



CHRONICLE

Quarterly Newsletter

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CHRONICLE

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FROM THE EDITOR

The activities that have taken place in CDS during the months of July to September are reported in this issue
C. Gasper

SEMINARS

**Urban Development and Poverty in India -
How Themes have Developed since
Liberalization**

Philip Amis

Former Director of the International Development
Department, University of Birmingham

12 July

**Land, Politics, Work and Home-Life in a City
Slum: Reconstructing History from Oral
Narratives**

J. Devika

Centre for Development Studies

19 July

This paper is a limited attempt at sketching the history of a prominent slum in the city of Thiruvananthapuram, using mainly the memories of residents collected as oral narratives. It stops at the mid-90s, when decentralization and women's self-help-groups began a new phase of social change. It focuses mainly on changing vicissitudes of land, politics, work and domestic life in this urban slum to reflect on the specific form of marginalization that the residents of this pocket of extreme disadvantage have suffered since its earliest days, in the mid-20th century, which is referred to as 'marginalization by abjection'. It also examines the usefulness of widely-used concepts such as 'political society' to make sense of politics there, and concludes by cautioning against the

perfunctory use of concepts such as political society and clientalism.

**Land, Politics, Work and Home-life at
Adimalathura: Towards a Local History**

J. Devika

Centre for Development Studies

26 July

This paper constructs a brief local history of the fishing hamlet of Adimalathura on the coast of Thiruvananthapuram district through the oral narratives collected from local residents and reading them alongside the secondary literature available on the twentieth century socio-economic and political transformation of the southern coast of Kerala in the 20th century. It stops at the mid-90s, when decentralization and women's self-help-groups began a new phase of social change. It focuses on the three vital aspects of land, politics, and work and domestic life in this small community, the history of which has been shaped not just by the post-independence developmental state but also by the systems of social governance put in place by the Catholic Church since the 16th century. The paper traces the shifts in these multiple governmentalities and the anti-capital mobilization among the fish workers through voluntary organisations and argues that the marginalization experienced by this extremely disadvantaged community may be

characterised as ‘marginalization by deprivation’, which is within the visibility of the state’s welfarist eye, but which, however, continues to persist and mutate.

Informality: Causes, Consequences and Policy Responses

Ravi Kanbur

Reserve Bank of India K.N.Raj National Fellow at
CDS & Professor of Economics, Cornell
University, USA.

13, August



Prof. Ravi Kanbur started his lecture with characterising the dualistic nature of developing economies. Further, he went on clarifying how the original idea of dualism that mainly talks about the co-existence of the subsistence economy or agriculture along with capitalist industrial sector, has been transformed and used almost synonymously in the discourse of dualism between formality and informality. However, the concept of informality is not confined only within the dualistic characterisation of the economy; rather, he argued, the idea of informality is extended and defined within the legal and regulatory framework as well and therefore

formal-informal characterisation of an entity is considered whether it comes outside or inside the purview of government regulation. Apart from legality, informality is also defined in a general sense, from the perspective of enterprise and from the perspective of social protection of the labour engaged in those activities also. Using the NSSO data, he showed that almost 97 percent of the sample enterprises do not fall under any regulatory framework and he coined the term ‘outsiders’. Further, he also showed that due to stringent regulation there are ‘evaders’ as well. In the context of policy response he emphasised mainly on two aspects, such as, deregulation and direct intervention by the state to enhance productivity of those informal enterprises that would impact on the poverty. However, he asserted that efficacy of productivity-enhancing policy framework is more than that of deregulation.

Anirban Kundu (PhD Scholar)

Delegation in Customs Union in Presence of Taste Diversity and Innovation

Sunandan Ghosh

Centre for Development Studies

26 July

This paper deals with the issue of delegation between potential member countries in the context of formation of a Customs Union (CU) under a vertically differentiated monopoly in a three country world. Under universal market coverage, CU formation can be sustained with both the member countries preferring CU over setting tariff unilaterally and non-cooperatively but differing in the choice of the member being delegated the tariff-setting power. But, if the size

of the country with smaller relative taste diversity is smaller, then no CU formation can be sustained as a unique NE where both will prefer to set tariffs unilaterally and non-cooperatively over delegating the tariff-setting power and form a CU.

