economic status of households, even if destabilizes social relations. However, unplanned and distress driven migrations can induce migrants into lower class ghettos in cities with poor amenities and hazardous living conditions. By now, there is enough understanding on the reasons for migration, types of migration between rural and urban areas, domestic and international migrations and their nature. Literature on migration in social sciences is rich in its conceptual empirical aspects, from historical, sociological and economic dimensions. While there is near consensus that migration is inevitable in course of development, nations have a responsibility to make them safe, healthy and welfare-enhancing; avoid exploitative mechanisms and reduce social and private costs.

Telangana region has witnessed several types of migration that shaped its political economy. Historical labour migrations existed in extremely drought prone districts like Mahabubnagar since beginning of the 20th century, which entailed domestic version of indentured labour, popularly known as *Palamur Labour*, eventually waning in the past decade and half. Northern Telangana districts like Nizamabad and Karimnagar experienced labour migration to Gulf region, since 1980s, as well as permanent migration to Bombay and Bhiwandi. Introduction of canal irrigation in Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Karimnagar spurred intra-rural labour migration from dry regions to canal irrigated regions. The rapid expansion of irrigated land in the past half a decade seems to have changed some of the trends even further. There is an anecdotal evidence of reverse migration back to villages for various reasons such as falling employment availability due to mechanization, Covid19 condition and closing down of hotels and transport sectors. Telangana state seem to be attracting labour from northern India to work in its industries, brick kilns, rice and ginning mills. Recently, Bihari labour are observed to be coming to

Telangana for agricultural works. There is a need to understand this reconfiguration of migration dynamics of Telangana and its changing context. There is also a need to understand the extent and impact of remittances flowing into villages, its impact on capital formation and consumption patterns. The Pre-Conference Symposium invites papers based on analysis of secondary & primary data, and ethnographic accounts of case studies on different dimensions of migration of labour in Telangana and elsewhere.



Book Release by Guests in 6th Conference at Telangana University, Nizamabad.

BEST PAPER AWARD

The theme for "Best Paper Award" for 2022-23 TEA Annual Conference is **Telangana Economic History**. Papers are invited from the scholars below 40 years of age. Papers must reach to reddymkatta@gmail.com by 30th November 2022

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