



CHRONICLE

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CHRONICLE

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FROM THE EDITOR

The present issue of the Chronicle gives an account of the major activities of CDS during the months of April, May and June in the year 2012. In the months of May and June, the CDS faculty spends more time on supervision of M.Phil. dissertations so as to enable the M.Phil. scholars of 2010-12 batch to

complete their work by June end. The summer vacation for the faculty occurs during May 1st to 20th. A noteworthy achievement during this period is that four scholars have defended their Ph.D theses and have attended the viva voce.

C. Gasper

SEMINARS

Gujarat Development: Dissenting Rural Voices

Ayesha Khan

Independent Journalist & CDS Research Affiliate

Email: ashkhan18@gmail.com

27 April

The presentation is focused on the dissenting voices particularly in the rural Gujarat against several issues appeared in the media as well as socio-political literature. One of the issues relates to the effects of the thermal power plant in a village on Gulf of Kutch coast. Another issue relates to the problems faced by the fishermen as the cement plant of Nirma Group of Industries located on the Saurashtra coast in Gujarat is polluting the Mahuva. The issues relating to the effects of an atomic power plant are also discussed. The paper discusses the 'anti-industry' and 'anti-development' attitude in the state. The paper also assesses whether the present situation in Gujarat is conducive for increased investment and rapid industrialisation.

The communal riot in 2002 and the role of the chief minister in that are discussed. The problems faced by the Muslims in the state and the government's agenda for their development are dealt with. At the grass root level there are different kinds of protests, litigations and movements from farmers, fishermen and others. Marginal groups question the beneficial impact of urbanisation and industrialisation in Gujarat. The controversies between the faster

industrialisation and development process and the traditional mode of livelihood of many in the state are highlighted. The dissenting voices also question the national media.

Gujarat has played a significant role in India's Independence struggle. Industrialisation leads to rapid urbanisation and cash crop intensive agriculture. Gujarat's strategic location on Delhi-Mumabi route, very long coastline and the availability of natural gas in the state have contributed to the infrastructure development in the state.

A Theoretical Model of Productive Employment Generating Programmes: Growth Implications for Rainfed Areas in India

Kaustav Banerjee

Project Co-ordinator, Rainfed Agriculture-Livestock Project,

CSSP, School of Social Sciences
JNU, New Delhi

13 June

The paper begins by defining rainfed areas and highlighting the overlaps. The importance of productive employment generating strategies for growth and poverty reduction in the rainfed areas is discussed. The basic model is laid out and the demand and supply side issues of such a public employment programme are examined with a case

study of the MGNREGA. The demand side deals with productive employment generation and the multiplier mechanism in expanding the domestic market. The supply side takes into account questions of appropriate technology, project selection and durability. The model demonstrates how decentralised decision making in terms of assets to be created would mark a shift from wasteful old-style Keynesian public works programs of “digging holes and filling them up”. Such an employment strategy would take the economy to a demand-driven growth trajectory which would in turn imply expanding the domestic market and moving towards a full employment objective. The implications for growth of such an alternative path are also discussed. The paper concludes with observations from the field with specific reference to rainfed areas.

Welfare Policy Regimes and Development: A Natural Experiment in Trivandrum and Kanyakumari Districts

Suraj Jacob

Assistant Professor, James Madison University,
Harrisonburg, Virginia, USA

15 June

The literature on welfare states and policy regimes has not estimated their causal impact on welfare and policy outcomes. The paper identifies the causal impact of a democratic socialist regime by focusing on two regions, viz., Trivandrum district in Kerala and Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu that have similar histories of development and modernisation but one of which had a change in welfare policy regime (to democratic socialism) from 1957 onwards. By comparing women’s literacy in these two regions before and after the change, the paper estimates the causal impact of the new regime to be around 11 per cent. It is a substantial increase. However, this is much smaller than the overall inter-temporal change (90 per cent). This suggests that the tendency in the

literature to implicitly attribute before-and-after change to the underlying regime can produce large mis-estimation of the true causal impact of such regimes.

The Importance of Targeting Structural Causes of Failure in E-Government: The Case of Computerisation of The Public Distribution System in Kerala

Silvia Masiero

Information Systems and Innovation Group,
London School of Economics and Political
Science, U.K.