**Changing Leadership in IT Services,
Emergence of India as the Current World
Leader in IT Services**

Sunil Mani

Centre for Development Studies

23 August

The paper analyses the changing leadership in Computer and Information Services (CIS).

Leadership is measured in terms of export shares. The leadership appears to have changed from United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany to Ireland and subsequently to India. India has been trying to maintain her leadership through improvements in technological capability and in that process has also become a base for MNCs to set up base. These MNCs have been increasing their innovative activities in India as revealed through increased patenting and domestic Indian enterprises has followed although very slowly in improving their technological capability. Two conclusions can be drawn. Leadership in CIS is basically a function of the availability of highly trained software engineers. But the sustainability of leadership depends whether the industry is domestically or foreign owned.

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

Inception Workshop

3 August

Co-ordinator: S. Irudaya Rajan

Centre for Development Studies (CDS) along with its local partner Centre for Socio- economic and Environmental Studies (CSES) conducted an 'Inception Workshop' of its new research

project '*Involuntary Resettlement: A cross country study on urban inequality and poverty*', at Cochin on 3rd August 2013.

This academic study funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada is being conducted in collaboration with the CDS and the International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES), Colombo. The study seeks to understand the links between poverty, inequality, and resettlement and will examine the impact that displacement and resettlement have had on marginalised and vulnerable communities. The study aims to generate concrete recommendations to enhance the capacity of local, national and international actors to effectively integrate the perspectives of the affected and the vulnerable in urban development programmes and policy making.



This 'Inception Workshop' brought together a cross section of policy makers, academics and practitioners from the government, the donor community, think tanks and civil society organisations working on issues of resettlement and discussed research methodology, shared experiences and formed partnerships.

The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. P K Michael Tharakan, Former Vice Chancellor, Kannur University and presided over by Ms. B. Bhadra, Deputy Mayor, Kochi Corporation. In his inaugural speech Dr. Tharakan noted that, in addition to development in positive as well as negative senses and natural disasters, the 'market' is playing a major role in the displacement of people in present days. Market forces can manipulate real estate prices and areas that are considered to be non-marketable but can suddenly be turned into hotspots for beautiful residential areas.

Dr. P K Raveendran, Former Director, IRTC, Shri K J Sohan, Chairman, Town Planning Standing Committee, Kochi Corporation, Ms. Mary Liya, Assistant Professor St Teresa's College, Ernakulam, Advocate M K Shaji, President of Parakkadavu Block Panchayat and Shri. M V Suresh Kumar, Special Tahasildar (Land Acquisition), Ernakulam presented their perspectives/views on Development Induced Displacement in Kerala.

Dr. Irudaya Rajan of CDS then spoke about the methodology, objectives and theoretical framework of the study. This was followed by Q & A session. Members from ICES, Colombo also participated in the workshop.

Vishnu Narendran

Workshop on Methods and Materials in International Migration

7 September

Co-ordinator: S. Irudaya Rajan



A workshop on Methods and Materials in International Migration was organised on 7th September, 2013 at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum. The Workshop was conducted by Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah. A detailed presentation was given by them on their recently authored Manual on "Methods and Materials in International Migration". The Manual is a documentation of the work done by the authors previously on the migration data rigorously collected through various rounds of Kerala Migration Survey conducted by the Centre for Development Studies in previous years.

The workshop was chaired by PR Devi Prasad, Economic Advisor at MOIA. The CEO of the India Centre for Migration commended the authors for bringing out such a detailed manual on International migration for the first time in the world. He said that this would be a guiding tool for new researchers in this field worldwide as well as for public officials by making their policy making process more efficient and targeted.

Comments were also invited from various eminent researchers and academicians associated with this field after the presentation. These included P. M. Kulkarni from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, R. B. Bhagat from the International Institute for Population Sciences, K. S. James from the Institute for Social and Economic Change, P.S. Nair from the University of Botswana, D. P. Singh from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and U. S. Mishra from the Centre for Development Studies.

Detailed discussions on various aspects of the Manual took place and the scholars stressed on the importance of this manual for future researchers in the field of International migration. Unlike internal migration, international migration is less frequently studied given the paucity of credible data. The Kerala Migration Survey data collected by the Centre for Development Studies is a large panel data of the first kind to provide insights into issues also related to International migration. Drafted in the UN Manual style, the scholars said that this Manual gives detailed methodology and for each method, illustrations are given as in UN Manual 6 to make understanding easy and making it replicable for several other countries as well. Apart from measurement and methodologies to clearly arrive at credible estimates for international migration, the Manual also addresses several social issues involving aging population, children and women who are left behind in migrant families and the impact of migration in their lives. Issues of student migration are also addressed in detail.

