



CHRONICLE 28

Quarterly

Newsletter

2011

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F R O M T H E D I R E C T O R

I am pleased to be able to place before you 'CDS Chronicle Number 28' related to activities during October-December 2011.

Pulapre Balakrishnan

S E M I N A R S

Mujibur Rehman

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Making Sense of Missing Ambedkar among the Indian Muslims

7 October

Hrushikesh Mallick

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Contrasting the Determinants of Service Exports with Goods Exports

14 October

Jyotirmoy Sircar

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Employment Diversification in Ecologically Fragile Regions: The Case of Sundarbans in West Bengal

28 October

D. Narayana and S. Irudaya Rajan

Centre for Development Studies,
Thiruvananthapuram
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RSBY Benefit Package: Covered and Uncovered in Kerala

1 December

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Can Female Reservation Effect Economic Outcomes? Evidence from Rural India

5 December

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

International Workshop on Foreign R&D Centres in China and India

28 November

Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani

Collaborating with Tsinghua University, Beijing, Centre for Development Studies organised this workshop at the Centre on 28th November, 2011. It discussed the final results of IDRC sponsored project on 'Globalisation of Innovation: Its

Manifestation, Determinants and Implications for the Emerging Economies of China and India'. Researchers from China and India participated. Professors Sunil Mani, Rakesh Basant, Zheng Liang, Junjun Hou, N.S. Siddharthan and Prasada Reddy were some of the participants. The following were the main conclusions drawn at the workshop:

The number of foreign R&D centres had significantly increased in India and China in recent years. They exported about 10 per cent of their R&D services. Most of these centres were either subsidiaries or branches of US-based MNCs. They were active particularly in the ICT sector. The availability of large number of high quality scientists and engineers in these countries had encouraged many US-based MNCs to have their subsidiaries or branches in these countries. Most of these R&D centres did only the labour-intensive part of their research projects in these countries and took the whole project back to US for completion. After completion, they obtained US patents for their innovations and sold them in the global market. In other words, a reverse innovation had taken place. Neither the local economy as a whole nor any local institution in particular had benefited much in terms of direct technological support or spillover effect. India and China were also blamed for not having explicit policy to promote FDI in R&D.

Sunil Mani
(Faculty)

Workshop to Design Provider Payment Mechanism - Overview

4 - 5 November

Co-ordinator: D. Narayana

In collaboration with the National Rural Health Mission, Centre for Development Studies organised this workshop at the Centre on 4th & 5th November, 2011. It was sponsored by the Joint Learning Network and the World Bank. Forty participants

attended. They were from the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), CHIAK-RSBY, Thiruvananthapuram, the Directorate of Health Services (DHS), the Department of Community Medicine, Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, the Department of Economics, Government College, Kasaragod and some Insurance Companies. Some of the participants were from the Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust, Bangalore and Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad. Dr. Jack Langenbrunner, Lead Health Economist, Dr. Somil Nagpal, Health Specialist, World Bank and Dr. D. Narayana were the main resource persons.

The workshop discussed the evolution of various health insurance schemes, the provider payment methods and the publicly funded health insurance schemes in India, costing and all-payer rate setting, the provider payment options and building blocks to case-mix and capitation mechanism. The participants were given exercises to work on a payment mechanism suitable to Kerala, their preferred models which included capitation with risk arrangements for the third party administrators (TPAs) and insurers, case payment and strict admission standards for hospital care. They also worked on the costing of health services. The approach to be adopted in the study of government health insurance schemes in India was also discussed.

D. Narayana
(Faculty)

Discussion on Fourth State Finance Commission Report

17 November

Co-ordinator: K.N. Harilal

On 17th November, the Research Unit on Local Self Government, Centre for Development

Studies (CDS-RULSG) organised a discussion on the devolution formula recommended by the Fourth State Finance Commission (FSFC) in Kerala. Professor D. Narayana presented the theme paper.

