

# **CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

## **Annual Report 2005-06**



**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) was registered as a Society in September 1970 under the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act. The main objective of the Centre is to promote research and teaching in the disciplines relevant to development.

Over the years, the Centre has established a tradition of interdisciplinary research in areas including agricultural economics, industrial economics, labour economics, social and economic history, economics of health and nutrition, population studies, women's studies, statistics and econometrics.

The teaching programmes of the Centre include an M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), a Ph.D Programme affiliated to JNU and the Kerala University, a Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor and short term training programmes for researchers.

The M.Phil Programme is designed to theory and Indian economic problems, research in applied economics. Methods cum-institutional analysis are

The Diploma Programme on the Poor' is a collaborative effort of the Hague and the Self Employed Women's is offered to mid-career professionals provision and protection in developing researchers and for those working on poverty alleviation, pro-poor growth and strengthening the asset base and capabilities of the poor.



provide a broad understanding of economic as well as training in analytical skills for of qualitative, theoretical and historical-emphasised.

'Universalising Socio-Economic Security for Centre, Institute of Social Studies, The Association, Ahmedabad. The Programme and practitioners involved in social and transitional societies, for policy strategies for employment generation,

The Centre has a core academic staff engaged in teaching and research. These activities lead to a range of research publications, lectures, workshops and seminars, as well as M. Phil and Ph.D dissertations on problems related to development. Some of these publications are brought out under the Centre's own publication programme. The faculty also involve themselves in collaborative research and teaching with other academic institutions, as well as serve as members on various advisory and governing bodies.



The Centre for Development Studies gratefully acknowledges the support received from:

- Government of Kerala
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
- University of Kerala
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## **INTRODUCTION**

This is the thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Centre for Development Studies. During the long period of its existence, significant changes have taken place in the scope, contents and themes of research, teaching and training programmes, skill composition of the faculty and supporting staff and the extent and quality of infrastructure. In order to face future challenges by drawing on the experience from the past, we have prepared an ambitious vision document for the period 2005-15, and a medium term plan for 2005-10. The objective of the present overview is a description of the achievements in the first year (2005-06) of the medium term plan and an indication of the challenges that lie ahead.

## **II. RESEARCH**

An overview of research is presented under the following subheadings: (1) Industry, trade and technology; (2) Population, health and human development; (3) Poverty, vulnerability and social security; (4) Gender and development; (5) Agriculture, livelihoods and rural economy; and (6) Governance and reforms.

### **1. Industry, Trade and Technology**

The research carried out on these subjects has addressed the contemporary concerns in the literature pertaining to each of them. Most of the research projects continued to have a national perspective and in some cases comparisons between India and other countries; a few other cases addressing specific problems that confront Kerala.



The relationship between economic liberalisation and increase in the degree of domestic competition among firms is an important area of concern. In fact one of the main objectives of the industrial policy of 1991 has been the lowering of entry barriers, thus promoting competition among firms. Fifteen years later, the question whether this expectation has been realised or is being realised is an important area of policy analysis. A research study at CDS has sought to quantitatively examine this question by explicitly taking into account the multi-dimensional nature of competition. Theoretically, mobility of firms determines or influences effective competition among firms. By employing a modified turnover index, the impact of mobility on size structure is tracked for 14 industries over the period 1988-89 through 2000-01. The analysis showed that nearly 50 per cent of the industries are characterised by mobility of a medium nature, while 43 percent of the industries have had only low mobility. In fact only one of the industries (or in 7 per cent of the total) has experienced high mobility. In short, the analysis confirms the results of some earlier studies made in this area namely that liberalisation, after all, may not have increased domestic competition among firms. This is an important finding on its own right.

Another important structural aspect of the manufacturing industry has been the increasing tendency for firms to take over, and merge with, other firms not only from within the domestic economy but also across the border. Cross-border mergers and acquisitions are an important structural feature that has the potential to decrease competition among firms. Mergers have been characteristic of certain medium and high-tech industries such as automobiles, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals and even financial services. Drug manufacture is one of the most aggressive overseas industries of all. Over the past few years, the Indian pharmaceutical companies have been involved in not less than 18 cross border mergers and acquisitions valued at about US \$ 1 billion. They are acquiring foreign assets due to their need to improve global competitiveness, move up the value chain, create and enter new markets and thus consolidate their market shares. These are the findings of

a study on the cross-border mergers and acquisitions in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry of India completed during the year under review. The findings of this study complement and confirm the findings of earlier studies and provide an explanation as to why the mobility of firms has remained, by and large, low to medium in the Indian manufacturing sector. The two studies thus drive home the point that public policy ought to take a re-look at the height of the barriers to entry in the manufacturing sector for finding credible solutions to this problem.

International trade is taking place increasingly as part of global value chains. A value chain describes the full range of activities required to bring a product from conception to end use and beyond. It includes activities such as design, production, marketing and distribution of the product and support to the final consumer. The activities that comprise a value chain may be contained within a single firm or distributed among different firms. Value chain activities may be contained within a single geographical location or spread over a wide area. The research on global value chains may be divided into two broad categories: governance and upgrading and sector case studies. One of the studies completed is a sector case study of the implications of global value chain for employment and livelihoods in the cashewnut industry in Kerala. The study, in fact, falls under both the categories. It is concerned with governance issues in the global value chain, but of a specific industry. The study found that the power imbalance between the intensely competing southern producers and the relatively few northern buyers gives large retailers and the supermarkets an upper hand in its supply chains. They are increasingly able to direct cashew networks, dictating business terms and the ways in which cashew is produced, as well as to capture most of the revenue generated along the chain.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on January 1, 1995, based on one of the agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round (1986 to 1994). The WTO constitutes a permanent multilateral forum for trade negotiations and dispute settlement. It is home to a series





of trade agreements covering agriculture, services, intellectual property rights and a host of other issues never before included in international trade rules. A Dispute Settlement Body was created to give this multilateral trade system an enforcement mechanism. The WTO has completely altered the international governance rules in a number of areas in such a way that its effect is felt even in the rural areas of Kerala. But our understanding of the myriad of governance rules is shrouded in a whole series of technical jargon. To demystify the WTO and thereby promote informed discussions on its actual and potential impact, the Centre has prepared a media kit on the WTO and the various governance rules promoted by it.

Innovation or the introduction of new processes and products on a commercial scale are measured through a series of indicators such as Research and Development (R&D) expenditures and patents granted. The use of such conventional indicators is increasingly eschewed as inadequate measures of innovations by firms both in developed and developing countries. Increasingly the tendency is to talk in terms of innovation activities and expenditures, rather than to speak on mere R&D expenditures, covered through innovation surveys. Innovation surveys have now diffused widely across developing countries. However these surveys suffer from two main problems: (i) poor response rates; and (ii) serious measurement errors especially in those parts of the surveys dealing with innovation activities and expenditures. Under this research theme, the researchers at the Centre are assisting the Department of Science and Technology of Government of India in conducting an innovation survey for India by drawing from the experiences of other developing countries such as Brazil and South Africa.

An important dimension of development in India has been the growth of new technology-based industries, namely; the Information Technology and Biotech Industries. Together, these industries now account for about 5 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Several distinguishing features of these two industries are analysed in depth in a research endeavour completed at the Centre. The industries

are found to be concentrated only in a narrow geographic region and employ only a small number of highly skilled personnel. There exist also a feeling that the growth of these industries is causing considerable brain drain from the country, although, the evidence on this question is not definitive. The most important and distinguishing characteristic of these two industries is that their production takes place largely in the private sector while the enabling environment for their operation has been provided at government instance. The two industries thus present an ideal model worthy of emulation by other industries. However, given the small size of these industries, they are not yet at a stage to play a pronounced role in poverty reduction in the country.

The TRIPS compliance of India's patent regime is assumed to reduce innovative activities in several industries, especially in the pharmaceutical industry. Reverse engineering and through it incremental innovation, so characteristic of innovation in Indian industries, becomes difficult. Employing a sectoral system of innovation framework, this proposition has been tested for the present state of innovations in India's pharmaceutical industry. The innovation system of the industry rests on three strong pillars: a highly proactive government policy regime especially with respect to intellectual property rights, strong government research institutions and private sector enterprises which have invested in innovation. The study shows that the TRIPS compliance of the intellectual property right regime, making it mandatory for pharmaceutical products to be patented, has not reduced the innovation capability of the industry although it has kept away from working on R&D projects that might lead to the discovery of drugs for neglected diseases of the developing world. Although the innovation system has the capability to develop new chemical entities, the two main components of the innovation system, namely the enterprises and the Government Research Institutes do not appear to be having the requisite capabilities to bring a new drug to the market. Although the State has been very proactive to this industry, this is an area where public policy support is still wanting and is badly required.



Innovation policy consists of a set of instruments and institutions that would together encourage local development of technology and at the same time favour the use of imported technology. These instruments and institutions are broadly divided into financial and non-financial. Innovation policy instruments would become effective only if the country in question has an adequate supply of scientists and engineers. Research done under this theme at the Centre looked at the experience of India in a comparative historical perspective.

Several studies have been completed on the broad theme of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The exports of India's IT software industry are now rather well known. On the contrary, the IT hardware manufacturing industry appears to have lagged behind. One of the studies completed undertook a disaggregated analysis of the observed production and export performance of the electronics industry in the country. In terms of performance with respect to exports and production, five broad groups are discernible. Among the five is a group, which is characterised by high growth in production and exports. The precise reasons why this group was able to show such exemplary performance have been explored.

The growth of the ICT industry has been characterised by the phenomenon of digital divide. At the international level, the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) of the WTO is supposed to promote the production and diffusion of ICTs. A study just completed has analysed whether the ITA could become an effective instrument for bridging the digital divide.

Telecommunications is an important component of the ICT industry. It has two components or divisions. The first deals with the manufacturing of telecom equipment and the second with distribution of telecom services. Major technological changes have occurred in this industry affecting both the components. Two major changes are noteworthy. First, across the world, including India, mobile telephones have overtaken fixed-line telephones. Second, the Internet has penetrated into traditional telecommunications to such an extent that the world now

speaks of an info-communication industry. India along with a limited number of developing countries had sought to build local innovation capability in the design and manufacturing of essentially fixed-line telephone technology. The changes to this innovation capability occurring consequent on the huge technological changes taking place in the industry worldwide, are tracked in this piece of research by employing a sectoral system of innovation perspective. Again the analysis is made in a comparative perspective by comparing the Indian experience with the experience of Brazil, China and Korea.

China and India have two of the largest telecommunications equipment markets in the world. These countries have pursued, however, widely diverging strategies for developing their domestic innovation capability. India followed a very rigid policy of indigenous development of domestic technologies by establishing a stand-alone public laboratory that developed state-of-the-art switching technologies. These technologies were then transferred to manufacturing enterprises in both public and private sectors. The enterprises themselves did not have any in-house R&D capability. Consequently, the country, despite possessing good quality human resource, was unable to keep pace with changes in the technology frontier. The equipment industry in India has now become essentially dominated by affiliates of MNCs. China on the contrary, first depended on MNCs for her technology needs in this area. But subsequently it encouraged the emergence of three national champions, two of which were public laboratories. The country has built up considerable hardware capability in both fixed-line and mobile communications technology and has also emerged as a major player in world markets.

The info-communications industry, represented by telecom and internet-based companies, has been displaying much dynamism and growth the world over and India is no exception to this general euphoria. A sort of significant break in the trend or revolution has, however, occurred in the industry. This break in the trend has occurred in three aspects of the industry, namely; (i) provision of physical infrastructure; (ii) production of info-communications goods



and services; and, to a limited extent; (iii) the use of info-communications goods and services. Against this background, a study conducted at the Centre attempts to map out the extent of revolution that has taken place in all these three aspects of the industry as far as India is concerned and then to examine the extent to which the State of Kerala has benefited from the revolution. Kerala has the highest tele-density among all the States of India and stands on a par with metropolitan areas. The urban-rural divide is lower here than in other States. Kerala is one of the most wired States in the country; the State also boasts of excellent global connectivity on account of the submarine cable landings at Kochi. An innovative State government project named *Akshaya* seeks to address the e-literacy of the most ordinary of citizens. While Kerala enjoys better and more equitable info-communications access than the rest of the country, the study points out that unrealised potential remains and that measures need to be taken to expand the use of the Internet within the State.

## 2. Population and Human Development

Research relating to the theme of Population and Human Development during the past one year has largely explored the nuances of the experience of human development in the State on the one hand, and issues of access and inequity in health and education, on the other. While health, nutrition and education have been the prime areas of concern within the human development perspective, there have also been attempts to explore the issue across diverse population groups to examine private-public provisions and to make a gender-sensitive evaluation. Regarding health, the contribution of research has been more towards understanding inequities in access and in the utilization of health care under varying scenarios and reflecting on their consequences.

Studies this year have explored human development in relation to governance to comment upon the role of public action and its corresponding State provision. Also, regional equity in achievement of human development in the State is found to be far better than in other States. However,

inequities across communities seem to persist although there are encouraging signs of narrowing down of such inequities over time. Along with the glories of human development on the one side, the State is also faced, on the other side, with the challenge of the growing share of the elderly in its population, and the associated adversities especially in the quality of life in terms of health and social security. The Centre's research that has brought out this grim reality has already gained recognition at all levels; further, this piece of research has added to our knowledge on its various aspects, including healthy aging, institutional provision of care for the aged as well as formal social security provision for this vulnerable group. The research includes an all-Kerala ageing survey representing all districts, an enquiry into the health and life style circumstances of the elderly in this most graying State of India. Findings of such a study will go a long way in providing inputs for policy in designing health and social security programmes aimed at the welfare of the elderly. Studies on this most urgent dimension of social security at the Centre have not only showcased the Kerala situation to the wider audience but also have facilitated cross-country evaluation of the situation in this regard. The focus of such enquiries is upon the lessons regarding the institutional provisions of social security to the aged under varied social and economic conditionings.

Attempts at assessing the education and unemployment scenario in the State focus on the new concerns regarding differential access and quality in the provision of education and the dynamics of unemployment in the State. The unemployment scene in the State being largely one of educated unemployment, an enquiry into this phenomenon unfolds distinct features. Educated unemployment is found to be greater among females than among males and unemployment among males, in turn, is higher in the emigrant households. A detailed enquiry into this phenomenon of unemployment has pointed out the lack of suitability for job, rather than unavailability of employment opportunities and inability to remain unemployed to be the major reason for unemployment in the State. Individuals



from emigrant households are typically characterised by affordability to remain unemployed; educated unemployment therefore is traced primarily to large-scale emigration taking place from the State. Another clue to educated unemployment in the State is the questionable quality of education in general and higher education in particular. Issues concerning access, quality and equity in education assume relevance in the emerging context of expansion of technical/professional education in the State. Hence, there is an urgent need for educational reform to ensure improvement in higher education. The phenomenon of educated unemployment is traced also to its linkage with large-scale potential for emigration from the State. Emigration issues have been an enduring area of interest for researchers at CDS and this theme continues to be actively explored along its diverse dimensions and processes. In order to encourage research relating to the theme of migration, the Government of India has initiated a special Unit for Research on International Migration, which is expected to provide inputs for policy. Apart from the extensive research output relating to international migration by faculty during the past few years, some of the ongoing initiatives include examining emigration in the context of economic development of the State as well as fostering research on international migration on a national scale involving researchers from other research institutes in the country as well as initiating collaborations with research centres outside India engaged in international migration research.

Interest in health research has gained momentum at the Centre in recent years with consistent contributions to policy at the instance of the initiatives by a select group of researchers. In-house expertise and competence in analysis of large-scale survey information coupled with collaborative research initiatives have led to the recognition of Centre's contribution in the field of health research not only in the State but also at the national level. There have been attempts at frontier areas in health research concerning public-private provision, inequities and inequalities in access, utilization and outcomes in health and nutrition as

well as economics of health-related vulnerabilities. The studies have focused upon the specific features of health inequalities and made a temporal evaluation, in order to comment on the functioning of the health system in the State. Studies on health inequities do not limit themselves to an assessment of such inequities but make attempts at reflecting upon them in relation to evolving provision of health care especially under changing policy regimes as well as decentralized governance. In one such attempt it has been shown that decentralisation in the State has reduced some aspects of health inequities.

Apart from these areas of inquiry, there have been initiatives to foster demographic research at CDS, given the presence of considerable trained expertise within its faculty. Such initiatives include encouragement of students to work on topics of empirical research requiring detailed exploration of available large scale survey data sets like those of NSSO and NFHS as well as collaborations to promote research on contemporary concerns in the Indian demographic scene. One such collaboration is initiated with the International Demographic Research Institute (Institut national d'études démographiques INED), Paris for setting out an India demography research project in the coming years involving researchers from both the Institutes. The significant contribution to demographic research by CDS during the past two decades shows promise, given the proliferation of work under the theme of population, health and human development.

### 3. Poverty Vulnerability and Social Security

Issues concerning poverty, vulnerability and social security have received attention at the Centre ever since its inception and they continue to be of interest among its researchers. The focus of research and the ways of interpreting results have kept on acquiring new perceptions in tune with changing circumstances and character of the economy. The State of Kerala provides a unique platform for assessment and verification of policy measures taken towards addressing poverty and their social security concerns. Studies on this theme largely stem from the larger interest of researchers



analysing the human development advantage as well as the long-standing social security/welfare measures adopted in the State. There have been frequent evaluations of governmental initiatives in this regard.