The discussions by these experts were followed by an address by the Chair person, P.R Devi Prasad who summed up the political and

practical applicability of policies made possible through such a manual, which for the first time gave state-level estimates of remittances. The workshop continued for 2 hours from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Workshop was also open to officials from the Census departments undergoing sessions on Census data at the Centre for Development Studies. The session concluded at 4:00 p.m. with a vote of thanks by Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan.

Anjana R.
MPhil 2012-14

Workshop on Regional Labour Migration Trends and Practices: Bangladesh, India and Nepal

(with the support of the Asia Foundation)

23-24 September



Migration is a political issue and is treated as such in South Asia. That reality makes movement of people across South Asia a very difficult process. It is this fact that led to the organisation of the workshop at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum on

23-24 September by the CDS and The Asia Foundation. Themes and sessions of the workshop were intertwined: Overview of Transnational Labour Migration in the context of migrants' rights; Labour Migration Trends and Patterns Bangladesh, India and Nepal, Regional and national policies addressing the rights of the migrants, Labour Migration and its links with human trafficking and Regional Collaboration and the way forward.

The tone and tenor of the inaugural session itself was to prompt the delegates from the three South Asian countries of Bangladesh, India and Nepal to look for ways at the policy level, politically and from the point of view of migrants themselves to go beyond the existing limitations for labour movements in South Asia. The need for a SAARC level framework to enable migration of workers move safely while enjoying all the rights and protection that the international covenants offer was emphasised. Exhaustive presentations of case studies from the South Asian countries, international, regional and local level legislations and possibilities of further advancement of migrant rights were discussed.

What was evident in the discussions was a situation that demanded an 'extraordinary' political will to frame and execute policies for 'ordinary' people who moved for economic, social, political and geopolitical reasons. This was the message of the workshop that effectively brought forth a network of policy makers, civil society organisations, academicians and some migrants themselves who strove hard to make things better for those who came after them.

Dr. Sreelekha Nair

Two week Training Programme for Census Officials of Kerala and Tamilnadu on 'Basic Demographic Methods'

Co-ordinator: S. Irudaya Rajan

2-13 September



This training programme is part of a capacity building initiative launched by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi. Centre for Development Studies was considered as the location for imparting such training for officials of southern states. In the first phase, fifteen officials each from the directorate of census operations of the state of Tamilnadu and Kerala were trained on use of basic demographic methods to explore information obtained in census. Experienced demographers and teachers like Prof. P.M. Kulkarni, JNU, New Delhi, Prof. R.B Bhagat, IIPS Mumbai, Prof. K.S. James ISEC, Bangalore, Prof. P.S. Nair, University of Botswana and Prof. D. Radha Devi served as resource persons and the feedback received were quite encouraging. An Innovative evaluation procedure was adopted with a pre and post assessment test of the participants which showed remarkable

improvement in their understanding of demographic concepts and measures. On completion of the programme, the former Registrar General and Census Commissioner Dr. M. Vijayan Unni delivered the valedictory address

and distributed the certificate to the participants. The programme was co-ordinated by Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan and Dr. U.S. Mishra.

U.S. Mishra

E V E N T S

Fourth Meeting of the Steering Committee of National Research Programme on Plantation Development

Co-ordinator: K.J. Joseph

31 July

Panel Discussion on Gulf Migration

Co-ordinator: S. Irudaya Rajan

27, August

The Panel Discussions on Gulf Migration held in CDS on 27th August 2013 based on the “Asian Expatriate Communities in the Arab Gulf States”, provided an insight into a myriad of research questions on Gulf Migration. The panel consisted of Dr. Irudaya Rajan and a team of Japanese researchers Dr. Koji Horinuki, Dr. Masaki Matsuo, Dr. Masako Ishii, Dr. Akiko Watanabe, Dr. Naomi Hosoda, Dr. Kyoko Matsukawa. The research interest was focused on Asian community as it forms an overwhelming ratio of migration workers in Gulf countries, while wide economic and cultural disparity persists due to national, racial and ethnic differences. The main theme of the research project was to explore the ‘Divides and Connections among Asian Migrant Workers in the Arabian Gulf’. The Research project based itself in the host country and tried to analyse the inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic



relations among different nationalities in migrant-dominant countries in the Gulf. The social relations among expatriate population was examined under four themes of *Immigration and other policies, Interaction between Nationals and Expatriates, Interaction among different Nationalities and Interaction among same Nationality Groups.*