According to the paper, assigning weight on the basis of population will lead to 'iniquitous' distribution of Plan funds among the local bodies; the use of deprivation index may also be biased; giving ten per cent weight to tax efforts is not prudent on several counts; and hence there is need for change in the FSFC formula.

Professor M.A. Oommen is of the view that the theme paper has failed to take into account the perspective of fiscal federalism informed in the FSFC report; population (normalised by per capita income) must be treated as a dependable variable while working out entitlements; and incentivising tax efforts can lead to improve the resource base of local bodies. He agrees that the work of the FSFC is constrained by poor availability of data. C. P. John, Member, State Planning Board considers the deprivation index of FSFC as well formulated because the fiscally weak local bodies get more attention.

K.N. Harilal
(Faculty)

**Seminar on Aspiring for Women's Full
Citizenship in Kerala:
The Kudumbashree Mission**

21 December

Co-ordinator: J. Devika

This seminar was jointly organised by the Research Unit on Local Self-Government, CDS and the Kudumbashree Mission, Kerala at CDS on 21st December, 2011. This meeting sought to initiate closer interaction and dialogue among



the members of Kudumbashree Mission and the leading scholars on women's studies and the community engaged in gender focused research and activism.

At present, the Kudumbashree is much more than a poverty alleviation programme. It touches the lives of lakhs of women in diverse ways. Nevertheless, its members are faced with many institutional, political and cultural hurdles in their struggle to expand their life choices. Hence there is need to broaden the ambit of discussion.

The meeting had four sessions focusing on women's political participation, livelihood initiatives, presence and interventions in local governance and their agency in the family. In each session, besides a presentation, several women spoke about their experience of self-transformation and the successes, the failures and the hurdles in their bid for public life. Many scholars on women's studies from India and abroad attended the meeting. Honourable M. K. Muneer, Minister for Social Welfare and Panchayats spoke at the concluding session. In that session, a number of scholars raised several issues, proposed solutions and requested the government to extend more and continued support to the Kudumbashree Mission.

J. Devika
(Faculty)

Research Unit on International Migration

The Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre is headed by Professor S. Irudaya



Rajan. The Unit has received financial support to the tune of ₹146.75 lakh from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India during the period 2006-11. The Unit has undertaken a series of research studies and capacity building activities on international migration during this period. Impressed with the activities of the Unit, the Ministry has consented to continue its financial support to the Unit during the period 2011-16. The financial support will be to the tune of ₹317.80 lakh.

Soman Nair,
The Registrar, CDS.

T R A I N I N G P R O G R A M M E S

Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics

28 November - 2 December

Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani

The programme is now in its fifth year. This is the thoroughly revised programme over the previous one conducted last year. Understanding the work load of the college lecturers and their inability to get freed from their teaching duties for a longer period of time, the present programme is modified for a period of 10 working days. Ten lecturers have participated in the programme. Nine of them are affiliated to the universities in and outside Kerala; and the remaining one is a graduate teacher in a Secondary School in Kerala. There have been 10 lectures each in Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Statistics/

Econometrics and Selected Issues in Indian Economy. In addition, there have been two lectures on the use of Internet resources in teaching and research. On the day of commencement of the programme, the participants have been fortunate to attend an international workshop on 'Foreign R&D Centres in China and India' at the Centre. This has been acclaimed as a good exposure to learn the art of research as well as presentation in a subject like innovation. The participants have also had a chance to acquaint themselves with a large number of recent textbooks on Economic theory and Econometrics and research papers on Indian Economy. All resource persons except one are from the Centre; and that one is Professor M. H. Suryanarayana hailing from the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai.

Sunil Mani
(Faculty)

CDS MPHIL: A TOUR

Course 403: Aspects of the Colonial Indian Economy, 1757-1947

This course provides the student of economics with a comprehensive overview of the major debates and issues in the economic and demographic history of India under colonial administration, while encouraging students to view history as a social scientist's irreplaceable 'laboratory'—which allows for the identification of irregularities, validation or refutation of theories. It aims to inculcate an understanding and appreciation of the essential complementarities between deductive reasoning (as used in mathematics and economic theory) and inductive reasoning (as used in history and other social sciences).