21 June

The application of ICTs is considered to improve state-citizen relations in a developing country. To maximize responsiveness of the government, ICTs need to target the structural problems in state-citizen relations. Failure arises when ICTs are used as a means for acquiring political consensus, rather than for tackling the causes of issues in government responsiveness. The paper is based on a case study of computerisation of the ration card procedure in Kerala, where a typical problem of state unresponsiveness – mirrored by a burgeoning amount of unattended ration card applications – is matched by a typical e-government solution, i.e. digitalisation of the process of document release. The structural problems of the process of ration card delivery in Kerala lie within two crucial nodes. They are poverty status determination and verification of applications. The digital solution devised by the government addresses predominantly the front-end, politically appealing node constituted by citizen application for a ration card. This strategy, which leaves untouched the crucial nodes of state unresponsiveness, turns out in citizen dissatisfaction on the long run. Implications are both theoretical, as a cause for failure is identified and deconstructed in the domain of ICT4D, and practical, as an orientation to structural problems

is recommended for policymakers that engage in ICT-based government reform.

Is Cuba a Human Development Model?

Joseph Tharamangalam

Professor Emeritus, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology,
Mount Saint Vincent University, Canada.

22 June

The paper compares the development experiences of two societies - Kerala (a state within India) and Cuba-both widely regarded by development experts as “success stories” in the Global South for their relatively high achievements in general quality of life and social well-being as measured by UN Development Programme’s indicators of human development. The lessons offered by Kerala and Cuba in rapidly alleviating endemic deprivations and enhancing human development are of enormous significance for developing countries. Indeed, their experience is of particular relevance in the context of the structural adjustment programmes imposed on southern countries by the Bretton Woods institutions and in the wake of the clear failure of alternative models to reduce hunger and deprivation. Examining the historical trajectory of these two “models” and the transformative practice

that produced relatively high human development outcomes, the paper identifies some common elements behind their success, highlighting the centrality of public action and organised democratic participation. It also examines some of the major challenges Kerala and Cuba face in the aftermath of globalisation and market reforms. Although they have been successful in achieving higher economic growth, Kerala and Cuba now confront problems created by privatisation, increasing inequality and eroding public services that threaten their development models. While the two societies are facing these challenges in different ways and are still sustaining their basic social welfare programmes, their experience in meeting these challenges is important for the developing world facing similar challenges.

The Limits of Growth: Improving Health Equity in a Globalising World

Ronald Labonte

Canada Research Chair, Globalisation/
Health Equity Professor
Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Population
Health, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

29 June

C O N F E R E N C E S / W O R K S H O P S

South Asia Consultation on ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers: A Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on the Recognition and Ratification of C189.

Co-ordinator: S. Irudaya Rajan

25-26 June

ILO Convention 189 and Recommendation 201 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers set out that domestic workers who care for families and households must have the same basic labour rights



as those available to other workers: reasonable hours of work, weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours, a limit on in-kind payment, clear information on terms and conditions of employment. C189 recognises domestic worker's equality of status with all other workers in society; it affirms their basic human rights and establishes minimum standards of treatment and protection for domestic workers.

Convention 189 was adopted by the ILO on 16th June 2011. So far only Uruguay has ratified the Convention. Philippines has expressed interest to ratify the Convention. This workshop at CDS is a regional consultation for South Asia as part of ongoing efforts to get more governments to ratify the Convention. It is organised jointly by Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Centre for Indian Migrant Studies (CIMS), Migrant Forum India (MFI), Solidarity Centre & Centre for Development Studies. Representatives from Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, UK, USA and Canada have participated. Honourable Minister K.C. Joseph inaugurated the workshop. Prof. Pulapare Balakrishnan, Director of CDS, Fr. Eugene Pereira of MFI, Timothy Ryan of Solidarity Center and Professor Irudaya Rajan offered felicitations.

Mr. Timothy Ryan, Regional Programme Director for Asia, Solidarity Centre, USA welcomed the participants and hoped for the Consultation to afford a comprehensive understanding of the challenges before the implementation of the Convention as well

as a way forward. Fr. Eugene Pereira of Migrant Forum India set the tone of the two day consultation and enabled participants to understand of issue of domestic work in India especially in terms of building awareness on the issue and promoting the rights of domestic workers. Mr. Ariel Castro, Senior Workers Specialist from the ILO, provided participants with a background of the process leading to the adoption of C189, what it is about and its basic features.