Social security as a topic of special interest remains not only at an empirical level but attempts are also being made to conceptualise it under varying circumstances. It is examined from various perspectives like those of human rights, human development and decentralised governance. A larger study has also been launched with an India-China comparison in the provision of social security in rural areas as its objective. This study intends to propose social security schemes which would work effectively under varying conditions of vulnerability, and across regions. Given the sustained interest in this area of work, contributions have come which have taken up critical evaluation of social security schemes across different States of India, and of comparative perspectives across regions.

In sum, the prominence of research relating to poverty, social security and vulnerability has been kept up in the Centre all through the past. Various State-specific studies of national coverage as well as collaborative studies with international agencies have been undertaken.

#### **4. Gender and Development**

A noteworthy development in this year's work has been the increased visibility that gender issues received and the frequent use of gender as an analytical category in studies of other issues. This new turn has added critical insight into the blind spots of much of the discussion carried out around the 'Kerala Model' - - this has been an early concern visible in the work on gender and development carried out at CDS. It appears to have gained in both breadth and depth over months. Adoption of frameworks sensitive to gender, in areas such as human development, has contributed to heightened visibility. A study of spatial and horizontal inequalities in Human Development in Kerala has constructed a Gender Development Index along with the Human Development Index and the Index of Deprivation for the various districts of Kerala to highlight regional disparities. The State

Development Report includes a chapter on gender issues in the Kerala's present development scenario.

Some other important inquiries have also taken up gender as a major axis of understanding reality. For instance, the study of the impact of the expanding global market on employment and livelihoods in Kerala's cashewnut industry has explored the implications of the global restructuring of food product chains for women workers. It reports that gender inequalities work as a major axis of exploitation, and accelerate the pace of informalisation, and allow employers to lower their processing costs. This orientation effectively corrects the blind approach to gender characteristic of studies on labour in Kerala.

A few studies have unravelled the unmistakably gendered dimensions of specific development issues in Kerala. While the mainstream literature has not totally ignored these dimensions, the present interest certainly identifies these dimensions to be of structural, and not just normative, significance. A good instance is the study of educated unemployment in Kerala which has revealed to be acutely 'feminised.' The rate of educated unemployment among women was found to be two-and-half times higher than that of males. Also, the determinants of male and female unemployment were found to differ: for women, education had a positive relationship with unemployment, while it was the reverse for men, after controlling for demographic and socio-economic factors. The research project aimed at promoting healthy ageing through community development reveals the extent to which older women in Kerala experience poorer quality of life than men. The research into water insecurity and livelihood strategies in Placchimada, Kerala also highlights the gendered dimensions of water-related livelihood dynamics, which leads to a situation in which women bear the brunt of water insecurity. The study was thus able to explain why women have been in the forefront of the agitations there. Another study of institutional change and livelihood strategies which focused on agriculturists in Wayanad and Idukki, the two districts in which the impact of WTO is clearly felt, also stressed the increasing vulnerability of women in Wayanad within the evolving



strategies through which farmers try to cope with the ongoing distressing changes.

Studies completed this year which directly focus on the interface of gender and development in Kerala have focused on a variety of domains and displayed considerable diversity in methodological orientation. Conceptual and methodological insights have been drawn from historical and anthropological literature to understand the shaping of Kerala's 'women-oriented' poverty alleviation efforts, the exclusions in social development and the gendering of communal conflict at Marad, Kerala. Another work has explored women's writings, gender power and public space in Kerala. Still another work focused and attempted to combine quantitative and qualitative methods in studying the agency/empowerment of women in the *Kudumbashree*. This study constitutes part of a larger project which aims to develop an academically robust indicator of individual agency/empowerment.

The new initiatives in this theme include a study that explores the gender dynamics in the reporting of health outcomes in large-scale surveys, specifically the difference between self-reported and proxy-reported morbidity in India. This difference is found to be very high in the case of females than for males and in the age group of 15-19, than in other age groups. This latter evidence is indicative of the fact that the reporting of health problems in this age group has suffered due to proxy reporting. Ongoing research projects in the theme include the study of the impact of ICT on women's employment in Kerala, a study which focuses on the ICT-based micro-enterprises operating under the State's poverty eradication mission, the *Kudumbashree*. The project aims to capture the enabling conditions for enterprise formation, skill acquisition and linkages, and examines the survival and competition capabilities of women-run enterprises. The ongoing research on gender, ageing, institutional provisions, and social security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka, also promises to contribute significantly to the understanding of a 'second-generation' development problem in Kerala. A third initiative underway is the project on gender, governance and the politicisation of women in Kerala.

## 5. Agriculture, Livelihoods and Rural Economy

A number of studies have looked into the economic, social and institutional changes taking place in agriculture and rural livelihoods. An attempt has been made to document the existence and the nature of 'illegal' or 'informal' tenancy or lease-farming in Kerala. This analysis based on a review of several micro-level case studies brings out the prevalence of lease farming across crops and locations, the nature of lessors and lessees, the terms of lease and the income derived from lease cultivation. It argues for institutional arrangements for the expansion of lease cultivation rather than the continuation of the legal prohibition in vogue.

Studies of livelihood dynamics have also been attempted especially in cases in which resource use conflicts have become pronounced. One such study in the Plachimada Panchayat (which has become known for the conflict between the Hindustan Coco-Cola Beverages Private Limited and the local population over the use of water resources), analysed the institutional dimension of livelihoods and showed that institutional failures have played an important role in creating livelihood vulnerabilities. The relationship between formulation of livelihood strategies and the asset position of households too has become very clear, demonstrating higher degrees of livelihood vulnerability among the asset-poor households.

An ongoing project aims at understanding the manner in which rural households have been coping with changes in agricultural prices, and also in the changed context of the transformation of the modes of governance (through reforms and decentralisation). The study was able to bring out the differences in the coping strategies adopted by households belonging to different socio-economic strata. Some ongoing studies attempt to document the nature and magnitude of indebtedness in farm households. Such an enquiry assumes importance in the context of the widely debated agrarian crisis and the increasing spate of suicides among farmers.

During the period under review, a study has been completed on India's coconut economy under conditions of trade liberalisation. The analysis has revealed not only a significant



increase in production: but also a perceptible increase in the consumption of coconut and coconut oil, especially in the State of Kerala. The study has also shown that in the WTO regime, Indian coconut economy has been getting closely integrated with the world market and that Indian prices have become highly sensitive to international prices. In order to protect the domestic coconut economy from international competition, the study argues the imports of coconut and coconut products needs to be regulated and other measures of domestic support to growers extended.

Several dissertations of students have also analysed important issues in agriculture and natural resources. One of them looked into the impact of monsoon ban on trawling and other regulatory and promoting interventions by the State in fisheries on the living conditions of fishermen. It has come out with the important finding that though these interventions have helped fishermen, a new form of 'open access' situation has emerged with over-investment in motorised boats by the 'so called' traditional fishermen. Another study on the participation of people in Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Orissa, has brought out the fact that the resource-poor tribal inhabitants are strongly involved in the deforestation of patches of forests other than those assigned to them as part of JFM. Such a situation underscores the need for alternative strategies for enlisting participation of the poor tribal families in the forest protection endeavour. Another Doctoral dissertation examined the factors and processes shaping the size, composition and productivity of livestock in the State of Tamil Nadu over a period spanning the past 50 years. The study specifically looks into the influence of commercialisation of dairying and the increasing demand for milk on the one hand and technological change in agriculture on the other, on the development of dairying in Tamil Nadu.

## 6. Governance and Reforms

Issues of governance such as public action and social perceptions of reforms have also attracted the attention of CDS scholars. An attempt was made to analyse conceptually the nature and implications of 'participatory development'

in the light of the well-documented 'public action' experience of Kerala. It identifies two phases of participatory development in Kerala. The first phase marks a long period of social and political reform movements that helped the development of a strong civil society and led to tangible improvements in social and human development. The second phase covering the past two to three decades is marked by an appropriation of civil space by the highly fragmented political system with deleterious effects on the quality of public services.

Another study has analysed the response of different sections of society in different Indian States towards power sector reforms, mainly to the proposal for privatising the government-owned utilities. This study is based on a primary survey of 7000 households in 14 States. It has shown that the opposition to privatisation is found mainly among households which already have electricity connection. Among the connected households, those paying higher tariff, encountering longer period of power interruptions, facing problems in work places or public services due to lack of power supply are likely to support privatisation. Though, households consuming electricity for irrigation purposes tend to oppose privatisation, the opposition is much less vigorous than expected, given the very low price that they pay for electricity consumption. Those who are willing to pay more are likely to support privatisation. The survey provides important insights into the social support or opposition to attempts at reforming infrastructural services.

Reforming local institutions through enhancement of capacities and capabilities of local people in the planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects, has been the focus of an ongoing action research project in Kottathara Panchayat in Wayanad district. The project aims to develop 'models' that can be replicated on a large scale in the Panchayats in the State. It started as a pilot project on the development of a community health insurance scheme for the poor implemented with the support of self-help groups. The scope of the project has been now widened to include other dimensions of planning including the creation of the Panchayat-level data system. The experience



gained from this project has been used as inputs for helping the local self-governments in Wayanad district in the formulation of their Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Local Self-Government Research Unit functioning at the Centre, intends to draw from the experience of this project, while planning for the action-research projects planned in selected Panchayats and Municipalities in Kasaragod district.

## 7. Other Studies

The year under review has also witnessed the successful completion of two other major studies undertaken by the Centre. The first is the State Human Development Report prepared for the Government of Kerala and sponsored by the UNDP. The report was published by the UNDP in March 2006. The second study is the Kerala State Development Report (SDR) done for the Central Planning Commission. The SDR provides a systematic analysis of the different facets of Kerala's economy and society over a period of 50 years. The final draft of the Report has been cleared by the Planning Commission and it will be published soon by the Academic Foundation.

As part of the activities of the Local Self Governments Research Unit, efforts to consolidate the research done under the defunct Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development have been continued during the year. Several edited volumes and two synthesis volumes have been completed and five of them are already published; the remaining are expected to be published within the next few months. A research project which distills the lessons learnt from this Programme in Kerala, and also Programmes implemented in a few other developing countries is currently in progress; it is hoped that this project would provide valuable insights into the promotion potential of local development research and capacity-building efforts, particularly in developing countries.

## III. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The restructuring of the M.Phil programme was completed during the year and the first batch that underwent the

programme completed their studies. In the meanwhile, more optional courses have been readied for the students enrolled for the course during 2006-07. One of the new specialisations offered is Law and Economics. All the students enrolled in 2004-05, completed their dissertations, and students who were enrolled in 2005-06 batch have successfully completed their first two semesters.

The year has also witnessed attempts to make the Ph.D programme more rigorous so that students could reduce the time taken for completing their work. During the year, two scholars submitted their dissertation and four were awarded the Ph.D degree.

The Centre continued to collaborate with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and SEWA, Ahmedabad in running the three-month diploma programme in Universalisation of Social Security Schemes in developing countries. Besides, several short-term training programmes were also conducted and they included: (a) two training programmes on the use of internet in social science research for college teachers conducted in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management; (b) a one-week training programme for senior officials of the Census Department; and (c) the programme for the improvement of the teaching and learning environment in Colleges and Universities implemented in the NSS College, Pandalam and the Department of Anthropology, University of Kannur with the financial support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

## IV. DISSEMINATION

Dissemination of research output and of information on the other activities of the Centre has been done through (a) publications of research papers and books, (b) seminars and faculty workshops and (c) the CDS Chronicle. During 2005-06, the CDS faculty published 32 research papers in reviewed professional journals (18 within India and 16 in international publications), 24 papers as chapters in edited volumes, 6 books, and 8 working papers. The faculty also gave numerous seminars and 12 workshops based on their completed or ongoing research. The CDS Chronicle





published quarterly has emerged as an important medium for communicating with the public on the policies, publications and other activities of the Centre. The Chronicle furnishes policy briefs on research studies, seminars, workshops and other important academic events besides, titbits of campus life, cultural activities, etc. Already six issues of the Chronicle have been published.

## V. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FINANCE

The restructuring of the Library has made good progress. About 60000 books have been bar-coded, and the process will be completed within the next three months. Efforts have been made to work out an arrangement with the University Grants Commission to get free access to on-line journals. An extension block to the main Library building is under construction. Renovation of the student hostel buildings has been completed and the renovation work of the canteen building, extension to the Guest House, and construction of a modern conference hall have been taken up. The financial position has been tight; grants-in-aid from the State government and the ICSSR cover only about 60 percent of the current budget of the Centre; measures are afoot to economise on expenditures and expand and diversify sources of funding. The migration research unit funded by the Government of India and the LSG research unit funded by the Government of Kerala are important steps in this direction. Resource mobilisation through other research projects funded by external agencies has contributed to CDS finances. During the year under review, the contribution from this source came to about Rs.75 lakh. However, the Centre had to withdraw funds to the tune of Rs.25 lakh from CDS Endowment Fund to cover the deficit for the financial year 2005-06.

### Challenges Ahead

As evident from the preceding review, the Centre has been moving in the direction of realising the goals envisaged in the vision document. However, in the realisation of the long term goals, the Centre has to face a number of serious

challenges. A brief outline of the overall nature of these challenges is given below:

- 1) The unfolding of research clearly indicates that issues relating to industry, innovation, and trade have emerged as important thrust areas. This is understandable since about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the faculty are currently involved in research on these subjects. One could also see a similar picture in research on population and human development. However, a number of other areas outlined in the vision document and formed important segments of research in CDS in the past require further strengthening and rejuvenation. In order to realise a more balanced unfolding of research on various sectors, it is necessary to prepare a research agenda in different thematic areas and prioritise them based on consultation with concerned stake holder groups. Such a research agenda would also help the Centre negotiate with external agencies in its pursuit for financial support.
- 2) Difficulties are experienced in sustaining the quality of teaching and training programmes due to lack of faculty in certain critical areas. This is especially conspicuous in the teaching of economic theory, public finance and a few related areas. It is important to fill in these gaps in faculty specialisation.
- 3) Though the record of publication of the faculty on the whole is satisfactory, it needs to be further improved. Despite efforts on the part of the faculty to execute a large number of research projects, adequate attention is not paid to transform their output into journal articles, books and policy briefs. This task has to be addressed as a top priority item, since it has implications for the visibility of the Centre.
- 4) About 60 percent of the faculty and 70 percent of the supporting staff will be retiring from the Centre between 2010 and 2014. Therefore, a well thought out plan taking into account the emerging



requirements of faculty and supporting staff for the Centre, will have to be planned and implemented

- 5) Since the funding from the State government and the ICSSR is unlikely to increase substantially in the near future, the Centre will be under severe financial strain. Therefore the strength of the faculty will have to be maintained at the present level (around 30) and the size of the supporting staff will have to be brought down. Some steps have been already initiated in this direction. However, investments in renovation and maintenance of infrastructure will have to be continued. In this situation, Centre will

have to diversify its sources of funding, especially by setting up endowment units with the support of agencies within India and covering a good part of the faculty salary.

In sum, for taking the Centre to higher levels of excellence in research, training, visibility and supporting services, sustained efforts from all the members of the faculty, supporting staff and students are required. Further strengthening of the decentralised system of functioning of the institute through various committees like the ones on faculty, academic affairs and library and the staff council is also highly essential.

**(a) GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT***Completed Studies***Information Technology Innovation System and Trade Regime in Developing Countries: India and the ASEAN**

K.J. Joseph

This study unravels the following conclusions. As is well known, the period since independence in India saw the building up of a network of R&D institutions, centres of higher learning and other institutional arrangements (what is now known as National System of Innovation) for building up human capital and promoting the innovation process. Yet, the returns to these efforts remained hardly remarkable until the trade and investment regime became liberal in the 1990s. The old ASEAN countries, on the other hand, have a longer history of liberal trade and investment regime, though at the neglect of building up of a National Innovation System. Their achievements in the field of skill-intensive industries like IT and software have not been remarkable. These countries are in the process of moving towards growth, a strategy in which innovation takes the prime position. Drawing upon the detailed case studies of India and Thailand as a back ground (chapter 2 & 3), the study undertakes an analysis of the present state of National Innovation System, trade and investment policies and IT production and use practices in the ASEAN new comers (chapters 3-7) to draw lessons for other developing countries. Finally, while south-south co-operation is generally considered to have an important role in promoting production and use of ICT in developing countries, an institutional arrangement for the same is apparently missing. The concluding



chapter presents the broad contours of a way forward and calls for an e-South Framework Agreement to enable developing countries to harness the Southern Innovation System for promoting the production and use of ICT.

### **International Trade, R&D Spillovers and Productivity: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry**

M. Parameswaran

The recent literature on the long run growth effects of international trade emphasises trade-facilitated R&D spillovers as an important benefit, particularly for the developing countries. This study empirically examines the productivity effect of trade-related R&D spillovers in the context of Indian manufacturing industry. It analyses the contributions of two types of trade-related R&D spillovers to productivity, their inter-sectoral variations and the role of firms' investments in R&D, imported technology and plant and machinery in enhancing the productivity effect. Different from the existing aggregate country-level studies, the present exercise is based on firm-level panel data and an improved estimation framework. The study shows that trade-related R&D spillovers have significant effect on productivity and that there exist inter-sectoral variations in it. Further, it also shows that firms' investments in R&D and machinery are helping them to absorb trade facilitated R&D spillovers.