First, this course presents the students with a broader framework from global economic history, in particular the divergence/convergence debates and discusses various schools of thought on the subject. Within this context, we begin considering the South Asian economy/ies under Mughal rule and move on to analysing specific aspects of Indian economic history, including the debates on the commercialisation of agriculture and de-industrialisation in colonial India. The course then presents the students with newer developments in South Asian economic history, including institutional change under colonial rule as well as considering gender, people and space within South Asian economic history.

Aparna Nair
(Faculty)

FACULTY'S INVOLVEMENT

Faculty's Domestic Involvement

- **Sunil Mani** presented a paper entitled as 'Has China and India Become More Innovative since the onset of Reforms in the Two Countries?' and chaired a session at the UGC Sponsored conference on *Sixty years of Sino-Indian Interactions: Comprehending the Multifarious Dimensions of Interrelationship*, at the Department of Political Science, Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur on 13th December, 2011.
- **K.J. Joseph** made a presentation on 'Addressing New Issues in Plantation sector in the *Seminar on Enhancing Competitiveness of Agriculture to meet the challenges of WTO and other PTAs* at the WTO Cell, Government of Kerala and Agricultural Market Intelligence Cell, KAU during 25th to 26th November, 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled as 'Plantation Sector: Towards Redefining its Role and Locating New Challenges, in the *Seminar on Kerala's Economic Development – Positives, Challenges and Prospects*, at the Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India, Thiruvana-nthapuram on 23rd December, 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled as 'Issues of Inclusion and Exclusion: Evidence from Plantation Agriculture' in the *Seminar on Issues in Kerala's Development*, at Malankara Social Service Society, Thiruvananthapuram on 31st December, 2011.
- Was granted Visiting Professorship in the Panjabi University, Patiala from January 2012.

- Served as a member of the Working group on India's Manufactured Exports, constituted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, New Delhi.
- **Aparna Nair** was granted Post-Doctoral Fellowship for the year 2012 by Kerala Council for Historical Research, Thiruvananthapuram.
- **C. Gasper** served as a member of the *National Review Mission* that reviewed the functioning of the Nutritious Midday Meal Programme in Primary Schools in Kerala during 14th to 22nd November, 2011. The report was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, MHRD, New Delhi.

Faculty's Global Involvement

- **Sunil Mani** presented two lectures, 'Creating National Champions, The Indian Experience' and 'Diffusion of Innovation Surveys across Asia', at the training programme on *Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy in an Emerging Country Context*, organised by the United Nations University-MERIT and Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia, Putra Jaya on 31st October to 4th November, 2011.
- Participated and made a presentation on Innovation Surveys in the first meeting of the International Advisory Steering Committee of the Centre for Science Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Science Research Council, Republic of South Africa, at CeSTII, Cape Town during 9-11, November, 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled as 'The Mobile Communications Services Industry In India: Has it led to India Becoming A Manufacturing Hub For Telecommunication Equipment?', at the 9th *International Globelics Conference*, Buenos Aires Argentina during 15th to 17th November, 2011.
- **K.J. Joseph** presented a paper entitled as 'Electronics Sector: Recent Trends and Challenges facing Emerging Sub-national Regions' in the seminar on *State Policy and Industrial Transformation at the sub-national level* in the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore on 7th October 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled as 'Hastening catching up by harnessing ICT: Are We Missing the New Avenues?' in the 2011-12 *Inter-sessional Panel of the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development* in Manila, Philippines during 13th to 15th December 2011.
- Chaired and discussed the plenary session 'Productive Specialisation and Development: Reaching a Sustainable Path in Developing Countries', and presented a paper 'Global Innovation Networks or Global Innovation Traps? A Study of University Industry Interaction in India's ICT Sector' (jointly with Vinoj Abraham) at the 9th *International Globelics Conference*, Buenos Aires, Argentina during 15th to 17th November, 2011.

STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

Bibhunandini Das attended and presented a paper entitled as 'Dissemination of Knowledge in Agriculture: Where Does Old ICTs Stand in Disseminating Knowledge among Farmers?' in the GLOBELICS conference held in Buenos Aries, Argentina during 15th to 17th November, 2011.

According to the paper, old ICTs play a significant role in disseminating knowledge in Indian agriculture. The agricultural knowledge can be categorised into two: (a) Knowledge on cultivation relating to knowledge on farm technology, farm management, harvesting or marketing and others; and (b) Knowledge on allied activities relating to activities of animal husbandry and fishery. All ICT indicators disseminate agricultural knowledge in the form of farm technology and farm management. The ICT indicator, viz., newspaper contributes significantly in disseminating knowledge on harvesting or marketing. Factors such as the demonstration effect, the economic status of the household, the type of the household, the formal training of the farmer and the household's size have positive impact on choosing ICTs as a source of agricultural knowledge.

Sanjaya Kumar Malik attended and presented a paper entitled as 'Conditional Technology Spillovers from Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industries' in the GLOBELICS conference held in Buenos Aries, Argentina during 15th to 17th November, 2011.

His paper won for him the ninth GLOBELICS International Conference-2011 Ph.D AWARD. Our congratulations to Sanjaya. The substance of the paper is as follows: Technology content of domestic firms varies widely across industries.

Further the structure of foreign ownership differs from one affiliate to the other. These two aspects determine the technology spillovers from FDI to domestic firms.

Hence the firms in high technology industries benefit more from technology spillovers compared to others. The minority-owned foreign firms are more prone to technology spillovers than majority-owned foreign firms. The paper is based on panel data of Indian manufacturing firms.

Deepak Singhania made a virtual presentation of a paper on 'Sharing the Responsibility of the Elderly: The Case of India,' at The *International Conference on Aging and Society, 2011*, held at the University of California, Berkeley on 8th and 9th November 2011.

He is thankful to ICSSR for approving the travel fellowship. However, he could not make use of it.

The paper discusses the widening of old age cohort in Indian population pyramid. With declining rate of fertility and increasing life expectancy at the age of retirement, the demands from the old age cohort for various elderly needs are rising and are likely to continue. The working age-group, the government, and the voluntary organisations should try to provide for these demands. However, neither of these entities has proven adequate. It is not just a moral responsibility of the off-springs in particular, or a welfare obligation of the society at large, to cater to the elderly needs, but also it is the right of old age people considering their contributions to the society.

LIBRARY / CAMPUS NEWS

K.N. RAJ LIBRARY NEWS

During the months of October, November and December in 2011, the library extended memberships to 9 external/internal candidates and reference memberships to 202 candidates. 270 books, 46 working papers and 9 CDs were added to the collection of the library.

Library Blog received 6811 visits; out of which 4771 visits were from India and the remaining was from other countries. As part of streamlining the Online Information Services, the alerts on Journal Contents were migrated to the Blog. This had led to reduce the load on email and computer networks. All are requested to make use of the blog and provide constant feedback.

The students doing the third semester of MLISC at the Department of Library and Information Science, Kannur University visited the library on 18th November 2011. They were given orientation on the services of the library with the help of power point presentation and live demonstration. Besides, the library staff had a discussion with them.

The participants of the Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE) conducted at the Centre during 28th November to 9th December 2011 were given a briefing about the collection and the services of the library on the second day of the programme. This included a power point presentation and live demonstration and visit to the library to familiarise the library collection and services.

To coincide with the lecture of Professor Martin Fransman at the Centre, the library made an arrangement for a special display of its collection of his books from 5th to 16th December 2011.

The reorganisation of the library is progressing. Fixing of grills in the Old Tower 1st Floor / Old Circulation Area is complete. The civil works

maintenance of the viewing floor of the Old Tower is also complete.

Sri. V. K. Anilkumar retired from the service on 30th November, 2011. He joined in 1984 as Professional Assistant and retired as Information and Documentation Officer. He was innovative, hardworking and carried out his duties meticulously. We wish him all the best.

