



**Indian Council of Social Science Research
Southern Regional Centre (ICSSR-SRC)
Hyderabad**

ICSSR-SRC Golden Jubilee Celebrations

The ICSSR was established in the year 1969 to encourage, promote and fund social science research in the country. ICSSR has established six regional centres in the country as part of ICSSR's programme for decentralizing administration and broad basing social science research in the regions. To assist the Council in the organization of its programmes within the Southern Region, 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 erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. 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. Now the ICSSR-SRC is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Year from 1st February, 2023 to 31st January, 2024.

As part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, the SRC is going to conduct the following three day National Seminar.

**Three Day National Seminar on
"Public Policies, Development and Empowerment of
Social Groups in India: Lessons from Telangana State"
On
8th to 10th June, 2023**



Public policy intervention, which is multi-dimensional and poly-purposive, is a major sphere of state action that is looked up to by almost every section of the society. In the context of electoral democracies, ignited by expansive and wider popular participation and especially when it turns increasingly competitive it becomes imperative on the part of state to enhance the policy net, widen its coverage and account for its effectiveness.

The world of policy making has seen a major shift away from the post-war Keynesian consensus that bestowed central role on the state in the developmental process as a principal agency in the mobilisation, planning, allocation and distribution of resources. The shift from state to market heralded by the neo-liberal turn in economic theory and policy making could be seen holding the Keynesian solutions and strategy responsible for the developmental challenges at the global and national levels and thereby calling for a new economic paradigm a la the Washington consensus.

The macro shift initiated in India during the 1990s in tune with the global trend that viewed the state not only as ill-equipped to play an efficient role but in fact has seen it hampering economic development through its excessive interventionist role and its rent-seeking interference being a major developmental malady. This perception has acquired the status of being the analytical staple of policy scholars and makers and also of popular classes. Thus the ground for liberalisation and privatisation could be seen gaining wider acceptance and legitimacy.

Very paradoxically, in spite of the call for “less government and more governance” celebrated in the context of macro policy shift to liberalisation of the economy and opening it up to market logic through privatisation of large sectors of production, distribution and services the state policy sphere instead of lessening could be seen stretching especially in a way that has been characterised as populist.

One of the principal reasons for this populism has been the expansiveness of primitive accumulation leading to the wider processes of displacement, dispossession and decline of livelihoods in the traditional occupational and in the vast informal unorganised sectors of the economy in large parts of the underdeveloped world. This reality, further informed by the exigencies and compulsions of electoral politics, opened up the ground for welfarist populist regimes as a means of providing safety net to poorer and weaker communities in the society. This move could be seen conceded in some measure as necessary by the influential neo-liberal policy think tanks and global funding platforms in view of the gravity of the emergent social crisis.

As a result, a wide range of policies – developmentalist and populist - could be seen rolled out in India at the national level and in different states. There has never been a uniform policy scenario in India as there could be seen wide variations in policy orientation, priorities, and impact across different states. If differential historical background, social spatiality and modes and levels of participatory politics are critical factors at one level then the character of the political regimes, developmental stage and the fiscal position of the states are other crucial factors determining the policy initiatives, pursuance and performance in different states.

Keeping this broad theoretical and practical context in view the present seminar seeks to address the emergent policy processes with a specific focus on the Telangana state and also with a keen interest in exploring the comparative possibilities along the following lines:

- I. National level Policy framework and initiatives:**
- II. Policies at the state level: Experiences of states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, UP, etc**
- III. Centre-State fiscal relations and Impact (of for instance, GST) on state revenues and policy initiatives**

In the state of Telangana:

IV. The macro developmental policies - sector-wise:

- i) Agrarian;
- ii) Irrigation;
- iii) Industrial;
- iv) MSME;
- v) Occupational craft and service sectors;
- vi) IT;
- vii) Service

V. Human capital related policies:

- i) Education;
- ii) Health;
- iii) Drinking water – Mission Bhagiratha;
- iv) Sanitation

VI. Welfare Policies

- i) Subsidised food;
- ii) Pension schemes – old age, widow, disabled, etc.
- iii) Community support schemes

The paper presenters are requested to write on a specific or a cluster of policies with focus on the context, the central thrust of the policy/ policies, spelling out the objectives intended and effects unintended and consequences unexpected. The papers are expected to be explicit on the perspectival position and methodological aspect and substantive in empirical detail. The main thrust of the seminar though is on Telangana state but papers with a comparative perspective and referential focus on the national and any other state's experience be welcome.

Guidelines for Paper Submission:

Abstract : Not more than 300 words

Full Paper : 4500-5000 words

Title Page : Title, Author(s), Designation, Professional Affiliation, Contact details

Font size for Title : Times New Roman 13 font

Font size for text : Times New Roman 12 font

Line Spacing : 1.5

Document size : A4

References : Standard APA format

The final paper must accompany a certificate by the author(s) that their work is original and has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere. The papers presented in the seminar would be brought out as a volume by a reputed publisher. The authors are requested to do the plagiarism check before submission. The abstract and the full papers should be sent in word format through soft copy to the email id: **icssrsrc.seminar@gmail.com**

Accommodation:

Accommodation will be provided to the outstation paper presenters on prior request.

IMPORTANT

Last Date of Submission of Abstracts	10th March, 2023
Last Date of Submission of Final Papers	15th May, 2023
Dates of the Seminar	8th to 10th June, 2023
Venue of the Seminar	Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana, Road Number 25, MP and MLAs Colony, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, 500033

The select invited resource persons would be provided transport allowance and local hospitalities.

Prof. D. Ravinder

Chairman, ICSSR-SRC

&

Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University

Seminar Director

Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy

Honorary Director, ICSSR-SRC

Seminar Convenor

Dr. Jacob Kalle

ICSSR-SRC

Seminar Co-Convenor

About the ICSSR-SRC:

The Southern Regional Centre was established on 1st February 1973 in collaboration with the Osmania University and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Southern Regional Centre (SRC) of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) with its primary objective to promote Social Science Research in the Southern Region, provides partial financial assistance to the faculty members of the Social Science disciplines in Universities, Colleges and Institutes in the southern region for conducting Seminars/Conferences/Training and Capacity Building Programmes/ Research Methodology Courses and Short Duration Research Projects. The jurisdiction of the Southern Regional Centre extends to the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

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