### **Liberalisation, Market Power and Productivity Growth in Indian Industry**

M. Parameswaran, K. Pushpangadan, Pulapre Balakrishnan (IIM, Calicut) and M. Suresh Babu (IIT, Chennai)

Using firm-level panel data, the study examines whether reform of the trade and industrial policy regimes in India introduced in 1991 has resulted in reduction in market power and/or acceleration in productivity growth, consequences that have been predicted in theory. Econometric testing of the theory for every industry group at the two-digit level in India yielded limited evidence of the acceleration in productivity growth but no evidence of

reduction in market power. This finding is interpreted to suggest that in the case of Indian industry, trade liberalisation has not shown the potential often attributed to it.

### **Long Term Trend in the Growth and Structure of the Net Domestic Product in Kerala**

P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta

Kerala has been a model to other States for her achievements in social development. But in terms of economic growth, her performance has for long been very poor and a matter of deep concern. In this context, the turnaround in growth that has occurred in Kerala in the nineties, in contrast to the earlier decades needs to be looked at in detail. This study is an analysis of the long terms trends in the State Domestic Product of Kerala for the period 1970-2000. It is concerned with the growth of the different sectors of the economy, the changes in the sectoral composition of output and other related issues such as the sources of growth. It is observed that in the eighties and more so in the nineties, both in terms of rates of growth and share in Net State Domestic Product, the tertiary sector has dominated and that this has been due to the growth of producers' services. Income responsiveness of producer services is also found to be high. However, it is observed that this has not resulted in any linkages with the production sector within the economy suggesting that its linkages may have been with productive sectors of other States. Nevertheless, there exist some inter-sectoral linkages with the consumer services and intra-sectoral linkages between banking and insurance and transport, by other means. The leading and lagging sectors of the economy in the nineties, and the sectors propelling growth are identified. The sectors which have lost their relative position during the nineties are registered manufacturing, construction and public administration. The emerging sectors in the economy are transport by other means, and trade, and hotels and restaurants. Banking and insurance have turned out to be the leading sector. Analysis of structural transformation in the economy suggests that although structural change has taken place, it was very moderate and has not been strong



enough to bring about a major change either in terms of the growth centres of the economy or the main contributors to its growth. In conclusion, the study suggests that Kerala continues to remain a consumer/trading State and not a producer State. Whether this is socially a desirable and sustainable state of affairs, is a question that needs to be addressed.

### **Kerala's Turnaround in Growth**

P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta

Recent research on Kerala's development experience has sharply focused on the turnaround in growth, structural change and their implications for employment. The purpose of the study is to highlight some aspects of Kerala's growth which are missed in discussions on the question to re-examine if structural change has really happened and to draw attention to factors other than remittances which could have helped the growth process. The re-examination of the structural change hypothesis suggested that although, a structural change has taken place, it has been very moderate and has not been strong enough to bring about a major change either in terms of the growth centres of the economy or the main contributors to the growth of the economy. Among the factors other than remittances, it is bank credit which has made a major contribution to Kerala's growth process.

### **Kerala: A Union Alternative to Corporate Globalisation**

David Reynolds (Labour Studies Centre, Wayne State University, Michigan) and K.N. Harilal

Many progressive unionists in the United States of America have advocated for international solidarity and lent active support for strong labour movements in the developing world. Fortunately, a more unionised global future is not simply an abstraction but is already a reality in some developing countries. On the surface, the poor Indian State of Kerala ought to reveal shanty towns and other stark signs of poverty common among the poorest areas of the world. Yet, because of the State's strong labour movement, the population of the State enjoys basic standard of living indicators far closer to the U.S than to wealthier parts of

India. The study examines the labour movement, its past successes and the innovative strategies that the Leftist political parties in Kerala are using to address the powerful pressure caused by corporate globalisation.

### **Development Performance in Botswana: A Success Story? A Model?**

P. Mohanan Pillai

When Botswana gained independence from Britain in 1966, it was one amongst the poorest of the world's least developed countries. The progress made by Botswana since independence has been remarkable - - thanks to the discovery and effective management of its mineral wealth. The country still continues to dominate the world's fast-growing countries. However, today the country is also referred to with a sense of despair, as the growth process does not deepen into a developmental process and poverty and unemployment remain unabated. This study examines the key processes that accounted for the successful performance of the economy and explores the major social and economic challenges that have contributed to the ongoing developmental crisis of Botswana. The study also discusses the lessons Botswana has to offer other countries of the region.

### **Impact of Real Interest Rate on Real Output Growth in India: A Long Run Analysis in a Liberalised Financial Regime**

Hrushikesh Mallick and Shashi Agarwal (Research Officer, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi).

The study attempts to evaluate the impact of short-term real interest rate on growth rate in India in a liberalised financial and trade regime (1993:03 to 2005:03). Using ARDL approach to cointegration of Pesaran and Shin (1999), the study finds that interest rate does not have a direct impact; rather it may have an indirect and adverse impact on growth rate through the transmission channel of bank credit thereby neither supporting the arguments advocated by Keynesians nor the explanations offered by the proponents of the financial liberalisation school. This



incredible result may be attributed to the poor quality of credit disbursal of the banking system in India or to low credit take off for productive investment purposes since investment, an important determinant of economic growth, is governed by several other factors.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

### **International Trade and R&D Investment: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry**

M. Parameswaran

It has been argued, after recognising the failure of import-substituting industrialisation that an open trade policy regime promotes innovation and economic growth through increased competition and enlarged opportunities. However, formal modelling of the effect of trade on firms' innovation effort shows that the outcome is ambiguous and depends on many features specific to industry and economy. The study examines the effect of import competition, export and technology import on the probability and intensity of firms' Research and Development (R&D) investment. It shows that export and technology import encourage investment in R&D, while import competition promotes investment in R&D only when the market structure of the domestic industry is highly concentrated. On the other hand, in industries in which the domestic market structure is less concentrated, import competition has a negative effect on the probability and intensity of R&D investment. Thus, the study shows the importance of a factor specific to the industry in shaping the impact of trade.

### **(b) INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY**

#### *Completed Studies*

### **An Order Preserving Turnover Index and Market Behaviour**

K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

In the study, an order preserving transformation to the size of firms for linking the turnover measure to market behaviour

is proposed. The relationship between the new turnover measure and the Hymer-Pashigian market share instability index of competition is tested for its statistical validity, using a balanced panel of 497 firms belonging to fourteen Indian manufacturing industries, for the post-liberalisation period, 1989-2001. The results show that the relationship is weak (statistically insignificant) with the turnover measure used by Hymer and Pashigian but, negative and statistically significant with the transformed one. This method, thus, rehabilitates the turnover of firms as a useful concept in the analysis of competition. In addition, empirical evidence shows that it is the only structural measure which can capture changes in the identity of firms even when there is stability of n-firm concentration ratios.

### **Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: A Mobility Analysis**

K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

One important expected outcome of reforms is increase in competition and efficiency. While several studies have dealt with the efficiency aspect, not many studies exist on competition. This study tries to fill the gap. Competition being multidimensional in nature needs to be looked at from different angles. In the literature, the mobility of firms is identified as one important dimension - a dynamic one, of what constitutes effective competition. At the same time, it is not without criticism either. The main criticism against the turnover index (or the rank ordering of size) is that it only shows whether the size of a firm is higher or lower than another firm but not by how much. The second criticism is that the changes in market shares which is the really significant phenomenon for understanding the market, do not get reflected in the rank analysis. The contention of the study is that if the limitations of the turnover index are taken care of, it would provide several important insights on competition which cannot be captured by other indicators like the concentration ratio and is therefore, an important tool for analysing competition.

The study provides an alternate turnover index which overcomes the limitations of the traditional index through



an order preserving transformation of the data. It further establishes that the order preserving transformation is also related to the market share of firms.

The technique is used to test for rank shifts over the period 1988-89 to 2000-01 for 14 industries. This exercise is followed by an analysis of the competitive behaviour of firms in different industries over time. The impact of mobility on size structure is examined first by looking into the measures of skewness and kurtosis and through an analysis of the changes in size structure over time. Its implications for inter-decile mobility are then looked into. The results are verified for two industries using transition matrices. The study concludes by calculating upward/downward and combined mobility for all industries and tests its association with competition.

The analysis draws the following conclusions: Nearly 43 % of the industries (six groups) are characterised by low mobility. In one industry alone there exists high mobility; the other seven industrial groups are characterized by medium mobility. Across industries, the position of industries in relation to competition/non-competition does not seem to have changed much. For all industries taken together also, average shifting has remained the same suggesting that competition has not increased.

Analysis of the size structure shows that inter-class mobility exists across deciles, both upward and downward. More importantly, the analysis establishes that even when the number of firms in the largest decile remain the same, it does not imply lack of mobility because the identity of the firms may change. In other words, it clearly establishes that rank shifts yield information on the fluidity of the industry that would in ordinary circumstances be almost completely obscured by concentration ratios. The illustration of firm mobility through transition matrices reveals the existence of varied hues of competition in terms of inter, and intra-class competition which cannot be captured by the traditional concentration ratios and which can be associated with a wide range of market structures ranging from perfect competition to perfect monopoly. The study also shows that competition is not associated with either upward mobility

or downward mobility but only with upward and downward mobility. The study clearly establishes that the mixing and reordering of firms in an industry is an important dimension of what constitutes effective competition – a dynamic dimension. It also shows that the turnover index as a measure of market structure has certain advantages over other measures and therefore, cannot be easily dismissed.

### **Growth of New technology-based Industries in India: the Contrasting Experiences of Biotechnology (BT) and Information Technology (IT) Industries**

Sunil Mani

IT and BT industries are slowly but steadily emerging as important contributors of India's GDP and hence, economic growth. The industries are concentrated only in a narrow geographic region and employ only a small number of highly skilled personnel. There is a feeling that the growth of these industries is also spawning technical manpower which leads to increased brain drain from the country although, the evidence on this issue is not clear. The most important and distinguishing aspect of these two industries is that their production is largely in the private sector while the government intervention has been to provide an enabling environment. This is thus an ideal model worthy of emulation by other industries. However, given the small size of these industries they do not have a pronounced role in poverty reduction. The outputs of both these industries go a long way towards reducing the negative effects of income inequalities so characteristic of India's post liberalised economy.

### **The Dragon vs. the Elephant: Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecom Industry of China and India**

Sunil Mani

China and India have the largest telecommunications equipment markets in the world. The study employs a sectoral system of innovation framework for understanding the differential outcomes in innovation capability building



in the industry achieved by China and India. These two countries have pursued widely diverging strategies for developing domestic innovation capability. India followed a very rigid policy of indigenous development of domestic technologies by establishing a stand-alone public laboratory that developed state-of-the-art switching technologies. These were then transferred to manufacturing enterprises in both the public and the private sectors. The enterprises themselves did not have any in-house R&D capability. Nor was the public laboratory given any strategic direction, even though it was, technologically speaking, very competent. Consequently the country, despite possessing good quality human resources was unable to keep pace with changes in the technology frontier and the equipment industry has now become essentially dominated by affiliates of MNCs. China, on the contrary, first depended on MNCs for her technology needs in this area and subsequently encouraged the emergence of three national champions, two of which are erstwhile public laboratories. The country has built up considerable hardware capability in both fixed line and mobile communications technologies and has also emerged as a major player in world markets. Although the sectoral systems of innovation in both the countries were promoted and nurtured by the State through a variety of instruments, the quality of such interventionist strategy is found to be better in China. The final outcome proves this line of argument.

### **How Governments can boost Business R&D**

Sunil Mani

Technology is central to many of the changes now taking place in the manufacturing and service sectors of countries across the world. In a number of developing countries, however, the creation of much of new knowledge is still confined to government research institutes and universities, which tend to remain isolated from the production system. As a result, businesses remain peripheral to the production of knowledge, limiting both their competitiveness and economic development. To change this situation, policy makers and researchers in developing countries increasingly

believe that companies in both the private and the public sectors must be encouraged to commit more resources to generating new technology, for example through research and development (R&D) or through other engineering activities. This process, however, may be hampered by the threat of severe market failures in the financing of R&D; in other words, by the fact that the likely financial return may be insufficient in itself to attract the required investment. As a result, governments need to intervene by providing enterprises with financial and non-financial incentives that help avoid or reduce the chance of underinvestment in R&D. This study explores the type of interventions that developing countries may use to increase local technology-generating efforts in production enterprises. It outlines various financial and non-financial instruments that can achieve this, focusing in particular on two financial instruments (tax incentives and grants), and on two non-financial incentives (human resources development and improvement of industrial standards).

### **Innovation Capability in India's Telecommunications Equipment Industry**

Sunil Mani

India has a sizeable telecom equipment manufacturing industry. The industry, which was originally dominated by a single state-owned corporation, has now been deregulated. Currently the industry consists of twelve Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which manufacture small and medium switches and seven large firms [of which five are Transnational Corporations (TNCs) manufacturing large switches]. The country has a history of extreme dependence on foreign technology imports through essentially the licensing route to manufacture large switching equipment. These imported technologies were shown to be inappropriate to the usage pattern prevailing in the country. Consequently, considerable investments were effected through in house Research and Development (R&D) to adapt this inappropriate technology to local usage conditions. However systematic efforts towards building up of local innovation capability through 'green field R&D projects' were initiated





only around the mid-1980s. The study defines innovation capability in telecoms equipment in terms of the ability to conceptualise, design, and manufacture state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment coupled with the ability to keep pace with ongoing important technological changes. This definition of innovation capability is operationalised in terms of an index of R&D. By taking three cases of telecoms technologies, namely; (a) main automatic local exchanges; (b) a wireless in local loop access technology; and (c) telecom software exports, it is demonstrated that the country has a growing innovation capability in this sector. A survey of the various contributory factors identifies public procurement as the main instrument that has stimulated this activity. But with the opening of the telecoms carrier industry to private sector providers, this may become less of an effective instrument in the years to come.

### **Government support for sustaining a Knowledge-based Economy: an Examination of India's Technology Policy Initiatives, 1990-2005**

Sunil Mani

India has emerged as an important producer of new technology-based products especially in biotechnology and information technology. The study analyses the institutional support for new technology generation in the country. This support mechanism has four major dimensions, namely; (i) the overall policy framework; (ii) the availability of skilled manpower; (iii) the quality and quantity of the physical, technological infrastructure; and (iv) the existence of financial schemes in the form of tax incentives, research grants, concessional loans and venture capital. The study begins by analyzing the policy outcomes in terms of four standard indicators (R&D expenditure, number of foreign patents granted, the extent of high technology exports, some measure of technology imports) and then proceeds to analyse the current status of each of these support mechanisms. It finds that the country has a shortage of technically trained human resource of the type that is required for R&D, caused basically by the quality of science and engineering education in the country and the ever-

increasing brain drain. In addition, the country does not have adequate financial schemes to encourage the creation of formalised knowledge at the level of the manufacturing enterprises.

### **The Infocommunications Revolution in India: Has Kerala benefited from it?**

Sunil Mani

The Infocommunications industry in India comprising the telecommunication equipment and Internet industries has undergone a major revolution or a break with the past. The study undertakes a detailed survey of this revolution in terms of the changes in three aspects of the industry, namely; (i) the provision of physical infrastructure; (ii) the production of infocommunications goods and services; and (iii) the use of info communication goods and services. The study then examines whether the State of Kerala did benefit from this radical improvements. This is because Kerala has always had the highest demand for infocommunications services.

### **Infrastructure and Economic Development in Kerala**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and K. Pushpangadan

This study examines the trend and composition of infrastructure development in Kerala during the period 1960–2000 and suggests a modification of the conventional growth theory for explaining infrastructure development and regional growth as there exists no simple relationship between infrastructure development and regional growth. We find that the social infrastructure index shows an increasing trend while the economic growth index, a declining trend. The aggregate index shows declining trend indicating the dominance of economic index over the social one. In the case of components, transport, banking and communication show a positive trend, whereas irrigation and electricity show a negative trend. An attempt made to link infrastructure with productive sectors of the regional economy was unsuccessful, indicating thereby the need for alternative specification of the growth process in Kerala.



## **Power Policy and Power Development in India during the Post-Liberalisation Period**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

India originally evolved her power development policy and shouldered the responsibility to implement in line with the State's professed commitment to honouring and ensuring social justice. Even though the State Electricity Boards (SEBs), established for the rationalisation of power development at the State level, were statutorily required by the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 to function as autonomous corporations, they were in effect regarded as promotional agencies. They were also expected to subserve the social, political and economic policies of the governments and without viewing every aspect of developmental activities exclusively from the point of view of profit or return, as was highlighted by the Venkataraman Committee of 1964. (The central sector utilities, on the other hand, are corporations, like the private ones, under the Companies Act.) Thus, there was no compulsive requirement till the late 1970s (till the 1978 amendment of the Section 59 of the E(S) Act, 1948) for the SEBs to breakeven, or even to provide for full depreciation and/or for interest payable on Government loans. Both could, under the Statute, be provided for only if there were adequate surpluses after meeting all other obligations. Thus, there seemed to be no idea, let alone requirement, of the SEBs contributing internal resources to expansion programmes. This unaccountability culture in turn led to gross inefficiency at all levels - - technical, institutional and organizational, as well as financial. Although the State was required to fully compensate the SEBs for their induced inefficiencies in terms of subsidised power sales and rural electrification duties, the compensation was irregular and inadequate, causing substantial cumulative losses to the Boards.