C. Valatheeswaran and Neha

Dissemination Seminar on the Book *Growth, Development and Diversity: India's Record Since Liberalisation*

27 June

K. Pushpangadan and V.N. Balasubramanyam edited a book on *Growth, Development and Diversity: India's Record Since Liberalisation*. It was brought out by Oxford University Press in 2012. K. L. Krishna, P. Mohanan Pillai, K. Pushpangadan, Sunil Mani, N. Shanta, M. Parameswaran had written articles in the book.

The dissemination seminar took place in the CDS auditorium. It was chaired by Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director, CDS. Barbara Harriss-White, K. P. Kannan, K. J. Joseph, S. Irudaya Rajan, M. Kabir and Alvin Prakash discussed the major issues in the book.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Using Internet for Applied Development Research Version 8.0

Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani

28 -30 May

The 8th version of the programme, UIADR, was offered during May 28-30, 2012. It attracted 18 participants from across the country. The

programme introduced the participants to various steps involved in conducting an applied development project and acquainted them with the Internet resources that may make a specific step easier. There were also lectures on data analysis. Classes were handled by J. Muraleedharan, U.S. Mishra and Sunil Mani.

Sunil Mani

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

Masters Degree in Applied Economics

A new post-graduate course on Economics, called Master’s Degree in Applied Economics has commenced in CDS in the academic year 2012-13. The degree is to be awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.



There were 212 applications from different parts of the country. However, only about 79 per cent of them appeared for the written test. About 82 percent of those who appeared for the written test belonged to general category of students; about 8 per cent hailed from OBC or SC category; and about 2 per cent of them belonged to ST category.

The written Entrance test was conducted at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram on 27th May 2012. The final selection of candidates for the programme was based on the score of the entrance test and the application of the norms for reservation of seats in higher educational institutions (27.5 per cent, 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively for OBC NCL, SC, ST and Physically Challenged candidates). 15 students are currently on the rolls.

M.Phil. General Lectures

(Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani)

Global Business and Local Knowledge: The Mechanisation of a Simple Product, by Prof. Kristine Bruland, Professor of Economic History,

University of Oslo, Norway on 2 February, 2012.

The Contribution of Pre-independence Indian Economists of our Understanding of the Indian Economy, by Prof. J. Krishnamurty, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, Delhi on 9 March, 2012.

The Struggle for Biomass and the Transformation of Forest Industry, by Prof. Steffan Laestadius, Research Unit on Industrial Dynamics, Department of Industrial Economics and Management, Royal Institute of Technology, (KTH) Stockholm, on 16 March, 2012.

State Capitalism in a Knowledge Economy, by Prof. Olav Wicken, Professor, University of Osla, Norway, on 12 April, 2012.

Innovation Strategy in the UK and the Economic Crisis, by Professor Keith Smith, Professor, Imperial College Science, Technology and Medicine, London and Head of Policy Analysis, Innovation Directorate, Department of Business, Innovation and Skills, UK on 4 June, 2012.

**Doctoral Programme:
Open Defense and Viva voce**

Four scholars defended their Ph. D theses and attended the viva voce in the months of April, May and June. Amarendra Das defended his thesis and attended the viva voce on 18.4.2012; Braja Bandhu Swain defended his thesis and attended the viva voce on 10.05.2012; Ranjan Kumar Dash defended his thesis and attended the viva voce on 1.6.2012 and G. Murugan defended his thesis and attended the viva voce on 26.6.2012. The abstract of their theses are given below:

Performance of Public and Private Mining Firms in India in Productivity, Environmental and Social Dimensions

Amarendra Das

This dissertation examines three research

questions in the context of increasing private participation in the Indian mining industry. The questions are: (i) are private sector mining firms more productive than public sector mining firms? (ii) do public sector mining firms comply with environmental regulations better than their private counterparts? and (iii) do public sector mining firms perform better in social compliance than the private mining firms?

Firm level data from 1988-89 to 2005-06 is used in this study. TFP levels of private mining firms are at least one and half times higher than that of public sector firms in metallic, non-metallic and coal sectors. In the petroleum sector, private sector firms outperformed the public sector firms in the initial years and latter on the productivity of public sector firms exceeded that of private firms in a few years.