V. Sriram

CAMPUS NEWS**Discussion on Challenges for the 12th Five-Year Plan**

The Planning Commission of India, set up in March 1950 aims to promote economic development in the country by utilising the resources of the country efficiently. It formulates plans, assesses the resources of the country and initiates measures to efficient utilisation of resources. It formulates development strategy in the form of five-year plans. So far, 10 five-year plans have been completed. The eleventh Plan is going to be completed. The twelfth five-year plan is under formulation. The Planning Commission has recently released the draft of the 12th five-year plan for the period 2012-17. The approach paper of the 12th five-year plan is titled as 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth'. It expresses firm commitment to include all sections of the population in the growth process.

In order to have a better understanding of the policy provisions made in the 12th five-year plan and to assess the achievement of the earlier five-year plans, the 'Discussion Forum' at the Centre has organised Group Discussions on 3rd and 17th October, 2011. The macroeconomic performance at the aggregate level has been the central theme of the discussion on 3rd October. The performance of the three broad economic sectors - agriculture, industry and service

– has been argued on the 17th October. Some of the issues emerged in the discussions are given below.

Though GDP has grown quite rapidly in recent years, the employment has not grown as fast as the growth of GDP. Food inflation persists. The performance of the agriculture sector is poor. The Plan Document looks like a list of expenditure and salesman's targets. It has to be restructured a little more logically. It must provide a discussion on the mechanism through which plan targets are set and resources are allocated to achieve them. It fails to spell out the policy for the unorganised manufacturing sector that has very large share

in employment generation.

Though the title of the document speaks of 'sustainability', it has not been pursued seriously in the document. Further, the economic divide in India is multifarious. Hence, in order to achieve the objective of 'inclusive growth', a detailed analysis has to be undertaken to estimate the existing gap between the genders, the rural and urban areas, social groups, formal and informal sectors, agriculture and non-agriculture and like that; and appropriate policies are to be formulated to address such gaps.

Vachaspati Shukla
(PhD Scholar)

STUDENTS SPEAK

India's Unaccounted Poor: Street Children and Families in India

The issue of setting up a benchmark for defining poverty line in India in the current scenario has been hotly debated in the media, academia and policy circles in recent years. Not many are willing to accept the definition of poverty line as ₹32 and ₹26 in terms of per capita consumption in the urban and the rural areas respectively. This new measure definitely keeps millions of actually poor in India above the poverty line. One does not understand the reasons for the Planning Commission to accept such a low benchmark in defining poverty. Perhaps many politicians as well as policy makers with vested interests may be pleased with that. For now it is convenient for the politicians to claim that poverty has come down in India because of the policy measures undertaken by the

government. The present ruling party can claim that the government is pro-poor. The policy makers can take credit in reducing poverty by arguing that their policy suggestions have resulted in high economic growth and at the same time have led to reduction in poverty.

However, the reality of poverty in India can be better understood just by reading the recent report on 'street children in India'. It should be highlighted that the population of the street children, the homeless street families and the beggars is on the rise in major cities in India. A large number of the street children are stunted and unhealthy. Many street children and even many adults are extremely vulnerable to diseases. They are normally found on the pavements. Some of them live in public parks, railway stations and bus stations. Some of them can be located even at the waste dumps and the traffic

junctions. Yet they have not caught the attention of politicians or policy makers.

The recent estimates show that the population of street children is more than half a lakh in Delhi. The street children learn to live by their wits on the street. They find food or get money by working or begging. Sometimes they have to fight for whatever they need. As they grow old, some of them enter the labour market as child labourers. Some of them do the work of waste pickers. The situation is much worse for the girl children. Some of them get engaged in street-based sex work.

The life of many homeless adults is brutalised; and they live at the subsistence level. Some of them are engaged in begging. They are vulnerable to poverty, hunger and destitution. Yet not many pro-poor schemes really address them. Not much benefit do they derive from the implementation of policies in the social sectors such as health, education, sanitation and housing. They are yet to be brought into the purview of inclusive development strategy.