All these developments necessarily led to the making of an apparent harbinger of radical restructuring. The private sector has been assigned a major role in power generating capacity expansion since the turn of the 1990s. A number of significant legislative measures were taken to facilitate and expedite the power sector reform process. A number of

SEBs are on the reform/restructuring path. Till now twenty two States (Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Uttaranchal, Goa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Tripura) have either constituted or notified the constitution of SERC. And the SEBs of Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal Rajasthan, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh have been unbundled/corporatised. Twenty nine States have securitised their dues (either fully or partially) of more than Rs. 28,000 crores to Central Undertakings. Consequently cash realisations improved to nearly 100%. Distribution has been privatised in Orissa and Delhi and the States of Gujarat, and Karnataka have started handing over parts of the distribution system on management contract to franchisees. Jharkhand has also invited expression of interest for handing over distribution in Ranchi to franchisees.

## **Can Trade Liberalisation bridge the Digital Divide? Preliminary evidence from the Information Technology Agreement of WTO**

K.J. Joseph and Govindan Parayil (Research Director, Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture, University of Oslo)

The study reflects on the effectiveness of trade liberalisation, as envisaged in the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) of the WTO for promoting ICT use and production in developing countries. Based on empirical evidence on global exports of ITA goods and the performance of different groups of ITA member countries, the study makes the case for complementing trade liberalisation with capacity building so that ITA becomes increasingly attractive to developing countries as an additional strategy to bridge the digital divide. Substantial capabilities in ICT production and use have been developed over the years by some developing countries which provide fresh opportunities for new ICT policy for social and economic development. Against this background the study makes the case for harnessing developing country capabilities through building new system of ICT innovation as a complement to ongoing North-South initiatives involving



trade liberalisation along with capacity building to promote ICT use and production in developing countries.

### **Lagging Hardware and Booming Software: An Analysis of Production and Export Performance of Indian Electronics under Globalisation**

K.J. Joseph

If the available evidence is any indication, while the export of IT software and service sector recorded an unprecedented growth rate during the past decade, the IT hardware sector (namely; electronics - - both equipment and components) seems to have lagged behind. Despite the series of policy initiatives and institutional interventions towards enhancing the export competitiveness, output growth decelerated during the past decade as compared to the 1980s and the recorded export growth was lower than the output growth. Given the inexorable link between IT hardware and software, a stagnant IT hardware sector might act as a drag on the sustained growth of the IT software and service sector and set limits to the process of diffusion of ICT to other sectors of the economy. More importantly, being a signatory to Information Technology Agreement of WTO, India has reduced the tariff rates on a wide range of IT goods to zero level by 2005 leading to high import competition. Against this background, this study undertakes a fairly disaggregated analysis of the observed production and export performance of the electronics industry. The analysis has enabled us to identify five groups of electronics products/firms. They comprise products/ firms with: (a) high production growth and high export growth, (b) low production growth and high export growth, (c) high production growth and low export growth, (d) low production growth and low export growth and finally (e) no exports. From the policy perspective, the first group of firms is the one that performed well both in terms of production and export. The study notes that while there has been a general decline in output growth and export growth, some of the firms and some products have been recording higher growth in production and exports. Given the fact that all the firms have been operating under the same policy environment, firm-specific factors might have

been instrumental for the observed inter-firm variations in performance. The crucial issue, therefore, is the identification of the distinguishing characteristics of the firms in the first category as compared to the others, which enabled them to perform better than others both in terms of export and production. The identification was sought to be solved using a multinomial logit model, making use of firm level data.

### **Hastening the Catching up by Harnessing Southern Innovation System**

K.J. Joseph

In the context of multilateral liberalisation and growing Regional Trading Arrangements among developing countries, the study highlights the limits to such strategies in facilitating the catching up of and the search for alternatives. It makes a preliminary attempt for developing a conceptual framework of the southern innovation system and to argue that the southern innovation system evolved over the years in select developing countries could be of much use in facilitating the catching up. While the developed countries, through the setting up of R&D centers, are increasingly harnessing these capabilities, broad based Southern partnerships are yet to emerge. Hence, the study calls for Southern initiatives, as a complement to North-South partnerships in which innovation takes the central place and trade and investment, which are now considered an end, become the means.

### **Service-led Growth of Kerala: Its Sources and Nature**

M. Parameswaran and K. Pushpangadan

This study examines the long run growth of the Kerala economy during 1960-61 to 2001-02. The major objective is to identify the sources and the nature of the turnaround in economic growth towards the end of the 1980s, which made many scholars argue that the State's economy is on a virtuous cycle of growth, that accumulated human resources and economic growth are feeding each other. The study examines the empirical validity of two competing



hypotheses on the channels through which accumulated human resources and economic growth are related as well as of the role of changes in economic policy regime in accelerating economic growth. It shows that service sector growth is the major source of faster growth in the 1990s and that it is driven by external remittances. The study also discusses the implications of externally stimulated growth on its long run sustainability and income distribution.

### **Endogenous Identification of Growth Phases: Application to Kerala Economy**

M. Parameswaran and K. Pushangadan

The study is concerned with the importance of endogenous identification of growth phases of an economy. Using the Bai and Perron (1998) methodology, it estimates the break dates in the growth regression of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Kerala. The study shows that the assumption of simultaneous breaks across sectors and sub-sectors has no empirical validity and that its imposition would bias the estimates of sectoral contribution to a change in the aggregate growth. It also shows that growth rates based on endogenously determined break dates give richer information on the growth process of the economy and therefore, allow enquiries into issues like the sustainability of the higher growth rate of Kerala during the 1990s.

### **Limits to Universal Trade Liberalisation: The Contemporary Scenario for the Textiles & Clothing Sector in South Asia**

P.L. Beena

The higher relevance of outward-looking/export-oriented strategies over inward looking/import-substitution (I-S) strategies is highly debated in policy-making circles. The study tries to locate the Textiles and Clothing (T&C) sector in South Asia in the light of these theoretical debates. Our case study of T&C sector shows that the proposed export-led industrialisation has not yielded the expected returns to the South Asian countries. Thus, the developed countries

are not only 'kicking away the ladder' of protecting domestic industries in the developing countries but are also designing a protective shell around themselves preventing them market access. Further, the study argues that labour cost alone cannot explain the export performance of South Asia. Rather, export performance is determined by other factors such as the industrial structure, the suppliers' service capabilities, and preferential agreements. The need for drawing up country-specific trade and industrial policies rather than adopting a universal trade liberalisation policy or proposals for SAARC integration is emphasised with a view to building sustainable industrial structures.

### **Reining in Rules of Origin-Based Protectionism: A Critique of WTO Initiatives**

K. N. Harilal and P.L. Beena

From neutral trade policy devices employed to identify the countries of origin of commodities, rules of origin are emerging as protectionist tools. Nation States, as they are increasingly denied conventional trade policy tools, are reasserting themselves by evolving newer and less visible weapons of intervention. The central objective of the Harmonisation Work Programme (HWP) of the WTO is to ensure that the rules of origin are employed without or with the least trade distorting effects. But, as this study shows, even if it is successfully completed, the HWP is likely to leave considerable scope for misuse of rules of origin for protectionist purpose.

### **Understanding WTO: A Media Toolkit**

D. Narasimha Reddy, K.N. Harilal and J. Jayaranjan

There is compelling need to bridge the yawning gap between the academia and the media on international trade policy issues. This media toolkit for Understanding WTO (refer chapter on Publications) is aimed at providing some insights into the multilateral trade negotiations that govern our lives. It also gives vital background information on the Doha Round in general and the Hong Kong Ministerial parleys in particular.



### **Modeling Interest Rate Cycles in India**

B.B.Bhattacharya (Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi), N.R.Bhanumurthy (Associate Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi) and Hrushikesh Mallick

The study tries to examine the behaviour of various Indian interest rates such as the call money rate, and of yields on secondary market securities with maturity periods of 15 to 91 days, 1-year, 5-years and 10-years. In the first stage, the study investigates the determinants of interest rates and finds that although, interest rates depend on some domestic macroeconomic variables such as yield spread and expected exchange rate, they are mainly affected by movements of the international interest rates, but with certain lags. The policy variables such as Bank Rate and Federal Funds Rate did not show any significant impact on any of the interest rates in India. Further, it was found that the interest rates in the very recent period show some cyclical movements similar to those of the developed countries. The behaviour of future interest rates shows that the present cycle of each interest rate would peak at different time points. This expected behaviour of domestic interest rates could be due to the integration of the domestic economy with the international money and financial markets. This trend may be the same, in most of the emerging economies of Asia.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

### **Inflation in Kerala**

P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta

The study examines the nexus between inflation and output growth in order to bring out the role of prices in shaping the growth pattern of the region. The analysis begins by examining the inflation scenario of Kerala for the past 25 years. Following this, the study traces the differential movement of prices across different sectors in order to understand the relationship between price changes and sectoral growth. A comparison with all India will also be attempted.

### **Export Competitiveness of Knowledge-Intensive Export from India**

K.J. Joseph and Nagesh Kumar (Director General, RIS)

The study analyses the determinants of international competitiveness of Indian exports especially in knowledge-based industries with a view to draw lessons for policy. There is a growing literature on the international trade of developing countries and the factors that impinge on competitiveness focusing on the generic factors such as exchange rates, factor endowments, natural resources, quality of infrastructure, among other factors. A point of departure for this study is its focus on factors that are subject to corporate strategy or behaviour. The international competitiveness of knowledge-based industries, unlike that of low technology goods, is not so much a function of price competitiveness but is more a function of non-price factors such as quality often identified with certain well known brands, technological capability that helps in constant product improvement and upgradation, and ability to customise the product and offer after-sales services, among several other factors. Hence, the corporate strategy with respect to scale of operation, technological effort, technology sourcing, affiliation with MNEs and outward investments impinges on the international competitiveness in an important manner. Therefore, one finds great variations across enterprises within and between industries in terms of export competitiveness. The study focuses on these enterprise level strategic factors to draw policy lessons.

### **Does Foreign association matter in Capacity Building? Empirical evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector under Globalisation**

K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

In contrast to the earlier disenchantment with foreign association in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and technology licensing, today there exists a competition among developing countries to attract more FDI by offering additional incentives and concessions and by resorting to



technology licensing. At the same time, the debate on the role of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and technology licensing in host developing countries as a means of capacity building and development continues and it has been shown that what really matters is not the quantity of FDI, but its quality. Against this background, the study makes an attempt at exploring the bearing of different types of foreign association like FDI, minority participation and technology licensing on developing innovative capacity and export competitiveness, by making use of firm level data drawn from India's manufacturing sector.

### **Contribution of ICT and towards Productivity Growth in a Developing Country: An Analysis of India's Manufacturing Sector**

K.J. Joseph, Anil Deolalikar (University of California Riverside, USA) and Vinoj Abraham

Studies at firm, industry and economy-wide levels, both in the developed and in the developing countries, have highlighted the significant contribution that ICT could make towards productivity, efficiency and international competitiveness. While India has emerged as a major exporter of software and services, our understanding of the extent of diffusion of ICT into different sectors of the domestic economy and its contribution to productivity and efficiency remains at best modest. In this context the study intends to explore the extent of diffusion of ICT use into different manufacturing industries in India and its contribution to productivity enhancement.

### **Competition and Profitability of Return in Indian Manufacturing Industries**

K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

The study is an attempt to measure competition in Indian industry by analysing the return on capital. Stigler tried to examine the relationship between competition and rates of return, after dividing US industries into concentrated and unconcentrated industries. The hypothesis tested was that in unconcentrated industries, profit rates of firms have a tendency to converge and *vice versa*. In other words, this is

considered an attribute of competition. Recent literature has been critical of this model because of its static view of competition and stresses the need for a dynamic view of competition and its relevance in a fast-changing world of innovations, technical change etc. In the dynamic view, in order to understand competition, as against a mere convergence of profit rates in the static model, the focus is on understanding the persistence of profits above the norm. In a pioneering effort, Mueller, by decomposing profit rates into their component parts (permanent and temporary) and by postulating an intertemporal relationship in the transitory component, has empirically verified this through an auto profit equation. The study subscribes to the dynamic view of competition, and uses Mueller's model to estimate the competitive rate of return, and the proportion of the profit rates carried over from the previous year to the current year. Further, using the Cubbin-Geroski measure, it attempts to estimate the time taken for the transitory component to disappear. The entire analysis is based on CMIE electronic data base, Prowess.

### **Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions(CBM& AS) : A Case Study of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry**

P.L. Beena

CBM&As in recent years have been concentrated in industries such as pharmaceuticals, oil and chemicals, financial services, telecommunications, and automobiles. The underlying reason could be the losing comparative advantages of these industries due to excess capacity or low demand, excessive R&D expenditures, changes in modes of competition as a result of new technological orientation or liberalisation and deregulation. In this study the case of the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry in India is examined against the backdrop of the new and stringent patent regime since early 2005 whereby, the patent-holding companies are granted exclusive marketing rights, indicating the greater possibility of M&As in this sector. An attempt is made to analyse the type of growth strategies adopted by the firms in the drugs and pharmaceutical



Industry in India, their impact on market structure and their implications.

### **Structure and growth of Small Scale Industries in Kerala during Post-liberalisation**

(New Initiative)

P.L. Beena

The national programme for rural industrialisation aimed to introduce a number of market oriented strategies to promote rural and small industries for replacing the ones that promoted protection and subsidies. One of the policy instruments was to create industrial clusters for rural industries in order to address the issue of industrial isolation. However, rural manufacturing activities in India have fallen, while trade, commerce and services have increased their relative shares with the opening up of the Indian economy. The evidence further suggests that urban manufactured products have replaced rural manufactured goods. The micro enterprises dominated the small-scale industrial sector both in Kerala and India in terms of the number of units as well as output. However, there exists hardly any study in the context of Kerala which analyses the structure and the growth of small scale industries, by integrating modern small scale sector and unorganised/unregistered manufacturing sector, during the post reform period. The present study is aimed at filling in this gap.

### **Labour Regulations in India : A Review**

Vinoj Abraham

The regulatory framework of labour in India is under the scrutiny of policy makers with a general agreement on their part that labour reforms are part of the next set of reforms, naturally, following the reform policies in the past decade. The study reviews the present status of labour regulations, pertaining to issues of interest to the labour class such as labour flexibility, labour security, conditions of work and impact of various regulations on performance of the manufacturing sector in particular, and the growth of output and employment in the economy in general.

## **(c) AGRICULTURE, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR AND LIVELIHOOD**

*Completed Studies*

### **Lease Farming in Kerala**

K.N. Nair and Vineetha Menon

The Land Reforms Act of Kerala rendered tenancy invalid and prohibited the creation of tenancies in the State; but tenancy does very much exist. It is a consequence of the simultaneous increase in two categories of people, 'those who have land but are unable to cultivate' and 'those who have the labour and skills, but have no lands or not enough lands of their own to cultivate.' Macro (state-level) data on tenancy from sources such as the NSSO appear to be gross under-estimates, going by the data provided by micro-level studies in the State. The study examines some micro-level studies on tenancy in Kerala, more specifically, its prevalence across locations and crops, characteristics of lessors and lessees, terms of lease and income derived from lease cultivation and in the light of the analysis to argue for institutionalized arrangements for the expansion of lease cultivation, rather than sterner measures to check it. Among other factors, the large-scale entry of self-help groups into the lease market to take up lease cultivation, often bringing hitherto fallowed lands into production, has prompted such a positioning.

### **Coping with Risk or Courting More Risk? A Brief Note on Changing Rural Livelihoods during Agrarian Distress in Kerala**

R. Ramakumar

A regular argument put forward by many recent studies on rural livelihoods that the use of 'Sustainable Livelihood' (SL) framework is that the agency and ingenuity of rural households would come to their rescue in times of crisis;



households by virtue of the 'assets' they hold, become able to design coping strategies that help them overcome crisis. Pointing to the results of recent research conducted in rural Kerala, the study tries to point out weaknesses in the arguments in studies that use the SL framework. Parts of rural Kerala have been experiencing an agrarian distress from the second half of the decade of the 1990's. The crisis has brought countless miseries to rural households in the affected regions. The question posed is the following: Did the coping strategies reduce risk and vulnerability in the livelihood system of cultivating households?

#### *Ongoing Studies*

#### **Individual Agency Survey Results: A Qualitative Evaluation**

Mridul Eapen and Sabina Alkire (Harvard University)

This study is part of the larger project on Measuring Individual Agency, which attempts to develop an academically robust indicator of individual agency/empowerment in different domains of well-being. It complements the quantitative survey work undertaken for the project and is primarily based on the enumerator's own observations *versus* self-reporting by the respondents of the survey. The purpose of this qualitative analysis is two-fold: first is to obtain a more in-depth understanding of women's experiences in six domains of life: education, employment, household decision making, health, mobility and group participation. These are the domains in which the agency measure was executed and will serve to deepen our understanding of what in fact the agency measure was picking up; the second, is to probe whether the survey instrument captured adaptive preferences. The data that form the basis for this assessment are the enumerator's notes written at the end of each questionnaire canvassed as also her subjective ranking of respondent's agency in each domain on a five point descending scale, (5 to 1), starting from a highly empowered woman to a disempowered woman.