The panel discussion started with Dr. Rajan’s presentation of the Gulf Migration scenario of Kerala. While highlighting the geographic and social dimensions of migration, he spoke of the increasing student migration. He pointed out the impact of depreciating rupee on the two classes of migrants - students and workers. While it was detrimental for the former, it resulted in windfall gains to the latter.

Dr. Masako Ishii discussed the role of “informal activities” in assisting the migrant domestic

workers in the Gulf States. In the light of increasing human right violations and bad working conditions, the role of informal organisations in helping the migrant domestic workers is vital. Weak negotiating power of the sending countries accentuates their misery. “Religious Conversion as Survival Strategies: Cases of Filipina Domestic Workers in Gulf Cities” was presented by Dr. Naomi Hosoda and Dr. Akiko Watanabe. Using four case studies the study brought out the personal transformation the migrants undergo in addition to the economic transformation. The personal transformation took the form of religious conversions into Islam and Christianity. The underlying rationale for such conversions was economic as well as social, i.e., to gain mobility in their jobs and to acquire acceptance and identity in the host country.

Dr. Koji Horinuki expounded on the lack of integration of the migrant population to the mainstream of the host society. He particularly emphasised on the prejudice to the migrant bachelors to the extent of banishing them to the outskirts of the city as well as the imposition of several other restrictions on them in public spaces such as prohibition of entry to malls during weekends. Dr. Masaki Matsuo’s study focused on the political economy aspect of migration. His hypothesis was that regime stability depended on the extent to which economic co-existence is possible provided there is non-overlapping of economic returns between nationals and migrants. His study is based on Kuwait and Baharain.

The wage differentials peak at different levels for the private and the public sectors with

nationals dominating the public sector labour force and earn higher wages; on the other hand, the migrants are engaged in low skilled and low income private sector labour force. The regime stability in Kuwait was attributed to majority (91.2%) of the nationals being employed in public sector; on the contrary, only 50% of the population of Baharain was employed in public sector leading to conflicts and regime instability. Dr. Kyoko Matsukawa discussed the community networks in Dubai with the help of his study on Goan Catholics there. As a cultural anthropologist, she is interested in how people maintain community networks and local identity while they are away from home. The presentation took the case of Goan Catholics to examine how they maintain their local identity in the Gulf. The Catholic Church was identified to be the centre of activities. She also pointed out that tiatr, the popular theatre of Goan Catholics often provoke a sense of being Goan among those living in Dubai.

The diversity in perspectives provided by the panelists was insightful and would provoke more research questions in the area of Gulf migration.

Anjali Rajan and Akhila Kumaran

Regional Consultation on the Implementation of STI Policy 2013

(Organised by CDS and Department of
Science & Technology, Govt. of India)

Co-ordinator: K.J.Joseph

31 August

Workshop on Gender Sensitisation

6 September

Lida Jacob, IAS (Retd.) Advisor to the Department of Gender & Child Protection gave a talk on ‘Understanding and responding to sexual harassment’ on 6th September, 2013. A documentary, ‘*Ab Khamoshi Kyon?*’ was also screened after the talk. This was organised by the CASH Committee in CDS.



FACULTY’S INVOLVEMENT

Faculty’s Global Involvement

- Sunil Mani presented a paper on ‘Changing Leadership in IT services, Emergence of India as a World Leader in Computer and Information Technology Services,’ and was also a panellist on ‘Lessons learnt from University- Public Research Institute linkages in Asia,’ at the *10thAsialics Conference*, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, September 20-21, 2013.
- Delivered a talk on ‘Growth of Foreign R&D Centres in India,’ at the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Tokyo, Japan on September 21, 2013.
- Presented a paper on ‘Policy Spree or Policy Paralysis, An Evaluation of India’s Efforts at Encouraging Innovations at the Firm Level’, at the *Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy*, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, USA, September 27, 2013-10-24

Faculty’s Domestic Involvement

- Vinoj Abraham, Member, Working Group

on ‘Employment and Social Security of Cashew Workers in India with Special Reference to Kerala’, commissioned by the Ministry of State for Labour and Employment, Government of India, 2013.