The presence of a large number of such people throughout the country is an indication that poverty is still widely prevalent in India and is a serious one irrespective of the definitions attributed to poverty line.

Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi
(PhD Scholar)

A Tour to Munnar

The students in CDS have undertaken a picnic to Munnar at 9.30 pm on 28th October, 2011. Munnar, a hill station on the Western Ghats is

situated in Idukki district in Kerala. Its natural beauty attracts a large number of visitors from different parts of the India and abroad. The overnight travel to Munnar has been very interesting with lots of fun in the bus. We have been dancing and singing songs in many languages and have made everybody happy.

The bus reached the foothill of Munnar at the dawn of 29th October. The speed of the bus was reduced while moving up the mountain. The road was narrow and there were many curves. Greenery on both sides of the road was fascinating. There were large tea gardens. The peaks of the mountains seemed to be touching the sky. The reflection of red rays of the rising sun behind the mountains on the cloud capped mountains gave a panoramic view. We personally enjoyed the beauty of the nature. However, not much could be collected for our reflection in future with the help of our mobile phones and digital cameras. At 10 am, we reached a hotel for the stay. It was far away from Munnar city. The road to the hotel was narrow and was not good for bus travel.

On the first day of our stay there, we visited many places in a hired jeep. The sights of waterfalls, dam and hilltops were very nice. Travelling by jeep in the rain was a memorable experience. We were so excited that even the rains could not prevent us from recording the beauty of the nature in our cameras.

On the second day we visited a tea garden and a spice garden. They were very good. We had a very memorable and knowledgeable experience in the spice garden. Many of us



got to see spice plants which we had not seen earlier. We left for CDS in the evening and reached CDS next day early morning. We all are very thankful to Sanjaya (the Cultural

Secretary) for organising such a wonderful tour for three days.

Vachaspati Shukla (PhD Scholar)

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

Chittedi, Krishna Reddy. 2011. 'Dynamic Relationship between Exchange Rate and Stock Prices: Empirical Evidence from India,' *Journal of Applied Research in Finance*, Volume III, Issue 2(6), Winter.

Singh, Jatinder and Chittedi, Krishna Reddy. 2011. 'Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India: Pre and Post Liberalisation Scenario,' *The IUP Journal of Managerial Economics*, Vol. IX, No. 3.

Mani, Sunil. 2011. 'National Manufacturing Policy: Making India a Powerhouse,' *Economic*

and Political Weekly, Vol. XLVI, No: 53, December 31, pp. 16-19.

Nair, Aparna. 2011. 'Confronting the Stigma of Epilepsy', (With S.V. Thomas), *Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology*, July-September 2011, Vol. 14, Issue 3.

Other Publications

Beena V.S. and Syam Prasad. 2011. "Ennayum Vilayum" (Oil and Prices) Appeared in Mathrubhumi Newspaper Editorial, December 21.

Mani, Sunil. 2011. 'Tryst with Technology' Review of the book, *Reinventing India* by Raghunath Mashelkar, *The Hindu*, 8 November, 2011.

BOOK TALK

Dreaming Mobility and Buying Vulnerability: Overseas Recruitment Practices in India

By S. Irudaya Rajan, V. J. Varghese and S. Jayakumar

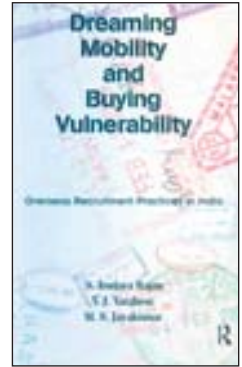
India is one of the leading manpower exporting countries in the world today. Currently more than 11 million Indians are working in different parts of the globe. It is a significant number in absolute terms as compared to other countries, though migrants constitute just one percent of Indian population. Every country has responsibility to protect all its citizens including the migrants from the evils of exploitation and discrimination and ensure that their living conditions are decent. With adoption of socialistic pattern of society, India has greater responsibility towards all its citizens including the migrants. Yet another reason why India has to take care of its migrants is that their contribution to the country in terms of remittances has increased to US\$ 37.00 billion in 2009 from US\$ 0.01 billion in 1970 or US\$ 2.75 billion in 1980.