Environmental performance of public and private mining firms is examined in the chromite mining industry. The analysis is based on four environmental indicators. They are overburden management, air pollution, the quality of mine drainage water after treatment and the quality of ground water. A multi-dimensional environmental defiance index is constructed to collapse the four dimensions into a single indicator for the purpose of comparison across ownership groups. The results show that there is no significant difference between the environmental performance of public and private mining firms. It is also found that both public and private mining firms have failed to comply with the environmental regulations.

Social compliance of mining firms in public sector is compared with that of private sector using the primary data collected from a survey of households that have surrendered their land for mining projects in Orissa. Majority of households are dissatisfied over the compensation paid by both public and private sector mining firms. The study did not find any

significant difference between the compensations provided by the public and private sector mining firms.

**Contract Farming in Indian Agriculture:
The Case of Gherkin and Rice Seed in
Andhra Pradesh**

Braja Bandhu Swain

The initiation of liberalised economic policies in the 1980s which got accentuated in 1990s did not leave the Indian agriculture unaffected. It has witnessed production crisis reflected in declining productivity and deceleration in output growth. In addition, farmers are increasingly being placed at the bottom of income ladder and there has been a large scale suicide by farmers. This is not to say that market-oriented reforms have not brought any benefits for agriculture in general, and farmers in particular. The fact that due to a low level of productivity compared to an international level, failure of traditional institutional mechanism, lack of basic infrastructure along with exploitative supply chain, agriculture is unable to realise its full potential. In addition, limited capacity of marginal and small farmers also keeps agricultural sector backward. In order to give a boost to agriculture, there is a need to bring a better institutional co-operation among the stakeholders (agro-processing firm, farmers, extension agencies, financial institutions and such others). In this regard, contract farming has recently been highlighted as a possible way to overcome, or at least reduce, the problems caused by market failures, and generate higher profits for farmers by linking them with market. However, there are apprehensions about the possible "unequal" relationships between the farmers and firm, and that may lead to the possible exploitation of the former by the latter in the form of controls over land, labour and other resources. Hence, a better understanding of the interactions between the contracting

parties and the driving forces shaping the contractual relationship is required to evaluate its development potential.

This thesis has examined the effectiveness of contract farming as a form of governance between the farmers and agro-processing firms by making detailed assessment of two high-value crops, namely, gherkins and rice seed. Farmers have been cultivating these two crops under contract in Andhra Pradesh since the last decade. A primary survey of 295 farmers (including both contract and non-contract) in two districts (Mehebnagar and Karimnagar) of Andhra Pradesh has been carried out. The research focused on following aspects - 1) factors that induce farmers' decision to participate in contract farming and the terms of contract between the farmers and the firm, 2) intensity of farmers' participation in contract farming, 3) farm productivity and farmer's efficiency under contract production, and 4) the impact of contract farming on income, employment and environment, and the problems faced by farmers and firm to deal with the contract.

In sum, contract farming cannot be seen as a panacea for all the problems afflicting the Indian agriculture whilst it has the potential to address certain issue that are being confronted by the Indian farmers. Though it generates higher income and employment, it is associated with the problems like degradation of soil quality, increase in inequality by prioritising large and better farmer, and degradation of traditional knowledge. There is need for a better institutional mechanism like involvement of local government in contract process, liberalisation of land lease market and promotion of farmers' organisation to make it more inclusive. Since contracts do not include sustainability of land quality and sustainable use of groundwater, government should take certain initiatives like promotion of drip irrigation and organic farming.

Stock Market Development and Economics Growth in India A Study in the Context of Financial Liberalisation

Ranjan Kumar Desh

This study examines the impact of the stock market development on economic growth in India by analysing the major channels of stock market, viz., liquidity, savings and capital mobilisation and efficient allocation of capital for the period 1980-2007. The study suggests that equity market has witnessed a significant improvement since the reform process began on the early 1990s in terms of various parameters such as size of the market, liquidity, transparency, stability, international integration and efficiency. Indian equity market is comparable to that in many developed countries. Volatility is marginally higher during post-liberalisation period. There are three break dates and all the break point are related to economic and political events. None of the break dates is related to stock market liberalisation events. Thus the Indian stock market has sufficiently developed and has a positive impact on savings, corporate financing and economic growth. There has been stable and long-run equilibrium relationship between savings rates and stock market development. There exists a long-run relation between stock market and economic growth.