- Sunil Mani delivered a lecture on ‘Emerging strategies of Indian MNCs, Cases from India’s Automotive Industry,’ to a group of students and faculty from Saint Mary’s University of California, T.A. Pai Management Institute, Bangalore, July 10, 2013.
- Delivered an open seminar ‘Changing Leadership in IT services, Emergence of India as a World Leader in Computer and Information Technology Services’ at the Centre for Development Studies, August 23, 2013.
- Did a book review of ‘India’s Late, Late Industrial Revolution, Democratizing Entrepreneurship,’ by Sumit Majumdar, September 10, 2013.

LIBRARY NEWS

In the past quarter, the library membership (borrowing) increased by 56 and the membership (reference only) by 175. The library collection increased by 417 books (including LSG Archive resources), 15 working papers and 10 CD-ROMs.

CDS has been granted access to the IMF databases and digital resources for the next three years from July 2013. Access is through IP authentication, no 'sign in' is necessary to view/download the content. The data interface, which allows unified access to all databases, is located at <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>. The text documents are available at <http://www.elibrary.imf.org/>. Users can switch between data and text Interfaces at their convenience.

CDS has started subscribing to the World Bank eLibrary from August 2013. <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/> The World Bank eLibrary is the World Bank's subscription based collection of nearly 8,000 books, reports, journals and working papers including Development Outreach, World Bank Economic Review and World Bank Research Observer journal articles published since 1996, Development Economics (DEC) policy research working papers published since 1995, e-books and reports dating as far as the 1970 (in the case of the World Development Reports), and all new formal publications are available in the eLibrary. Access is through IP authentication and no 'sign in' is necessary to view/download the content.

The new batch of MA students was given an

orientation about how to use the library on 17th July, 2013. This included a power point presentation and live demonstration in their classroom, and visit to the library to meet the staff and to get familiarised with the library collection.

Two book reviews were held during the reporting period. Prof. Pulapre Balakrishnan reviewed the book, 'An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions' written by Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen on 2nd August, 2013. Prof. Sunil Mani reviewed the book, 'India's Late, Late Industrial Revolution: Democratizing Entrepreneurship' written by Sumit K. Majumdar on 10th September, 2013. Both reviews were well attended and lively.

A special display of works by and on Prof. Ronald Coase available in the library was arranged in the K. N. Raj Library at the Circulation Area from 4th - 7th September, 2013. Prof. Ronald H. Coase was the winner of the 1991 Nobel Prize in Economics.

V. Sriram was the Rapporteur-General for the National Seminar on New Information Technology Interfaces in Libraries and Information Centres (NITLIC) organized by Kerala Library Association held at KSSTM Seminar Hall, Thiruvananthapuram on 12th and 13th July, 2013.

V. Sriram

CAMPUS NEWS

The Day when Mahabali turned Bengali
Onam is synonymous with Kerala and its culture. It is the most popular festival in this

part of the country. The entire state turns into the festive spirit. This year, Onam celebrations were held on the 5th September. Coincidentally Teachers' Day is also celebrated on this day. What would be the better way to celebrate the occasion than by giving our teachers a break from classes! The usually intellectual corridors of CDS buzzed with festive activities as the CDS community got together to celebrate the return of Mahabali.

The morning began with the M.Phil and Ph.D students putting their creative skills to good use in creating intricate 'pookalam' displays



at the Dining Room and the entrance of the Library. Everyone turned up in the fashionable best. The ladies adored elegant traditional Kerala sarees and the gentlemen matched them by wearing the traditional 'mundu'. Many of us were wearing it for the first (and possibly the last!) time in our life.

Could there be Onam without the gastronomical treats in the form of the



'Onasadya'! The 'Onasadya' was served at the dining room at 12.30 p.m. The 'Onasadya' was highly enjoyable with the delectable dishes including the 'payasam' that undoubtedly turned out to be the favourite dish of everybody.