#### **(d) POPULATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

##### *Completed Studies*

#### **Human Development and Infrastructure in Kerala: Quality and Governance**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Kerala has a high status in infrastructure development in India and her experiences in social infrastructure development rank her among developed countries. The study seeks to analyse the development experiences of Kerala and to examine the factors that worked behind these experiences. A proposition of a 'chain interaction' between human development and economic growth is suggested whereby, human development in Kerala was achieved by means of infrastructure development which propelled economic growth (in terms of consumption expenditure) and in turn, led to further human development. Another proposition on an 'invisible hand' *a la* Adam Smith that translates disparate, individual self-interests into coherent social interest also is advanced for explaining the development experiences of Kerala. Both these propositions are statistically verified using some innovations in the interpretations of the results and the methodology of the Markov chain. An attempt is also made to correlate quality and freedom in the context of infrastructure development. Defining development in its truest sense in terms of a duality of availability (including accessibility) *and* quality, the study argues that Kerala has in the field of infrastructure achieved only what is called an *apparent capability* (or *a-capability*) *enhancement*, and that she is yet to strive for the true development or *true freedom*.

#### **Human Development and Governance: Experiences of Kerala**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Local bodies in Kerala, though in existence for a long period, had very limited powers as local development institutions of self-government and were acting as mere conduits for





schemes designed and funded by State Ministries. With the 1993 Constitutional amendments, Kerala has experienced an exceptional qualitative leap in decentralisation introduced in a 'campaigning' mode of participatory planning involving a devolution of more than 35 percent of the plan funds of the State. True to the history of public action in Kerala, the agenda of decentralisation has also been forced into public discourse on development and made it institutionalised. As a result, commitment to decentralisation by all the successive Governments has been ensured. It is generally recognised that decentralisation, as practised in Kerala, has not only enhanced her capability vector but also had significant impact on quality, efficacy and inclusiveness of that development. Decentralisation is interpreted in this study in terms of public action, representing participation of both the complementary sides of public demand and State provision, in a human rights perspective. It is argued that the capability vector expansion in Kerala has tended to belie the Pythagorean dictum on one-to-one correspondence between quantity and quality: the quantity increase has by no means led to quality improvement, leaving the State just with some apparent achievements in capability only. This inequality problem arises from bad governance, which is defined as a moral hazard.

### **Higher Education in Kerala : Access Equity and Quality**

K.N. Nair and P.R. Gopinathan Nair

The present study tries to suggest meaningful policies on which the State should focus if the goals of access, equity and quality in higher education are to be realised. It is based mainly on findings of studies conducted by the Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development (KRPLLD) during the period 2000-04, covering a wide range of issues relating to access to costs of education, wastage due to drop-out and failure in examinations, and performance of the distance education system. The major developments in higher education in Kerala are also reviewed. The study suggests that the reform of the existing entrance

examination system, diversification of courses and maintenance of their quality, fixation of priorities in the allocation of resources, and making the system accountable are some of the major steps needed to improve the higher education system in Kerala.

### **Educated Unemployment in Kerala**

K. Navaneetham

Kerala has registered remarkable achievements in human development and demographic transition. However, the Kerala society is facing an acute unemployment problem, particularly among the educated. This study looks at the recent levels of educated unemployment and its socio-economic dimensions. The study has used CDS-2003 employment/unemployment survey for the analysis. The study has shown that the educated unemployment rate increased significantly between 1998 and 2003. The problem of educated unemployment is most acute among females. The study points out that the educated unemployment rate among females was two and half times higher than that of males. The study found that one-third of the unemployed do not have any job preference. The majority of them preferred to have jobs at convenient places. The study also shows that around 20 percent of the females belong to the category of the 'discouraged unemployed' among the female labour force. Further, it was understood that the majority of them receive financial support from the members of their families and that only an insignificant proportion received any unemployment allowance. The study also finds that the determinants of educated unemployment are not the same for males and females. Education had a positive relationship with unemployment for females and it had a negative relationship for males after controlling for demographic and socio-economic factors. Among the three districts studied, Trivandrum district has lower employment opportunities and Ernakulum has higher employment opportunities than Kannur district. The study also found a significant association (indirect effect only) between emigration and the educated unemployment rate. However, the indirect effect of emigration on the educated



unemployment rate was not the same for males and females. The study has noted that the chance of males becoming unemployed is higher among emigration households and that emigration did not have any significant effect on the unemployment rate of females.

### **Spatial and Horizontal Inequalities in Human Development in Kerala**

K. Navaneetham

Regional disparities in terms of income and human development is a matter of concern in most developing countries. The India National Human Development Report 2001 documented several dimensions of disparities in human development within India. Notable among them are rural-urban, inter-State as well as within States (in terms of districts) disparities. Within this national scenario, Kerala emerges as an exception because of its low disparity not only between rural and urban areas but also as between the different districts. In the study, an attempt is made to look into the district-level disparity in human development and related indicators in Kerala and to provide explanations for them. The Human Development Index, the Gender-Related Development Index and the Index of Deprivation were constructed for the districts of Kerala. With respect to the Human Development Index, Ernakulam district ranked the highest followed by Kottayam. The lowest rank was observed in Malappuram district followed by Wayanad. Nevertheless, little variation in human development index is observed among the districts of Kerala. As regards the Gender Development Index, Alappuzha ranked first and Ernakulam secured the second rank. The district of Malappuram ranked the lowest. The disparity among districts seems to be insignificant with respect to GDI as well. However, the incidence of non-income poverty measured through the index of deprivation, varies significantly among the districts. The incidence of deprivation is around 30 per cent in Kerala, which is significantly above the official head count index of poverty. The districts of Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad have the highest deprivation rates of above 40 percent. Ernakulam is an outlier with the least deprivation

rate of less than 20 percent. With respect to social groups, deprivation is higher by 70 and 115 per cent respectively for SCs and STs than for other caste and community groups in the State. The STs in Wayanad district are the most deprived, followed by STs in Idukki and Palakkad. Though social disparity has narrowed down over the years and is lower than the all-India level, the study points out that there is a definite need to improve the well-being of the weaker sections of the population in Kerala.

### **Uneven options for accessing Health Care in Urban Kerala: Multilevel analysis of individual and urban characteristics associated with access to care (with NSSO (1995-96) data)**

Jean Frederic Levesque (University of Montreal) in collaboration with D. Narayana

As regards outpatient care, there is high utilisation of allopathic medical services. Controlling for disease severity and age, utilisation was lower for the very poor, inhabitants of medium towns, and inhabitants of cities with lower proportion of pucca houses. Among all users, 77% resorted to private sources of care. Utilisation of private providers was less likely for the very poor and individuals from casual labour households whereas it was more likely for inhabitants of cities from low public bed density districts and high private bed density districts. Problems of quality and access to the public sector were reported as reasons for the utilization of private outpatient clinics. Important heterogeneity in access to care was found between cities of various sizes and characteristics.

As regards hospitalisation, the private sector accounts for 62% of the episodes and only 31% of all hospitalisation are in free wards. Hospitalisation pathways suggest a clear segmentation of public and private health markets. Members of poor households and of casual labor households have lower propensity to hospitalisation in public pay wards or private hospitals. Important variations among cities are found, with higher odds of private hospitalization for inhabitants of towns from low total bed density and high private- public bed ratio districts. Cities from districts with



better economic indicators and dominance of private services have higher proportion of private hospitalisation.

The study confirms high utilisation of private out-patient care and suggests problems of access among the poorest. Reliance on the development of the private sector to respond to increasing health care needs in the context of the health transition, could create inequalities in access. Investing in urban public primary care is warranted.

The private sector is the predominant source of in-patient care in urban Kerala. But the public sector has an important role in providing access to care for the poor. Investing in the quality of public services is essential to ensure equity in access to health care.

### **Catastrophic health care expenditure and impoverishment in Kerala**

Asish Thomas George (M.Phil Scholar, CDS) guided by D. Narayana

The analysis based on NSSO (1999-00) data looks into the incidence and intensity of catastrophic health care expenditure and the impoverishment associated with it in rural and urban Kerala. Around 14% and 11% of individuals in rural and urban Kerala have respectively incurred expenditures on health care in excess of 15% of their annual income. Further, catastrophic expenses are concentrated mostly among the poor. Health care expenditure pushes 3.8% and 4.5% of the individuals in rural and urban Kerala respectively to levels below the official poverty line due to health care expenditure.

The model of 'good health at low cost' is fast turning into 'impoverishing health at high cost.' Some government action on financial protection is over due.

### **Health Inequities in India: Some NSSO based Evidence**

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R. Dilip

This is an attempt at examining health inequities in India based on the available large-scale survey information on

health obtained by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The characteristic groups considered for examining such inequities relate to age, sex, residence, and social groups and economic groups defined according to per-capita expenditure categories. The dimensions of health covered in this analysis comprise of utilisation, reported levels of morbidity, in-patient care, and out-of-pocket expenditure along with the public-private provision of health care. Such an analysis offers a precise understanding of inequities in different dimensions of health care, which helps defining vulnerable groups that need to be focused for guaranteeing health equity. This Indian case brings to light the risk and vulnerability associated with provision of health care in general and its public-private divide in particular. While observed inequities according to the selected characteristics may be in the expected direction, it unfolds the virtual connection between utilisation and provision of health care.

### **Equity Implication of Health Sector Decentralisation: The Case of Kerala State, India**

Udaya S. Mishra

This is a follow-up of an earlier attempt at evaluating health equity under the decentralised regime of Kerala. A pre and a post decentralisation experience are evaluated with a temporal comparison based on the information obtained in the two rounds of National Family Health Survey. While health equity is measured in terms of inequity gaps alone in an earlier attempt, this study extends the inequity concept to evaluate 'focus' and 'inclusion' as well. The dimensions considered for examining inequities include infrastructure, utilization and outcomes. The inequity measures account for understanding disparities in relation to four broad parameters of segregation: namely, rural-urban, between social groups, standard of living as well as religious and caste groups. The preliminary results indicate declining inequity in health outcomes along with a greater public-private divide in the utilisation of health care. Apart from inequity gaps, it is encouraging to observe that the focus and inclusion aspects of equity in health care in Kerala are on expected terms.



### *Ongoing Studies*

#### **Changes in public expenditure on Reproductive and Child Health Care Services in India**

T.R. Dilip

The study examines the changes in the level of public expenditure on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) care between 2000-2001 and 2006-07. The analysis indicates that the recent improvement in public expenditure on RCH especially with the beginning of the National Rural Health Mission initiative helped in bridging the gap of under-spending in the RCH services mentioned in the National Population Policy 2000 to a certain extent. However, the effort to improve expenditure on health including RCH services has primarily come from the Central Government. The State Governments which are in the midst of a fiscal crisis and are making efforts to reduce expenditure were not found to be giving due attention to the health sector. Component-wise imbalances in funds allocated for RCH services were noticed. Components like urban family welfare services, training and research and evaluation require more attention. Similarly, the major share of expenditure under RCH project, which is having the largest share in family welfare budget, is intended for strengthening the National Immunisation Programme.

#### **Proximate Determinants of Nutritional Status among Children in India**

T.R. Dilip, Udaya S. Mishra and Srijit Mishra (IGIDR, Mumbai)

This is an attempt at examining the possible linkage between the mother's nutritional status and the child's nutritional status. While examining the determinants of child under nutrition, it is often found that maternal characteristics are considered which include individual characteristics of the mother and some of the maternal characteristics relating to the indexed child's like birth order and the mother's age at birth of the child. However, there is suggestive evidence in the literature on the relation between maternal depletion and child undernutrition, which can only be gauged through

linking nutritional status of the mother and the child. This exercise using the National Family Health Survey Data finds the expected association between the two and proposes a hypothesis that an individual's nutritional status is to be read in terms of the larger nutritional well-being of other household members too.

#### **Inequalities in Urban Health Outcomes in Tamil Nadu** (New Initiative)

T.R. Dilip and D. Narayana

Urban dwellers in India have better access to health care services than rural residents. Yet there are disparities often hidden by urban averages and the rural-urban comparisons. The proposed study will examine the inequalities in health status and health seeking behaviour in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has been selected due to its unique health status indicators and political commitment. This is one of the studies proposed by researchers from CDS under the India Health Project Initiative.

#### **Gender Dynamics in Reporting of Health Outcomes in Large Scale Surveys**

T.R. Dilip and Udaya S. Mishra

The National/State level data on morbidity levels in India are based on reported health outcomes. As already known, the reported morbidity information from large scale surveys is affected by proxy reporting. This study examines the difference in self-reported and proxy-reported morbidity in India. The study shows that proxy-reported morbidity will be 44 percent less than self-reported morbidity, which needs to be factored while analysing morbidity levels using large scale data sets. The difference between self and proxy-reported morbidity was very high among females than among males and in the 15-19 age group than in other age groups, an indication of the fact that the data on health problems of these two groups have suffered the most due to proxy-reporting. The study also proposes a method for adjusting the morbidity data for the proxy-reporting.



### **Health Inequalities in India: Some NSSO Survey Based Evidence** (New Initiative)

T.R. Dilip and Udaya S. Mishra

This is an attempt at examining health inequities in India based on the available large-scale survey information on health status obtained by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The characteristics groups considered for examining such inequities relate to age, sex, residence, social groups and economic groups defined according to per-capita expenditure categories. The dimensions of health covered in this analysis comprise utilisation, reported levels of morbidity, in-patient care, out-of-pocket expenditure and public-private provision of health care. Such an analysis offers a precise understanding of inequities in different dimensions of health care, which helps defining of vulnerable groups that need to be focused for guaranteeing health equity. This Indian case brings to light the risk and vulnerability associated with the provision of health care in general, and its public-private divide, in particular. While observed inequities according to the selected characteristics may be in the expected direction, it unfolds the virtual connection between utilisation and provision of health care.

### **Changes in Access to Private Health Care Services in Kerala** (New Initiative)

T.R. Dilip

There has been a rapid expansion of private health care infrastructure and manpower in Kerala in the past two decades. This is a time series analysis for three years 1986-87, 1995-96 and 2004 to understand access to these services across various subgroups of the population. The analysis is expected to provide information on changes in the characteristics of private health care providers over the study period.

### **Quality of Achievement in School: An Analysis of SSLC Public Examination (Kerala)**

Chinnappan Gasper

There exist wide variations in the quality of education attained by students. Though in school for 10 years or more, about 40 per cent of the students appearing for the public

examination at the end of the Tenth Class do not get through. Further, students' achievement varies across schools, regions and social groups.

Scholastic achievement, in general, is determined by many factors and processes, such as school characteristics, home environment, accumulated social and economic capital of the families and the ability of individual students. Most of the literature on educational achievement brings out the message that it is the family background characteristics that are the most important in educational attainment. However, better school environment can compensate for the poor social and economic background of the family.

The present study analyses the data relating to students' achievement in the Public Examination at the end of the Tenth Class in Kerala. It measures variations in the students' achievement across different categories of schools, social groups and districts. It estimates the statistical relationship between variations in the students' achievement and various social, economic and institutional characteristics of school education in Kerala.

### **Socio-Economic Analysis of Scheduled Tribes in Attappady in Wayanad District**

P. Sivanandan and K. Pushpangadan

This study involves a sample survey of Scheduled Tribes households in Attappady, Wayanad District. It will analyse, among other things, dimensions of human development particularly, in health and education. An attempt will also be made to analyse morbidity patterns and education performance of the tribal people.

## **(e) POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY**

*Completed Studies*

### **Poverty Reduction through Socio-Economic Security**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Social security initiatives in Kerala cover the traditional



aspects of labour market interventions, pensions etc., and also aim at providing a certain level of support to the poorer sections. The latter aim is sought to be achieved by institutionalising a Public Distribution System, with near-universal coverage, and providing free basic education and health care (through *anganwadis*, where pregnant and lactating mothers and small children are assisted, and free mid-meal scheme in school upto class VII) to the population. In this study, some of the prominent socio-economic security measures, which seem to have an impact on poverty alleviation, are reviewed. The discussion is thus focused on certain aspects of protective security. In particular, the study seeks to survey the various special welfare schemes initiated by the State Government, and to examine the problems in implementation, and their welfare and fiscal impacts and implications.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

#### **Social Security Initiatives in Kerala: A Critical Appraisal**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. Kerala is known for her effective implementation of social security measures, through which, she achieved a high levels of human development comparable with those of some of the developed countries of the world. An attempt is made to document the nature, extent as well as different characteristics of these programmes to understand the emerging issues in the area. In fact, the idea of social security is more relevant in the present era of State withdrawal than in past. However, on the other hand, the State is facing a fiscal crunch, in which it is finding it difficult to finance different social security schemes. In this context, understanding the needs of the sector as well as prioritising the expenditure pattern in accordance with the budget constraints become important. This study is an attempt to review the existing developments in the State in the area of social security with a special emphasis on the existing gaps.

#### **Social Security Initiatives in Kerala and Orissa – Contrasting Regional Experiences**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. In the study, the regional experiences in social security provisions in Kerala are contrasted with those of Orissa, Kerala being a welfare State and Orissa, an ill-fare State. The study seeks to go into backgrounds of these contrasting experiences and to draw lessons from the leader for the sake of the slacker.

#### **An Intensive Study of Local Dynamics in Social Security**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

An attempt is made to do two village studies of Kerala and Orissa, analyse the information obtained from households and institutional surveys on the household strategies in coping with the inadequacies and adversities and examine role of an enabling environment. Lessons are drawn from the study, by analyzing the common threads and contrasting the threats.