Migration is seen as a process that generates positive human development by improving the lives of millions of poor and low-skilled people particularly in the sending countries. But, in reality it is not free from contradictions and complications. The poorest and the low-skilled migrants face the largest number of barriers to migrate. They are in the form of legal, financial and social blockades. The process of overseas recruitment practices has become increasingly complicated; it involves corruption and exploitation on an enormous scale. The administrative apparatus itself has accentuated corruption as a result of the nexus formed between erring government officials and the recruiting

agencies. This has led to increasing exploitation of the poor and their consequent suffering.

Labour migration from India is primarily a privately organised affair with the involvement of informal social networks and formal private recruiting agents. About 80 per cent of the overseas labour recruitment is arranged by friends and relatives of the emigrants. Government agencies do not have a significant role to play in this process. The foreign employers and the private recruiting agents control about 7 per cent and about 14 per cent of the overseas labour recruitment respectively. Only a little more than one-third of the private recruiting agents is registered, although 75 per cent of them have established offices. The unskilled and semi-skilled workers have more problems with the Private recruitment agents.

Though there are a lot of literature available on migration, it is this book that reveals for the first time problems in the recruitment for overseas' employment particularly in the gulf countries. It, then emphasises the need for an efficient institution of emigration governance. This is very essential for protecting the most vulnerable sections of workers leaving India for overseas employment. The book also outlines the fundamental principles of a new institution which would facilitate orderly, safe and secure emigration, economically sustainable beneficial expatriate life and social protection after the emigrants return to India.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF CDS

Books

Population Transitions: Studies in Demographic Variety

N. Krishnaji,
CDS Monograph Series, 2010, pp 86,
Paperback, Rs. 90, US\$10

‘Kulasthreeyum’ ‘Chanthappennum’ Undaayathengane? (Malayalam)

History/GenderStudies
J.Devika,
Centre for Development Studies, 2010, pp.252,
Paperback, Rs. 200

Tales of Rice : Kuttanad, Southwest India

K.T. Rammohan
C.D.S. Monograph Series, 2006, pp. 100,
Paperback Rs. 150/\$18

Water Resources of Kerala: Issues and Case Studies.

K.N. Nair & Srikumar Chattopabhyay
CDS, 2005, pp. 125, Paperback Rs. 160/ \$18

Biodiversity, Sustainable Development and Economic Analysis

J. Hans B. Opschoor
CDS, 2004, Rs. 100/\$11

Plight of the Power Sector in India: Inefficiency, Reform and Political Economy

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
CDS, 2002, Rs. 400/\$40

Kerala’s Gulf Connection: CDS Studies on International Labour Migration from Kerala State in India

K.C. Zachariah, K. P. Kannan, S. Irudaya Rajan (eds)
CDS, 2002, pp 232, Hardcover, Rs. 250/\$25

Working Papers

The Pricing Problem of Public Transport in Kerala

D. Narayana,
W.P. 446, September, 2011

Emigration of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement

Praveena Kodoth and V.J. Varghese,
W.P. 445, September, 2011

The Mobile Communications Services Industry in India: Has it Led to India Becoming A Manufacturing Hub for Telecommunication Equipments?

Sunil Mani,
W.P. 444, April, 2011

From Kerala to Kerala Via the Gulf: Emigration Experiences of Return Emigrants

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan,
W.P. 443, March, 2011

Short Duration Migration in India: An Appraisal from Census 2001

Vijay Korra,
W.P. 442, March , 2011

Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy

M. Parameswaran,
W.P. 441, January, 2011

Financing Pattern of Indian Corporate Sector Under Liberalisation: With Focus on Acquiring Firms Abroad

P.L. Beena,
W.P. 440, January, 2011



CHRONICLE 28

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CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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