Endowments, Institutions and Capabilities: An Application to Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural India

G. Murugan

The thesis provides a framework for analysing Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MOWASAHY) in development in the context of the institutional processes, in a synthesized framework of the 'entitlement approach' and 'capabilities approach' of Amartya Sen.

This study combined these together and elaborated it incorporating the specific role of institutions in the transformation of endowments to entitlements.

It incorporated the role of others and other commodities into the analysis, which was necessitated to analyse the particular set of commodities and its role particularly among children.

Sen in his theoretical realm puts forth *endowments as given to the individual*. Though this can encapsulate all that are available to the individual, for empirical applications and for a clear tracing of route to failures and achievements and also to bring more clarity endowments are further classified as 'Private and public' endowments. Private endowments are those that are available to the individual that can be exclusively made use of by her. Public endowments, on the other hand are resources available to him, through the public sphere; some of which the individual can make use at any locality or at any point of time.

We bring in specifically *dissemination/diffusion* in the context of education and technology, entitlements of *social relations* in the backdrop of institutions like religion, caste, class and other forms, *intra household relations* in gender and entitlements through *governance* in the context of political and economic public policies. The total entitlements, fuzziness in entitlements and extensions to individual's entitlements may be decided on the basis of the intersection of these sets of mapping processes. However, it is not a necessity that all these should interact. If the individual can attain his full entitlement even if some are non-existent or even if omitted then this could contribute further to his functionings achievements.

Moreover, the functionings equation also requires modification incorporating the influence of other individuals and commodities over and above the agency role. This complex process forms the basis of evaluation for the empirical part of the thesis. This forms the basis of the conceptual framework used for the empirical analysis in the thesis.

It attempted to measure the application of the above in the case of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene using Canonical Correlations, developed by Hotelling (1935, 1936). The data for the analysis

is drawn from 54th Round of NSSO (Rural) sample Survey.

The analysis suggests that water and sanitation has important influence on achieving basic capabilities of education, especially among the poorer group of people and in avoiding hunger and thirst. They are almost equally important in achieving privacy, shameless appearance before others, physical security, bodily integrity, personal hygiene, avoiding escapable morbidity, and lengthy living particularly among women. In order to ascertain the strength and robustness of our results tests of splitting the sample, as well as dropping of variables were carried out and the results are found to be robust. Having established the importance on basic functionings we have also analysed interstate differences. The analysis shows that specific attention is required in states of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Tripura for improvements in their functionings when compared to that of all India average.

The CDS MPhil: A TOUR

Certainty in Mathematics

"Wherein lies the peculiar certainty always ascribed to the sciences which are entirely, or almost entirely, deductive? Why are they called the Exact Sciences? Why are mathematical certainty, and the evidence of demonstration, common phrases to express the very highest degree of assurance attainable by reason? Why are mathematics by almost all philosophers.....characterised as systems of Necessary Truth?"

-John Stuart Mill.

(*A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive: Being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation*)

For centuries man has been struck by the power of mathematics in his endeavor to discover

irrefutable, timeless truths. He has known himself as less certain that the sun will rise the next day than that ‘two plus two is four’. It was the classical Greek philosophers who first realized and were awed by mathematical clarity and certainty. The Pythagoreans believed that “all things are numbers”, because the world itself is structured mathematically. Plato, famous for his motto: “God eternally geometrises”, echoed in his *Republic* (Book 7) the words of Socrates (engaged in a debate with Glaucon):

“That the knowledge at which geometry aims is knowledge of the eternal and not of aught perishing and transient.

“That, he [Glaucon] replied, may be readily allowed, and is true.

“Then, my noble friend, geometry will draw the soul towards truth, and create the spirit of philosophy.....”

Indeed, Euclidean geometry did draw the human soul towards truth, and Euclid’s proposition 47 in his *Elements* (Book 1), better known as ‘Pythagorean theorem’ (In a right-angled triangle, the square on the side opposite the right angle equals the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle), still stands, as it has stood for over 2,200 years; so do many of his other propositions, even though many scientific ideas of the ancient Greeks in, for example, astronomy have since been radically revised.