#### **(f) DECENTRALISATION, REFORMS AND GOVERNANCE**

Completed Studies

#### **Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience reinterpreted**

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present study is a modest attempt to make some conceptual and analytical contributions in participatory development in the context of Kerala. Our theoretical interpretation of participatory development is built up on in a Sennian capability approach framework. We interpret participatory development in a broad context of participation in the progressive process of realisation of human rights and thus in development. This is made possible by what we



postulate as 'effective political demand;' here the dynamics of organisation and mobilisation of the public constitutes the corresponding 'political purchasing power,' which presupposes participatory development. And this in turn is made possible by the historical conjunction that presents an objective enabling environment. It is in this theoretical light that we analyse the Kerala experience of participatory development. Here two distinct phases are identified: the first and the second generation participations, the former being the basis for the latter to build up what came to be known as 'the Kerala model,' which, however, we prefer to call 'the Kerala way to development.' The first phase marks a long period of social and political movements for realising the first generation human rights that helped raise a strong civil society. Though the second phase is entirely characterised by a populist structure of development and an appropriation of the civil space by the highly fragmented party political system, we identify three prominent waves of participation, viz., early institutionalised populism, co-operative movements and decentralisation.

### **Understanding Social Opposition to Reforms: A Case Study of Power Sector in Indian States**

V. Santhakumar

India has not experienced any notable improvements in the quality and availability of power despite the implementation of economic reforms. Public utilities in the power sector continue to be the single largest contributor of fiscal deficits in the country. Progress has been very slow in many States in implementing power sector reforms. There is a growing perception that power sector reforms are politically costly due to opposition from the electorate, and this perception has motivated this study of social opposition to reforms. This study was sponsored by the Japanese Outstanding Research Award of the Global Development Network.

It analyses the ways in which households respond to the proposal of privatising their electricity utilities through a primary survey covering 7000 households in 14 states of India. It shows that unconnected households are less likely to oppose privatisation. Among the connected households,

those paying higher tariff, encountering longer duration power interruptions, facing problems in work place or in public services due to lack of adequate power supply, and perceiving the provision of electricity subsidy as a hinderance to the provision of other governmental problems, are all more likely to support privatisation. Those consuming large amounts of electricity are also more likely to support. Though the households with irrigation connection tend to oppose privatisation, the opposition has not come to the degree expected given the very low price that they pay for electricity consumption. Duration of power cut in relatively better quality States does not encourage households to support privatisation. Those who are paying more currently for power supply or facing long duration power cuts, are more likely to be ready to pay further more to improve the quality of supply. More importantly, those who are willing to pay more are likely to support privatisation.

The study was presented at a seminar held in Delhi on March 17, 2006. About 50 participants from academic institutions, policymaking bodies, multilateral agencies and media attended the seminar.

### **State, Politics and Civil Society: A Note on the Experience of Kerala**

K. N. Nair and R. Ramakumar

The study explores the links between decentralisation of governance and social movements. Under this framework, social movements are defined in the following way: "social groups, which are internally defined by sharing common values and beliefs," with "low degrees of formalisation of decision-making and action-taking", that have "low preference to non-violent forms of action" and that consciously keep a distance from "more formalised representations of the society, such as political parties, private or public corporations, formalised religious organisations etc." The idea of *social movements* put forward in this definition corresponds closely to what could be called the idea of *civil society*, in the sense it is defined today. Civil society has been defined as, "the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests,



purposes and values.” In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the State, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between State, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organisations such as registered charities, non-governmental development organisations, community groups, women’s organisations, faith-based organisations, professional associations, trades unions, self-help groups, *social movements*, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.

It follows that a discussion on the relevance of the concept of social movements has to be conducted within the larger debate on the relevance of the concept of civil society. Having marked its contours, the present study briefly addresses three questions:

*First*, what are the lessons that the history of Kerala provides about the potential and the role of social movements in the development process?

*Secondly*, given that social movements are components of what are called ‘civil society’ organisations, what conclusions can be drawn from the literature on the conditions for the success of civil society organisations in social transformation?

*Thirdly*, what have been the experiences in the implementation of democratic decentralisation in Kerala with respect to the interface between civil society organisations on the one side and political organisations and the State on the other?

The illustrations presented here lead to the following broad conclusion. For increased democratisation in the functioning of panchayats and for increased participation in panchayat assemblies, the activities of all actors (including civil society actors) in the local arena have to be integrated. In other words, *increased democratisation demands a constructive role from civil society actors to bring people closer to the democratically elected panchayats and deter them from organising parallel activities.*

## (g) GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

*Completed Studies*

### **Changing Regimes of Empowerment and Inclusion in the Public: Women and the Kudumbashree in Kerala**

J. Devika and Binitha V. Thampi (Doctoral scholar, ISEC, Bangalore)

In the study, the researchers critically reflect on the *Kudumbashree* experiment from two angles. Firstly, on the successes and modes of operation of the *Kudumbashree* from a historical and feminist position, which is undertaken in the first section. Secondly, a critical reflection on *Kudumbashree* from within the specific experience of ‘public empowerment.’ The Malayalee society has gone through in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the second section of the study, the characteristics of these different ‘regimes of empowerment’ within which particular definitions, instruments, agents and forms of social mobilisation of ‘empowerment’ gain prominence are briefly considered. We are skeptical about the claim that the recent political experiments in Kerala are a straightforward continuation of the earlier sort of public action the State is well known for. Indeed, much as we agree that one sort of ‘regime of empowerment’ has not suddenly swept into the space emptied by the former, we would still argue that the key features of the new regime are rapidly crystallising, and the implications of this for women need to be seriously considered.

### **Policing the Community? Caste, Gender and Hindutva Politics at Marad, Kerala, India**

J. Devika and Usha Zacharias (Reader in Culture and Mass Communications, Westfield State College, Mass. USA.)

In this study, the researchers use both historical research and ethnography to foreground the ‘political conditions’ of community conflict: the dimension that implicates state power, movement politics and competing power interests. Rather than reifying the notion of State and community, we





wish to use both history and ethnography so that we intertwine the material and symbolic aspects of violence without dissociating them in the 'vulgar materialist mode.' Devika's earlier work theorises the new domesticity that marked colonial and post-colonial reform movements in Kerala, giving new subject positions to women as appropriately feminine embodiments of the reformed community. In her work on the media coverage of the communal conflict of May 2003 in Marad, Kerala, Zacharias argues gender ideologies mediate the very act of making cultural sense out of violence and reproducing the logic of violence/retribution. The inter-linked logics of gender, violence and community, she argues, are masked questions of citizenship in a social context where the displacement and marginalisation of communities appear merely as acts of cultural identity confrontations.

### **Lust for Life: Desire in the Writings of N. Lalitambika Antarjanam**

J. Devika

The essay focuses on the literary writings of one of the earliest women to gain recognition in modern Malayalam literature, N. Lalitambika Antarjanam, and specifically on her mediations on desire, against the backdrop of emergent modern gender values in Malayalee society, and the strengthening of the Malayala brahmin reform movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which was poised upon new forms of patriarchy. Separate sections deal with her nuanced recuperation of desire as *kamam* on the one hand, and *trishna*, (receding desire) on the other. The effort, overall, is to reveal the distinctiveness and subversiveness of Antarjanam's intellectual trajectory, which however, has been scarcely recognised.

### **The Housewife, the Sex-worker and the Reformer: Understanding controversies around Women's Life-Writing in Kerala**

J. Devika

The essay focuses on two controversial best-selling autobiographies in Kerala, Madhavikutty's (Kamala Das, in

English) *Ente Katha*, and the recent autobiography of a sex worker and activist, Nalini Jameela, *Njan, Laingikatozhilali*. It tries to place these within both the long and short contexts, the former being the dominant discourse of femininity, and the latter the immediate political-intellectual contexts of discussion that shaped the public reception of these texts. The chief contention is that the latter often serves to obscure the substantial 'breaks' that these texts achieve. Thus *Ente Katha* came to be predominantly read as a 'late-modernist' text, and *Njan*...as the manifesto of the liberalist position on sex work, which has made it difficult to perceive the 'implosion' and 'explosion' of the dominant discourse of femininity in Malayalee society, which these texts have achieved respectively.

### **Re-forming Women in Malayalee Modernity: A Historical Overview**

J.Devika and Avanti Mukherjee (M.Phil student, CESP, JNU)

The study considers five key areas that often enter the discussion of gender parity and social development in Kerala: education, health, employment, politics, and development. Reviewing the burgeoning critical multi-disciplinary literature about these areas, we seek to offer a historically sensitive answer to the 'gender paradox' in the Kerala Model. We also surveyed the ethnographic literature that focused on contemporary Kerala to conclude that gender continues to regulate even those who seek to access modes of self-assertion not defined in any significant sense by politics or development. Women, however, are more vulnerable to gender oppression than men — though neither domesticity nor distance from the public renders them entirely passive. Secondly, Kerala's 'gender paradox' hardly appears paradoxical if one is prepared to shed the assumption that better social development indicators will lead to women's emancipation. Rather, one must pay attention to the broader contexts of social reform and political-governmental intervention, both of which fostered new forms of patriarchy.



## (h) OTHER STUDIES

### *Completed Studies*

#### **Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain: Inflation in India Revisited**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The study proposes certain statistical tests, both conceptually simple and computationally easy, for analysing state-specific *prima facie* probabilistic causality and error correction mechanism in the context of a Markov chain of time series data arranged in a contingency table of present *versus* previous states. It thus shows that error correction necessarily follows causality (that is, temporal dependence) or *vice versa*, *apparently* suggesting that the two represent the same aspect! The result is applied to an analysis of inflation in India during the last three decades separately and also together based on the monthly general price level (WPI – all commodities) and 23 constituent groups/items, as well as on the three consumer price index (CPI) numbers.

#### **Growth and Structural Change in Kerala Economy**

K.J. Joseph and K.N. Harilal

By undertaking an analysis of the growth and structural change of the Kerala economy with focus on productive sectors of the economy, the study raises doubts on the virtuous growth hypothesis. It also provides a perspective towards understanding the stagnation in the productive sectors of the economy - - agriculture and manufacturing - - during a period in which there has been an increasing integration of the national economy with the world market.

#### **Re-thinking Region: Reflections from Kerala**

J. Devika

The study reflects the striking peculiarity of the ways in which this specificity of Kerala's historical and cultural trajectory is spelt out in some of the history writings on the modern period. Once upon a time, (so begin these stories) the region was distant from the Nation in many crucial ways. However,

as history proceeded, the region overcame this separateness, but through a path that was *unique, specific to the region, and clearly superior to those paths taken by the heartlands* (like the northern regions of the Indian sub-continent). The distinctiveness of the region thus seemed to lie, ironically, in the distinct way in which it managed to come closer to the ideal of the Nation. The consequences of such representations for those who seek to rewrite the history of the region from marginal locations are discussed and recent moves towards viewing the region not so much as a geographical reality, but an imagined space and as a zone of conflict and contestation are also considered.

#### **Writing the Economic Past: A View on Possible Futures**

K.T. Rammohan

In response to the ongoing debate on the impasse in economic historiography of South Asia, this study emphasises that economic history should open conversations with varied branches of human sciences for a better understanding of the economic past. Currently dominant in economic history of South Asia are the macro narratives of economic change. These unravel the central tendencies of economic epochs of large regions by drawing analytic inputs primarily from economic theory. Without discounting the relevance of such narratives, the study argues in favour of a trans-disciplinary framework that explores the economic traces: observing the micro regions, actors, processes, relationships, technologies, ideas, and commodities; tracking their passage through time; generating a multi-layered narrative of economic life capable of capturing nuances otherwise missed. The feasibility of the framework is demonstrated through a study of the rice-lands of Kuttanad in the former princely State of Travancore on India's southwest coast. The enquiry focuses on the period beginning from the mid-nineteenth century to World War II. The analysis has two planks. First, the study situates the emergence of Kuttanad within the larger processes of the capitalist world-economy. Alongside the global, political, economic, and locally specific elements influenced the



making of the Kuttanad rice-bowl. The second plank of the analysis, therefore, is the ecology, ethnography, and cultural geography of rice production in Kuttanad. This also takes the enquiry to reclaiming traces within traces: the nether economies of piracy and theft; the technology of human sacrifice.

*Ongoing Studies*

### **Kerala and Botswana: A Study in Contrast**

P. Mohanan Pillai

Kerala and Botswana contribute to two important general propositions to the debate over the possible future of

development process. Kerala, though economically backward, is known for high levels of social welfare. This is interpreted as an outcome of the high mobilisation of people in the development process. Botswana's economic growth and transformation is cited as an example of good governance. However, its poor record of development is explained in terms of inadequate social pressure. In both regions, state-society relations embody some kinds of complimentary and contradictory combination of forces. This study is an attempt to explore the contradictory forces and derive lessons regarding the critical factors behind state's ability to intervene appropriately in the developmental process.

**(a) INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Completed Research Projects*

**Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Pharmaceutical Industry**

Sunil Mani

*Sponsor* : Department of Science and Technology, Government of India

The study undertakes a detailed mapping out of the sectoral system of innovation of India's pharmaceutical industry. The pharmaceutical industry is one of the most innovative industries in the Indian manufacturing sector. The innovation system of this industry has three strong pillars: very proactive government policy regime especially with respect to intellectual property rights, strong government research institutes and private sector enterprises which have invested in innovation. The TRIPS compliance of the intellectual property rights regime making it mandatory for pharmaceutical products to be patented, has not reduced the innovation capability of the industry, although, it has not made them work on R&D projects that may lead to the discovery of drugs for neglected diseases of the developing world. Although the innovation system has the capability to develop new chemical entities, the two main components of the innovation system, namely, the enterprises and the Government Research Institutes, do not appear to be having all the requisite capabilities to bring a new drug to the market. Although, the State has been very proactive with the industry, this is an area where public policy support is still required.



## **Trends in State Domestic Product and Government Finance in Kerala**

N. Shanta

*Sponsor:* Government of Kerala

Two most disconcerting features of the Kerala economy have been her poor economic performance and the poor state of the government finances. Although the nineties brought in its wake a long awaited turnaround in growth bringing with it expectations of an increase in the resource base of the economy, the finances of the State have steadily deteriorated from the mid-nineties and a vicious circle of deficit, debt and debt service payments have emerged. It is in this context that a critical assessment of the growth of the economy and the State finances is attempted. Such a study seems particularly relevant in the context of the State enacting the Kerala Fiscal Responsibility Act. In this study, a detailed analysis of the growth of the economy and the sub-sectors and the scope for resource mobilisation is attempted. This is followed by a detailed discussion of the finances of the State particularly focusing on the State's ability to meet its primary social and economic responsibility. In this process, the problems in the management of the State finances is identified and the need for correction through appropriate measures suggested.

## **Import and Export of Coconut Oil in India,**

K.N. Harilal, D.Narayana and Subrata Mukherjee (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

*Sponsor :* Coconut Development Board, Government of India

Although coconut production is widely dispersed in the globe, out of the 12 million hectares of area under the crop worldwide close to nine million hectares (about 75% of the total) is accounted for by just three countries. Indonesia accounts for 3.7 million hectares, the Philippines, 3.1 million hectares and India, 1.9 million hectares. These three countries together also account for close to three quarters of the total world production (in nut equivalent) of about 58 billion nuts in 2002 and are distinct in their production-

consumption balances. While the Philippines consumes only around one-fifth of its total production, and Indonesia three-fourths, India alone has the distinction of consuming all its domestic production.

The study makes an attempt to examine the relationship between production and price of coconuts. A clear relationship could be delineated with respect to the Philippines production and world prices. There is a strong inverse relationship between production and price indicating that when the Philippines production is high (low) the world price tends to fall (rise). The reasons for such a relationship seems to be that over 80% of the Philippines production of coconuts is exported.

Coconut is produced in almost all the coastal States of India and the area under the crop has been expanding over the last five decades. The area under coconut doubled between 1960-61 and 1990-91 and the expansion has been steady over the period of about 35 years since 1960; but since 1995-96, production of coconut in India has stagnated on account of the poor yield increase and stagnating area under the crop. The overall share of the four South Indian States in total area under and production of the crop in India has remained over 90% throughout the period.

Two of the important trends observed from the analysis of consumption of coconut oil and coconut are that per capita consumption has shown an increase over the long run and that the share of South Indian States continues to be very large in the total consumption. The consumption of coconut oil is largely confined to Kerala and has steadily increased over time and with income, in both rural and urban Kerala. While at the lowest income class consumption is close to one kilogram per family per month, at the highest income class consumption is around 2.5 kilograms.

The consumption of coconut shows a trend similar to that of coconut oil across income classes. At the lowest income class, the monthly consumption by a family is around 13 coconuts and at the highest income class, it is over 35. The nut consumption is increasing elsewhere in India also.



The period since the establishment of the WTO is marked by rapid integration of the coconut economy of India with the international market. The post-1991 period witnessed a clear decline in the ratio between the Indian and the international prices of coconut oil. The opening up of the Indian coconut economy has also made it more vulnerable to external shocks. The globalisation of the coconut market ensures that the effects of production fluctuations in the Philippines, since it is the lead supplier, are transmitted to all the corners of the world coconut economy. The drastic and sustained decline in the exchange value of Indonesian Rupiah, Filipino Peso and Thai Bhat since 1998, depreciation over the same period of the Malaysian currency, and its consequent dampening effect on prices of palm kernel oil, contributed to the fall in coconut oil prices.