The festivities continued in the afternoon with the community gathering in the auditorium for a small presentation on Kerala culture and staging of the story of Onam by the first year MA students. The programme began with the traditional lighting of the lamp by the Director and the cultural secretaries. This was followed by singing the evergreen 'Thittitara' song by the students. The enthusiastic singing was followed by a graceful 'Thiruvathira' presentation by the ladies of the Ph.D and MA programmes. Of course, no Onam could be complete without the presence of the King Mahabali. Infact those who were eagerly expecting His visit were not disappointed as our very own 'Bengali' Mahabali (Sourish Dutta) made his way through the crowd and greeted the audience. The Onam skit for this year was perhaps unconventional in presentation at CDS with the Hindi dialogues,



Bollywood music and the display of the hidden talents by our very impressive artists like Kuldeep Changia. The performance was appreciated by all those who were present. After the cultural programme, prizes were distributed by the Director to the winners of various sports competitions held in view of the Onam celebrations.

The fun and frolic continued until the evening. Members of the CDS community participated

in many games competitions like the 'lemon and spoon' race and 'breaking of the pot'. The most enjoyable one among them was the 'musical chairs' in which many of the staff members participated. It was the most enjoyable day at CDS. At the end of the celebrations the CDS community dispersed for the Onam break.

Vinith Kurian,
MA 1st year.

STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT

Sanjaya Kumar Malik presented a paper titled 'Technological Change in Indian Textile Machinery' at the *10th ASIALICS Conference* held at Tokyo, Japan during 20-21, September 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Devika, J. 2013. *Womanwriting = Manreading?*, Zubaan-Penguin Books, New Delhi.

Articles

Abraham, Vinoj. 2013. 'Missing Labour of Consistent Defeminisation?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3rd August, Vol. XLVIII, No. 31.

Chapter(s) in books

Joseph, K.J, Lakhwinder Singh and Vinoj Abraham. 2014. 'Dealing with the Innovation-Inequality Conundrum: The Indian Experience' in edited volume by Maria Clara Couto Soares; Mario Scerri and Rasigan Maharajh titled,

Inequality and Development Challenges In BRICS, Routledge, New Delhi and Routledge UK.

Working Papers

Abraham, Vinoj. 2013. 'Missing Labour Force or De-feminization of Labour Force in India?' Centre for Development Studies, August, *Working Paper No. 452*.

Mani, Sunil. 2013. 'Changing Leadership in Computer and Information Services, Emergence of India as the Current World Leader in Computer and Information Services' Centre for Development Studies, August, *Working Paper No. 453*.

P O L I C Y P O I N T E R S

Missing Labour Force or 'De-feminization' of Labour Force in India?

(CDS Working Paper No. 452, 2013)

Reported as 'Missing labour force in India' the recent fluctuations in the labour participation are probably due to the short-term shifts in activities of women responding to favourable economic conditions. Such fluctuations need to be placed in the context of structural change in labour participation wherein the share of women in labour force as well as labour participation rate of women had been declining for the last quarter of a century; while women had been increasingly confined to unpaid household domestic activities with improvement in economic well being of the household.

Apparently, the gendered division of household labour, stigma attached to paid labour and status production has precipitated withdrawal from paid work as a strategy to reduce the double burden of women. Upward social mobility in the Indian patriarchal society in the wake of growing incomes is probably symbolized by women's withdrawal from paid labour.

Female participation in school education has increased substantially, yet women's withdrawal from the labour market is positively associated with levels of education. This may indicate that patriarchal norms are probably modernized, internalized and mediated through women themselves. It also signals discouraged worker effect probably attributable to gender discrimination in the labour market and gendered progression in education. Even under such adverse conditions employment growth of women is not stagnant.

Those who do enter and remain in the labour market are women from the most vulnerable households, as marginalized informal paid labour, thus feminizing the most precarious forms of labour in the country.

Vinoj Abraham

Changing Leadership in Computer and Information Services, Emergence of India as the Current World Leader in Computer and Information Services

(CDS Working Paper No. 453, 2013)

The paper analyses the changing leadership in Computer and Information Services (CIS). Leadership is measured in terms of export shares. The leadership appears to have changed from United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany to Ireland and subsequently to India.

India has been trying to maintain her leadership through improvements in technological capability and in that process has also become a base for MNCs to set up software development centres.

These MNCs have been increasing their innovative activities in India as revealed through increased patenting and domestic Indian enterprises have followed although very slowly in improving their technological capability. Two conclusions can be drawn. Leadership in CIS is basically a function of the availability of highly trained software engineers. But the sustainability of leadership depends on whether the industry is domestically or foreign owned.

Sunil Mani



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