However Euclid’s 29th parallel, postulate had remained unproven as a theorem and the attempts by Janos Bolyai and Nicolai Lobachevsky to prove it by contradiction in the early 19th century led to the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry. Einstein’s use of non-Euclidean geometry as the mathematical foundation of his theory of relativity raised a lot of philosophical implications for the existence of plurality of geometries and caused the

first fall of mathematical certainty. One of the final blows came from Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle and the subsequent Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics.

True, mathematical certainty is a fallen flower now. But even when it was reigning in the sanctum sanctorum, there were unscrupulous attempts to raise riddles in mathematics taking unfair advantage of ignorance. Incredible and impossible results were hoisted off in the name of the power of mathematics. This dangerous trend had its origin with the self-styled *pundits* of a little learning also. Here is an example, often cited elsewhere:

There is nothing wrong in writing

$$(a.a - a.a) = (a^2 - a^2) \text{ for any finite } a.$$

Now, factoring out a on the LHS and using the identity $(a^2 - b^2) = (a - b)(a + b)$ on the RHS, this can be written as:

$$a(a - a) = (a - a)(a + a).$$

Dividing both the sides by $(a - a)$ gives

$$a = (a + a) = 2a, \text{ giving}$$

$$1 = 2!$$

Can you now tell me what is wrong with this ‘discovery’?

Here is another question:

$$\text{If } 2/2 = 1, \text{ and } 1/1 = 1, \text{ is } 0/0 = 1?$$

Vijayamohan Pillai N

CDS GETS NEW REGISTRAR

Shri. M.A.K. Haroon Rasheed has joined CDS as new Registrar in April, 2012. Earlier he had been working as Deputy Registrar at the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Akkulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

FACULTY'S INVOLVEMENT

Domestic Involvement

J. Devika made a presentation titled 'Intimacy and Communist Politics in Kerala in the 1940s' at the national workshop *The Nation Unbound: India in the 1940s* held at Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla during May 10-12, 2012. She was also discussant to the presentation by Sumanta Banerjee.

Sunil Mani presented a paper on 'An introduction to Industrial Statistics in India' at the *Statistics Day 2012* organised by National Sample Survey Organisation, Trivandrum, June 29, 2012.

Was invited to be a member of the Planning Group for developing training resources for Economics teachers by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi. He attended the first meeting of this group on June 30, at NCERT, New Delhi.

Global Involvement

Sunil Mani attended the second meeting of the Advisory Steering Committee at Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Cape Town, South Africa, April 2-3, 2012.

Attended and presented two papers on 'Rise to Industrial Leadership: Cases from India's Automotive industry' and 'Rise to Industrial

Leadership, Cases from India's Pharmaceutical Industry; at the international workshop on *Rise to Industrial Leadership*' The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA, April 11-12, 2012.

Presented a lecture on 'Foreign R&D centres in India, An Analysis of its Size, Structure and Implications', Globe Lecture Series, Department of Human Geography, Planning and International Development, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, April 25, 2012.

Presented a paper on 'Successive Changes in Industrial Leadership and Catch-Up by Latecomers, Case of India's IT Services Industry' at the International Workshop on *Successive Changes in Industrial Leadership and Catch-Up by Latecomers*, KITeS, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, June 8, 2012.

Achievement

Sunil Mani is invited to be a Visiting Research Professor at Bocconi University, Milan, Italy from October to December 2012. During this period he will be doing a series of papers with Professor Franco Malerba and will be teaching a course on 'Microeconomics of Technological Change' at the Master's level.

LIBRARY NEWS

K.N. RAJ LIBRARY NEWS

During the past quarter, the library membership (borrowing) increased by 10 and the membership (reference only) by 251. The library collection increased by 225 books, 38 working papers and 9 CD-ROMs. The library catalogue [OPAC] is available online at link, <http://cdslib.cds.ac.in:8080/opac/>

The India Time Series database of EPW can also be accessed from the CDS Network. CDS subscribes to the journal, *Review of Agrarian Studies* available in electronic (www.ras.org.in) and print versions. The library also holds data relating to Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) from 2000-01 to 2008-09.

The World Environment Day was celebrated at

CDS on 5th May 2012. Shri K. Jayakumar I.A.S, Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala was the chief guest. He appreciated the activities of the library and the special display of the latest books on Environment at the library from 4th to 9th May, 2012.