The fall in the prices of coconuts during the turn of the century and the consequent crisis of the coconut sector have led to the emergence of a strong market for tender coconuts in Kerala. A campaign against multinational Cola companies led by political parties and institutions such as the Coconut Development Board played an important role in developing the new market for tender coconuts.

Global integration of the coconut economy of India has made it highly vulnerable to foreign competition on the one hand and external shocks on the other. It is justifiable to protect the cultivators from external shocks, either by employing trade barriers or by establishing price stabilization mechanisms.

Unpredictable shocks such as currency crisis or short run fluctuations in the Philippines cannot be allowed to influence production decisions in India, not to speak of its adverse effects on the livelihood of its farmers. Regulation of imports is particularly justifiable in the context of heavy doses of domestic support and export subsidies prevailing in other countries, such as in the case of soyabean oil from the United States of America. The policy towards edible oil imports, which have been growing rather rapidly, needs to be revisited with a view to ensuring a level playing field to domestic growers, if not for extending preferential treatment.

#### *Ongoing Research Projects*

### **Impact of the Information and Communication Technology on Women Employment in Kerala**

P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta

*Sponsor:* Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India

In recent years the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for employment generation among poor women has received increased attention in Kerala as part of *Kudumbashree*, a women-led poverty eradication programme of the Government of Kerala. Today more than 100 ICT-based micro-enterprises operate under *Kudumbashree* employing over 1000 women workers in Hardware and Software activities. The objective of the project include an in-depth analysis of enabling conditions for enterprise formation, elements that go into enterprise building such as learning, skill formation and linkages etc. The Researchers are also concerned about the capacity of the women- managed enterprises to survive and grow by acquiring capability to compete in the open market. In short, the study will be focusing on access strategies to link technology with gender empowerment.

### **(b) AGRICULTURE, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR AND LIVELIHOOD**

#### *Completed Research Projects*

### **Water Insecurity and Livelihood Strategies: A Study of Livelihood Dynamics in Plachimada Village of Palakkad District**

K.N. Nair, Antonyto Paul and Vineetha Menon

*Sponsor:* NCCR/University of Zurich, Switzerland.

It is found that livelihood dynamics at Plachimada is highly complex in terms of resolving the related conflicts, and also in terms of analysing it holistically. Livelihood problems have



been manifold: water pollution, water depletion, fall in agricultural productivity and income, fall in agricultural employment, forced labour migration, and growing burden on women. Perceived causes too have been diverse such as reduction in rainfall, failure of the Parambikulam Aliyar Project (PAP), proliferation of bore-wells, intensive irrigation of coconut trees for toddy-tapping, deterioration of the traditional tank irrigation system and operation of Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited (HCBPL). The last one has become the most controversial and hence the crucial factor at Plachimada. On the one side, certain circumstantial evidences are put forth to establish the contribution of HCBPL to the water insecurity and on the other, the Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited denies any role in causing the water problem. Various interest groups rally behind the different power structures. Long processes of litigation go on endlessly; nor is there any out-of-court settlement of the problems in the vicinity. To make things more complex, new dimensions of *symbolic capital* have been added to the livelihood conflicts.

In this complex dynamics, the present study has attempted to examine the institutional dimensions of livelihoods. It was found that institutional failures have played an important role in creating livelihood vulnerabilities and, conversely, institutional interventions have shaped major livelihood strategies. Institutional failures like property right failures in ground water, absence of environment impact assessment prior to setting up of HCBPL and of effective monitoring of its waste disposal, institutional *lacunae* and inefficient monitoring of PAP etc. have precipitated water insecurity at Plachimada. It has also been found that institutions mediate access to assets, which, in turn, determine portfolios of livelihood strategies and thereby livelihood outcomes. Though, livelihood strategies are often conceived in the literature as pursuits of atomistic households, our study shows how important the collective pursuits in livelihoods are. In such collective actions too, institutional mechanisms were found to play a critical role by reducing the cost of collective action and by generating assurance for co-operative outcome. Again, institutions reinforce institutions

through networking as illustrated by the institutional widening and institutional deepening of Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). Formal institutions like the Courts of Law could be a key actor in determining the dynamics of livelihood, if Plachimada is any indicator. Similarly, the State and, especially, the local Panchayat have direct influence in building rural livelihoods. Therefore, setting institutions right is found to be an important livelihood activity by itself.

Along with institutions, the livelihood assets were also found important in the formulation of livelihood strategies. A strong bundle of assets helps to reduce the vulnerability of livelihood shocks and stresses. It was seen that at Plachimada, livelihood vulnerability from water insecurities was more among the asset-poor households. Assets determine access to institutions, as has been illustrated by financial assets giving more competence in litigation processes, larger financial devolution strengthening local panchayat, advancement in knowledge, able leadership and symbolic capital reducing cost of collective action of CVSS etc. Water-related livelihood dynamics reveals an important gender dimension. It was observed that in the rural households, it is the females who bear the larger burden of water insecurity. Therefore, a just and fair allocation of water for households could enhance empowerment of women. No wonder, at Plachimada, women have shown more interest than men in CVSS collective action.

#### *Ongoing Research Projects*

#### **Institutional Change and Livelihood Strategies**

K.N. Nair and Vineetha Menon

*Sponsor:* Swiss National Foundation/ University of Berne/ Geographical Institute/ University of Zurich under NCCR North- South Research Partnership.

The ongoing process of economic globalisation and liberalisation has resulted in significant change in the institutional environment in which rural people have to struggle for their livelihood. With the gradual unfolding of WTO, the agricultural commodity market in Kerala has become more vulnerable. In the case of commodities like



spices, coconut, rubber, coffee, and tea, there have been increasing fluctuations in prices. The impact of these changes has been uneven across regions in the State. In districts like Wayanad and Idukki, there has been sharp fall in the prices of commodities grown there. Whereas, in districts in which crops like coconut and rubber are dominant, the effect has been less due to the fast recovery from price falls. Obviously in the district that witnessed a crash in agricultural prices, there has been a sharp fall in incomes thereby affecting the livelihoods of people. Restructuring of State institutions has been taking place as part of the reform process in the economy and as part of the process of decentralisation. As a consequence to these changes, people's access to institutions of various kind has been witnessing rapid quantitative and qualitative transformation. The purpose of the present study is to understand the manner in which rural households have been coping with these changes and the strategies they have adopted to cope with the distress .

The study is based on intensive surveys of three villages, two from Wayanad and one from Idukki districts. The first two districts witnessed severe agrarian distress due to the fall in the prices of plantation crops. The micro level studies examined the reasons for the agrarian distress, and its impact on different sections of the rural population. In the analysis of different coping strategies, how public and private institutions in the study area have responded to the agrarian distress and how households in their efforts to cope, negotiate with these institutions to meet their ends have also been analysed.

The studies have found that economic and environmental changes that followed globalisation have had major adverse effects on the livelihoods of people in the study regions. In the selection of coping strategies and in the negotiation with local institutions, the ownership of assets (such as land) and capabilities of households were decisive factors. The study also focused on the functioning of local institutions (such as the Panchayats) that enabled the local population in the formulation of successful coping strategies.

The study has been able to bring out the differences in the strategies of coping adopted by households in different socio-economic strata. For instance, in one of the study villages in Wayanad, it was found that while the rich and the medium farmers could undertake a wide variety of mitigation strategies, the options for the poor stood limited to a few coping strategies. Additional demand for family labour in organising these coping strategies increased the vulnerability of women in the region. An important way in which conditions in Idukki district differed from the conditions in Wayanad was the absence of farmers' suicides owing to distress. The study shows that successful interventions of the public and the institutions such as banks, co-operatives and the panchayat were one of the important factors that led to the evolution of distinct set of coping strategies in Idukki as different from those of Wayanad.

### **Measuring Individual Agency in Multiple Domains**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai, Mridul Eapen and Sabina Alkire  
(Harvard University)

*Sponsor:* International Development Research Corporation,  
Ottawa, Canada

The present study revised and field-tested a new measure of agency. It drew upon the measure of autonomy developed by psychologists Richard Ryan, Ed Deci, Valery Chirkov and others working in Self-determination Theory (SDT). This indicator was chosen since (a) it studies agency not as a global uniform capacity of a person but with respect to different domains of well-being or poverty; (b) this measure approaches agency as the cross-culturally important ability of persons to advance states or activities they value (it is important to stress this aspects since some approaches to agency look at a person's power to effect change, without any regard for their values); and (c) in this measure, agency is a kind of freedom that is valued in individualistic and collectivist cultures alike (which is important as most other indicators are correlated with individualism). According to SDT formulation, a person is autonomous when his/her behaviour is experienced as willingly enacted and when he/she fully endorses the actions in which he/she is engaged





and/or the values expressed by them. The survey covered 227 respondents, located in Trivandrum and Trichur; in order to obtain a diverse sample, help of *Kudumbashree* was taken, the core structure of which is the neighbourhood groups of women. A number of papers are expected from this study which will analyse different aspects of the data.

### (c) POPULATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

*Completed Research Projects*

#### **Promoting Healthy Ageing through Community Development in India**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Shanthi Johnson (Acadia University, Canada)

*Sponsor:* Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

The Centre completed the South Asian Migration Survey (SMS) covering 10,000 households throughout Kerala in 2004 among 225 panchayats of the State. According to the survey, around 52 percent of households in Kerala did not have any elderly persons indicating a changing households atmosphere where the elderly do not stay with other members of the family. In one of the recent discussions with a group of elderly persons in an institutional set up, an elderly couple (they live alone as an old couple) remarked, "we are interested to stay with our children and grand children but they are not interested in us; thus we are staying alone managing our day-to-day affairs" As almost half the households in Kerala have no elderly persons to live with, they do not understand the advantages and disadvantages of elderly persons living with them. Another 33 percent of the households in Kerala accommodate just one elderly person – either a widow or a widower of either from the husband's or the wife's side. In other words, almost all the elderly living in these households are widows or widowers. The proportion of households in which two elderly persons live in the household has gone up from 11 percent to 14 percent indicating an increase in the life expectancy among elderly males and females. Almost one in six couples in

Kerala live beyond sixty years of age as couples, without losing their partners.

The proportion of the elderly to the total population in Kerala has increased from 11 to 14 during the last five years. Among the districts of Kerala, in 2004 the highest proportion of the elderly was found in Pathanamthitta followed by Kottayam, Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram districts, all of which remained above the State average. The lowest was found in Wayanad. However, 12 out of the 14 districts in Kerala had already crossed the 10 per cent mark with Pathanamthitta district showing the maximum of 21percent - - double that of the Malappuram figure. Districts which were the forerunners in the fertility and mortality transition have reported higher proportions of the elderly.

Among the elderly in Kerala, close to 56 percent belonged to the young-old (60-69 years) category; another 31 percent were old-old (70-79 years) and only 13 percent were of the oldest-old (80 and above) category. Among the elderly, there were more females than males. The sex ratio (males per 1000 females) of all the elderly age groups indicates the preponderance of women among the elderly. In the age group 85 years and above, there were 647 males per 1000 females.

In this context, the Centre has completed a major survey of elderly persons (Kerala Ageing Survey) throughout Kerala with financial support from the Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi. Our preliminary results have shown that the age of participants ranged from 60 years to more than 100 years with women participants forming 54 percent. The study showed that joint pains were the most reported morbidity among the elderly, with women reporting a higher percentage (53.5%) than men (43%). Other common health problems included loss of memory, sleep problems, loss of energy, chest pain and stomach problems. Common chronic illnesses among the elderly in Kerala are hypertension, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, emphysema and heart problems. Osteoporosis which is an emerging chronic disease was reported less often. This was perhaps related



to the silent nature of this disease. Prevalence of disabilities was high with over 75%, of them reporting vision problems. For medical needs, close to 40% accessed public hospitals and 56% used private hospitals. The reasons for access to private or public hospitals varied. Most accessed public hospitals for the free services provided; those who accessed private hospitals did so for the availability of better services, and better care, and attention. In our study, only about 30% did routine medical check-up and over 80% took medications on a regular basis. Gender difference was clearly observed as the cause for behavioural factors with men smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol and women chewing betel. Self-reported participation in physical activity decreased with age. Approximately 60% of the young old participated in physical activities mostly in the form of household chores which declined to 35% among the oldest old of 80+ age group. Dietary patterns showed that most consume three meals a day with a greater tendency for the old-old and the oldest old age groups to skip or miss meals. Also, the type of food changed from non-vegetarian to vegetarian as people aged. Approximately 30% were on special diet such as diabetic diet or low salt diet. The study also showed that prevalence of falls and fractures were high among the aged resulting in higher levels of disability.

Although this study focuses on the health conditions of the elderly in the state of Kerala, the information gained from the surveys has striking similarities to that obtained from other nations in the Asian and non-Asian countries. The determinants of healthy aging might be similar to, if not identical, with those in other areas that have comparable social and environmental conditions. As such, the findings and evidence based recommendations have international validity and applicability.

### **Medical Education In India**

Chinnappan Gasper

*Sponsor* : South Asian Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI)

Cost and financing of graduation in Tamil Nadu in medical disciplines such as, Homeopathy Medicine, Siddha and

Allopathy are analysed in this study. About 95 per cent of the total budgetary resources available for medical education used to be allocated to Allopathic medical education about ten years ago. Now, it constitutes about 90 per cent. Government spending on Siddha medical education was about 4 per cent ten years ago; currently it is about 8 per cent. The allotment is less than one per cent for other medical disciplines.

About 95 per cent of the expenditure of the Allopathic Medical College relates to payment of salaries of the teaching and the non-teaching staff. The remaining 4 to 5 per cent relates to office management, cost of machinery and equipment required for the laboratory and for other teaching purposes, maintenance of buildings, cost of medicines, and of books for the library and other unforeseen expenditures. The college expenditure on books has been less than one per cent for the past six years. The total private cost of graduation in Allopathic Medicine is about Rs. 2.26 lakh for forward communities and backward communities, Rs. 2.30 lakhs, for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) Rs. 2.15 lakh for SC and ST students. Tuition fees form about 10 to 11 per cent of the total private expenditure. The average cost borne by the government for each graduate in Allopathic Medicine is in the range of Rs. 5.82 to 5.88 lakh. The proportion of public subsidisation of Allopathic medical education is 96 per cent. The unit social cost (institutional plus private cost) of graduation in Allopathic medicine ranges from Rs. 7.91 lakh for FCs and BCs and to Rs 7.79 lakh for SCs.

About 91 per cent of the total government spending on medical education in Homeopathy related to salaries of the staff during 2001-02. The average government cost of a graduate in Homeopathy was Rs.50000 approximately. The total private cost of graduation in Homeopathic Medicine was in the range of 1.54 lakh to Rs. 1.79 lakh for different communities. College fees constituted about 13 to 15 per cent of the total private expenditure. The unit social cost of graduation in Homeopathy came to about Rs. 2.0 lakh.



The salary component of government spending on Siddha medical education was about 75 per cent in 1994-95 and 59 per cent in 2001-02. Expenditure on scholarships and stipends was the next biggest component. Its share increased from 14 per cent in 1994-95 to 38 per cent in 2001-02. In order to promote Siddha medical education, scholarships are awarded to students studying even in private colleges. Scholarships are extended to socio-economically backward students in all disciplines of medical education. But they cover a very meagre proportion of the private cost of medical education.

### Kerala Human Development Report 2005

K. Navaneetham (Co-ordinator)

*Sponsors* : Planning Commission of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Kerala Human Development Report was prepared in response to the request made by the Kerala State Planning Board; it was sponsored jointly by the Indian Planning Commission and the UNDP, New Delhi.

Kerala stands unique among the States of India with a consistently higher level of human development than that of many advanced countries but with a much lower per capita income. Kerala ranked first among the major States of India in the Human Development Index (HDI) at three time points 1981, 1991 and 2001, but its *per capita* income lagged behind the all-India average till recently. Implied in this paradoxical phenomenon is a higher rate of translation efficiency in terms of public action and assignment of 'higher priority and precedence to the development of these services (such as education and health)' in response to organised public demand.

This fact had been highlighted by a pioneering study undertaken by the Centre under the leadership of Professor K.N. Raj, and sponsored by the Committee for Development Planning of the United Nations (UN) in the mid-1970s. The clear suggestion made by this CDS-UN (1975) study that "there is much to be said in favour of a pattern of development, which gives attention to these minimum

essentials of life, particularly if these are interpreted to include items such as educational and health services which help to build up human capital and make important qualitative differences to the whole process of development," led to raising this development experience to the status of a 'model.' The model signifies that it is possible 'in less industrialised and urbanised societies' to attain the third stage of demographic transition by means of such social development without the simultaneous 'rise in *per capita* income, urbanisation and industrialisation,' unlike in the advanced countries. The widely acclaimed CDS-UN study has occupied an important place in the chain of intellectual events, culminating in a paradigm shift in development thinking. The present Report continues from that base, but primarily deals with the second-generation problems of human development, such as quality.

The challenge for this Report lay not in measuring various indices of Human Development for Kerala and showing its ranking among Indian States. Instead it lay in:

- (i) unravelling the 'lopsided development' (high social development with low economic growth) that characterised the Kerala economy till the late 1980s;
- (ii) understanding the new phase of growth during the last 15 years, and its possible linkages with human development;
- (iii) charting a human development-based growth strategy for the future; and
- (iv) building an intellectual case for quality as an essential attribute of capability, for instance, in education.