V. Sriram delivered a lecture on the topic 'Information Services using Web 2.0' at the seventeenth Refresher Course in Library Science organised by UGC Academic Staff College, University of Kerala on 17th May, 2012.

V. Sriram



STUDENTS SPEAK

Trade ! A state of trauma

Jammu and Kashmir has been lagging behind in reaping the benefits of globalisation as compared to other states in India. Historically, people in the state had trade relations with the neighbouring states and central Asia in the north and the British provinces in the south. They traded agricultural produce and manufactured goods.

The rulers of Kashmir gave much importance to building up trade routes. As a result, trade developed very well. The Jhelum valley road that connected Srinagar to Rawalpindi (Punjab) was an important route for trade activities. A lot of trading had taken place through this route. A lot of tourism had also taken place through this route. Food articles were the important items in the list of exports. Among the manufactured goods exported, handicrafts were famous. Kashmir became very famous in Europe and France in the nineteenth century for its export of silk, shawls and dry fruits.

After the partition of the country in 1947, there were trade restrictions across the line of control. There were blockades in the trade links and routes. The import and export of goods and services were badly affected. Not only trade but also communication was severely affected between Kashmir and other regions in the west and north.

A tunnel was built between Banihal and Qazigund on Banihal cart road in 1956. This gave much relief. However, the traffic in this route was often affected by avalanches and slides during winter and rainy seasons. Banihal pass remained the only passage connecting Srinagar to Jammu and other parts of world. As a result, economic activity in the state gradually declined. The problem was further aggravated by the internal conflicts.

At present, the state's economy is facing challenges of various issues such as overdependence on the Centre for funds, low development of the industrial sector and infrastructure and high cost of capital. There is need to revive the trade between India and Pakistan via historical routes in Jammu and Kashmir. This will have geographical advantage. This may also help to smoothen the relationship between the two countries. By promoting trade, the state's economic dependence on the centre may be reduced. Further, Banihal road is the best one that connects Kashmir valley with the rest of India. In fact, steps have already been taken to promote trade across the line of control via Uri-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes in October 2008.

Imran Khan
PhD Scholar

PUBLICATIONS

Book

Devika, J and Binitha V. Thampi. 2012. *New Lamps for Old? Gender Paradoxes of Political Decentralisation in Kerala*, New Delhi: Zubaan.

Articles

Chittedi, Krishna Reddy. 2012. 'Do Oil Price Matter for Indian Stock Markets?' *Journal of Applied Economics and Business Research* (JAEBR), Vol 2. No1.

Devika, J and Binitha V. Thampi. 2012. 'Beyond Feminine Public Altruism: Women Leaders in Kerala's Urban Bodies,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Review of Women's Studies, Vol - XLVII No. 17, April 28.

Mani, Sunil and M. Arun. 2012. 'Liberalisation of Technical Education in Kerala, Has Higher Enrolment led to a Larger Supply of Engineers?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVII, No: 21, 2012, pp.63-73.

Mani, Sunil. 2012. 'A Compendium on Indian

Telecommunications Industry', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVII, No: 23, pp. 36-38.

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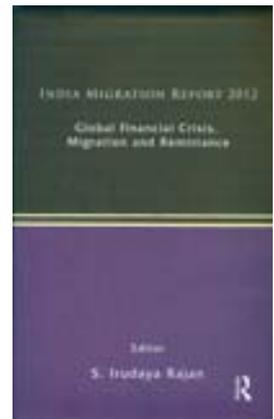
Students' Achievements

Krishna Reddy Chittedi was a reviewer for the Third World Finance Conference-2012. He reviewed six papers. The conference was held at Universidade Candido Mendes, Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during 2-4 July, 2012.

BOOK TALK

INDIA MIGRATION REPORT 2012**Global Financial Crisis, Migration and Remittance**

The volume discusses the economic and social impact of global financial crisis on India's international migration to the Gulf countries. It covers a wide range of issues relating to governance, emigration, remittance, return migration, re-integration, governance, the economic development in India, skill level of the Indian workers and the functioning of the local labour market. These issues are analysed not only in relation to India, but also other South Asian countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The analysis is based on large scale surveys, spot assessment, field visits and case studies.



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