In the light of the above challenges, the report was organised in the following order:

**Chapter 1** presents an overview of Kerala's development experience and the processes that shaped it, touching upon critical aspects of the current growth process, such as emigration, a dynamic service sector, decentralised governance and the persistence of educated unemployment.

**Chapter 2** summarises the many achievements of Kerala in human development, assessed in the space of non-



income indicators, including demographic, health, nutrition, education and infrastructure indicators. These achievements have continued, belying the predictions of those who doubted the sustainability of the Kerala 'model' of development.

**Chapter 3** assesses Kerala's development experience in the income space, by reviewing its profile of *per capita* income growth, emphasising the role of remittance incomes and their performance on the income-poverty front. The chapter analyses, among other things, the turnaround in the Kerala economy since the late 1980s, after a gap of relative stagnation for nearly a decade-and-a-half. The role played by various programmes for socio-economic security initiated by the Government is highlighted given the dramatic decline of poverty in Kerala in the 1990s. The discussion brings out Kerala's distinct achievement in the institutionalisation of a whole range of socio-economic security programmes.

**Chapter 4** is devoted to examining the problem of spatial and social group inequalities in human development. This has been done by analysing inter-district variations in human and gender development indices, as well as through an index of generalised deprivation. Similar information by social groups (to the extent available) is also examined. The findings suggest that spatial inequality in Kerala is less of a problem than inequality by social groups.

**Chapter 5** attempts to put the income and the non-income dimensions of development together by examining the sometimes mutually reinforcing, and the sometimes mutually conflicting, relationship between human development and growth. The new (late 1980s) phase of higher growth has been related to earlier achievements in human development through the linkages of demographic transition, migration and economic liberalisation. The nature of this growth led by the services sector is discussed. The achievements, however, are not devoid of problems: in particular, there are crucial constraints with respect to economic infrastructure, despite Kerala being classified in the 'high middle' category of the Infrastructure Index which have been, and could continue to be, an impediment to the economy's growth prospects.

Kerala's development experience has been an impressive one; however, there are lessons, both good and bad, to be drawn from this experience. **Chapter 6** emphasises the need to make the most of the immensely important asset of educational capital which the State has so assiduously built up over the preceding decades but cautions against problems of 'quality;' and **Chapter 7** cautions against complacency by pointing to the possibility that success could carry its own seeds of failure, two compelling features of which are the problems of educated unemployment and growing gender 'unfreedom.'

**Chapter 8** looks ahead and attempts to sketch a strategy for realising sustainable pattern of human development and income-growth, which are mutually reinforcing. Particular emphasis is given to the following: (i) the distinction between 'traded' and 'non-traded' goods; (ii) the need to take a 'high road' to development rather than a 'low road;' (iii) the need for identifying activities with maximum linkages; (iv) the need to identify Kerala's comparative advantages and; (v) the need to take both a short and a long term view of the future. Within such a broad strategy, three areas have been identified for special attention. These are advancement of educational capabilities, infrastructure development and improvement of governance.

**Chapter 9** is devoted to a discussion on decentralised governance and human development. The establishment of *panchayati raj* in Kerala has introduced a new tier of governance at the local level, in which a number of functions are intimately related to the sustenance and enhancement of human development. While Kerala has demonstrated its capacity to engage itself with this new tier of governance, the analysis brings out some of its limitations. The challenge is to nourish this newly created structure of governance, which has also given a historic opportunity for the political participation of women. This chapter also discusses a new organisational mode for addressing poverty alleviation at the local level linked to the *panchayats*. This experiment is conducted through the formation of a federated structure of neighbourhood groups of women from poor households. For this purpose, an umbrella organisation called



*Kudumbashree* has come into being with the active support of the State.

**Chapter 10** concludes the Report in the form of recapitulation of the main findings and presentation of a series of suggestions and recommendations not only for the further enhancement of human development in Kerala but also for strengthening what we have hypothesised to be an emerging 'virtuous' growth cycle that links human development with economic growth. While the achievement of a virtuous growth path requires the active participation and deliberation of various stakeholders of Kerala's civil society, the State has to play a leading role in addressing many of the critical concerns.

#### *Ongoing Research Projects*

#### **Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka**

S. Irudaya Rajan, Praveena Kodoth, E.T. Mathew and K. Saradmoni, along with Carla Risseuw (Department of Anthropology and Development Sociology, Leiden University, Netherlands) and Myrtle Perera (Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka)

*Sponsor:* Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD)

Demographically, India is the second largest country in the world with the largest number of aged persons (defined as persons aged 60 and above) - - 75 million in 2004. Our population projections indicate that the size of India's aged is expected to reach 179 million in 2031 and 301 million in 2051. The number of aged persons above 70 years of age (old-old) is likely to increase more sharply than persons 60 years and above. The old-old are projected to increase five-fold between 2001-2051, from 27 million to 132 million. Interestingly, the oldest old (80+) among the aged is the fastest growing age group among all the age groups in India. In absolute terms, the oldest old are likely to increase from a mere 5.4 million in 2001 to 32 million in 2051. Women outnumber men, among the old-old and

the oldest-old. Among aged women, half of them are widows; among the oldest old (80+), the proportion is still higher — 80 percent of them are widows. Designing policies to protect the aged women, particularly widows, should form the major component of the social security and welfare programme in India.

Our preliminary analysis of the raw data of the National Sample Survey, 55<sup>th</sup> round (1999-2000), indicates that around 63 percent of males and 78 percent females continue to work beyond 60 years of age. As they grow older, the work participation rate declines; however, even at 80 years and above, 22 percent of males and 17 percent of females continue to work in India. In the matter of economic dependency on others for daily basic needs (food, shelter and clothing), our analysis of the NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> round throws up the following facts. In the rural areas, 58 percent of females and 45 percent of males were fully dependant whereas in the urban areas, the corresponding percentages were 64 and 46 respectively. In general, there is a marked gender difference. The most vulnerable group consists of aged women in urban areas; 64 percent of them are dependent. This is one of the reasons for aged to continue to work in old age in spite of poor health. When we assess the situation by widowhood status of both men and women, the situation of women is worse than of males because they are victims of both old age and widowhood.

The implicit emphasis in the social policy in India on marriage and reproduction as the defining social/sexual contracts is increasingly narrowing the focus of inter-generational contracts. This is reflected in the suggestions of growing inter-generational tensions regarding the claims of the aged. As property right governs access to material resources, it is an important aspect of social security with significant implications in the process of ageing. Ownership of property and assets is strongly influenced by social disabilities, particularly restrictive gender norms, besides obvious economic factors. In this context, ownership of property and assets could well be a defining condition of 'aged people', particularly of women's social security. This study seeks to analyse property and asset ownership of the aged



according to gender, marital status and region to discern patterns and raise questions about their implications for the status of the aged within families and for power relations. Further, it is being examined whether the economic status of households to which they belong, their child status i.e., whether they have children and if they have, of which sex, their living arrangements and their relationship to the heads of households, the last, in particular, reflecting power relations within the household have a bearing on property status (owning no property or financial assets) of aged men and women. The study also examines ownership of property and participation in management by aged men and women across the major Indian States and attempt to find out whether the levels of demographic transition could have any bearing on the levels of property ownership. We find that property status of the aged varies predominantly by gender and age. In contrast, there is less spatial variation. At much higher levels of property ownership, there was greater decline in property status of men at widowhood than of women.

### **Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration**

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.S. James (Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore)

*Sponsor:* Global Development Network (GDN) through South Asian Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI)

There has been considerable interest in the literature on the possible relationship between demographic transition and economic development. This interest emanated mainly from the experience of East Asian countries, where economic transformation is attributed to the demographic regime — population momentum towards working ages. As a result, it is universally accepted that the increase in working age population will lead to rapid economic growth of countries. However, the mechanisms by which this relationship operates in the context of developing countries are scarcely understood. With the high prevalence of unemployment rates among the youth in many of the developing countries, it is difficult for policy makers to assess

the likely impact of the 'demographic window' of opportunities on the economy. In this context, the present study is expected to assess the 'demographic impact' on the economy of India with particular reference to the State of Kerala where there is a rapid increase in the growth of the adult population due to significant past declines in fertility and mortality.

### **Population and Development in India (New Initiative)**

S. Irudaya Rajan, K. Navaneetham, Udaya S. Mishra and T.R. Dilip along with Jacques Veron (Paris, France)

*Sponsor:* International Demographic Research Institute, Paris, France

This is an initiative towards research on India's demography in collaboration with International Demographic Research Institute (INED), Paris, with a seed grant to undertake a literature review and a secondary data analysis work based on contemporary issues in India's demography using existing data sets such as decennial censuses, three rounds of National Family Health surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, various rounds of National Sample Survey and other state-level surveys such as Kerala Migration Survey and Kerala Aging Survey. Evidence from this initiative will be used to develop a major research proposal to study the various facets of India's Demography, to be submitted to large funding opportunities in the areas of population and development. The researchers involved in this project are currently addressing issues relating to urbanisation, age structural changes, declining sex ratio and internal migration which will serve as components of the intended research.

### **Health Status of Kerala: A Life Course Perspective**

K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir

*Sponsor:* Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD)

The study focuses on the health status in Kerala which has received worldwide attention for its achievements in social sector development. The objective of the study are the



following: (a) To enquire into the health status in Kerala, defined in terms of mortality and morbidity and to find out differences across socio-economic groups and between gender in each stage of the life course; (b) To examine the patterns and determinants of health care utilisation and health care expenditure in Kerala across the life course stages with emphasis on the different systems of medicine and public private mix; and (c) To what extent the childhood socio-economic position, adult socio-economic condition and life style behavioural pattern over the life course predict the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular diseases among adults and old age population in Kerala.

This study is based on information collected from 3320 households, consisting of 17071 individuals, through a primary survey conducted in November 2004, in three districts of Kerala, viz. Trivandrum, Malappuram and Kannur. The preliminary findings of the study noted that despite the reduction in mortality, Kerala continues to have high prevalence of morbidity. One in every four persons surveyed reported themselves to be sick during the reference period of fifteen days. Trivandrum recording significantly higher morbidity rate than the other two districts. The topographical differences in morbidity indicate that people living in the midland and lowland have greater risk of ill health than people living in the high land and coastal low land. Females are at greater risk of ill health than males. The age pattern of morbidity shows that the prevalence of ailments increases at a faster rate after age 35 and females are more vulnerable to morbidity in the old age. The probability of ill health for the poor is significantly higher than the rich, controlling other covariates.

The major diseases prevalent in the three districts surveyed are: Diseases of bones and joints, Hypertension, Viral Fever, Diabetes, Common Cold, Asthma, Diseases of the nerve system, Cardiovascular diseases, and cough and acute bronchitis. Females are found to have higher risk for diseases of bones and joints and hypertension than males. The average age for the onset of diabetes, hypertension, diseases of bones and joints and cardiovascular diseases

in the surveyed population is found to be 35. The study also found that around 33% who reported hypertension reported diabetes as well. Similarly, around 42 percent of those inflicted by diabetes reported to be suffering from hypertension. The co-existence of cardiovascular disease with hypertension (26%) and Diabetes (20%) is found to be significant.

### **Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), for Access to Basic Minimum Services, Kottathara Panchayat**

D. Narayana, T.R. Dilip, Sheema Shankar, Hari Krishnadas, Slim Hadadd, Jean Frederic Levesque, Katia Mohindra, and Marta Feletto (University of Montreal)

*Sponsor:* International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC), Ottawa

The CBMS at Kottathara Panchayat is conducted by the Centre and the Universite de Montreal (UM), Canada. It is meant to 'provide the *Grama* Panchayat (GP) and local community with a participative and evidence-based information system on access to basic minimum service for needs-based policy formulation and monitoring.' At the inception, the CBMS tried to identify an existing database for the Panchayat. As part of this effort, a review of all the surveys conducted during the period 1998 to 2003 was carried out. This review revealed that data collected from different sources differed from each survey to another; many of which were also incomplete. In short, a baseline database was found absent, preventing the possibility of any inter-temporal comparisons. It was felt that a database should be built up at the GP level, primarily for the use of the Panchayat Committee (PC) for local planning and service provision and for easy reference by other departments. Accordingly, a basic list of households in the Panchayat was prepared, a group of surveyors from Kottathara itself were selected and trained and a household survey which evolved into a census was conducted. The data collected from the census households supplemented by data obtained from complementary surveys conducted by the research team and local and national data were presented through



a three-track approach, before elected representatives and Panchayat level Committees, before *Grama Sabhas* (GS) and production of seven scientific reports. Of the complementary surveys, special mention should be made of a panel survey conducted on the basis of diaries maintained by select 542 households. Five of the proposed scientific reports have been completed and translated into Malayalam. The rest of the scientific reports are under preparation.

The CBMS has already interacted extensively with several decision-making individuals and bodies on the basis of and with regard to the potential of the data that they have collected. These include the Steering Committee of the Project, the Local Coordination Committee (LCC), the Working Groups (WGs formerly known as Task Forces), GS, *Ooru Koottams* (OK), or meetings of Tribal citizens, line department officials, and Panchayat officials. The LCC including the President of the Panchayat, suggested that a separate team called the Kottathara Resource Group (KRG) should be formed to facilitate the development of a community-based monitoring system; and the members were nominated. In these interactions almost all the people involved seem to have given a positive appraisal of the database and additional information collected by the CBMS. Even the KRG in its meeting seems to have accepted that a community-based monitoring system is essential for the Panchayat.

The amendments to the Constitution of India which provided the foundation for decentralisation, made many things mandatory. Among them were the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice. For such local level preparation of plans and monitoring of implementation of the plans, an exhaustive local level database is inevitable. Unfortunately, the relatively elaborate statistical system available in India collects data on various aspects only up to the State or at best to the district level. In such circumstances it is essential to undertake initiatives such as the CBMS at Kottathara.

Nevertheless, the CBMS is facing an important problem. The research team finds that the project is not able to go

forward as originally expected. This is mainly with regard to the objective of data-based decision-making by the GP. Among the line departments, the Primary Health Centre (PHC) and the Medical Officer seem to be an exciting exception to making use of the CBMS data. During the assessment, extensive discussions were held on the interest and awareness showed and utilisation of CBMS data by various local level groups for planning and monitoring purposes.

Women Self-Help Group (SHG) of *Kudumbashrees* and the PHC are certainly encouraging. The interest shown by the womens' SHGs need not translate into actual utilisation of the data for planning and monitoring unless the decision-making process at the Panchayat level is sensitive to their interests and demands. On the other hand, the extremely low level of interest shown by the Panchayat Committee (with the exception of the President), staff, and political parties are disheartening. So is the relatively moderate interest shown by the *Grama Sabhas* and Working Groups.

Following elections to the three-tier Panchayats in September 2005, renewed efforts were made to get them interested in Panchayat-level planning. The effort was continued and enlarged after the Assembly elections in May 2006. In August, a district level meeting was held to share the experience of Kottathara with other Panchayats and prepare an approach paper for the eleventh Five Year Plan of Wayanad.

### **A Study of roles and capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to manage the grass-root Health System of Kerala**

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R. Dilip

*Sponsor:* Indian Council for Medical Research

This is a multi-centric study covering the States of Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal apart from Kerala. This proposes to document the roles and responsibilities of PRI functionaries with regard to the health sector and contrast the same with the capabilities of such functionaries in the State. Also it intends to assess the real extent of devolution of power to PRI functionaries as well





as their actual level of involvement as regards support and supervision of the health system. Finally, the study proposes to uncover the prevailing perception of the providers of health services as well as the beneficiaries on this intervention.

### **Review of literature and development of an Annotated Bibliography on declining Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in India**

Udaya. S. Mishra

*Sponsor:* United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

This is a review exercise on preparing a bibliography of literature concerning child sex ratio in India and the States. This is intended to highlight characteristics association of differing levels of child sex ratio and the role of differential norms and conditions leading to deviations in child sex ratios as observed in recent times. In addition, it also will make an attempt at locating literature, which directly or indirectly describes the deviant pattern of child sex ratios against the prevailing fertility and family planning policy interventions.

### **The Multi-annual, Multi-disciplinary Research Programme: A stock taking of Knowledge Generation and Social Utility**

K.N. Nair and Vineetha Menon

*Sponsor:* Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department, The Netherlands

Multi-annual, Multi-disciplinary Research Programmes (MMRPs) have been in operation in nine countries under support from the Dutch Ministry of Development Co-operation. Appreciating the crucial role of knowledge in development and the pertinence of each country in deciding its own course of development, the Dutch initiative has given autonomy to individual programmes to decide their own agendas of research and development. Each of the programmes has independently paid attention to the research system organised in their respective countries and decided on the way research has to be conducted under their MMRP and knowledge can be utilised by society. In their efforts at sustainable development through research,

these programmes have a cumulative wealth of experience and knowledge which need to be unearthed, documented and analysed. It is this need that provides the background for the proposed study.

At the general level, the study will examine the development of the programmes, the factors and processes shaping them and the extent to which they have organised demand-led research. More specifically, the objectives of the study are the following:

- a) The development of the programmes and the socio-economic and institutional setting of the respective countries or regions.
- b) Process of agenda-setting, implementation of research, and stakeholder participation in them.
- c) Mode and outcome of dissemination.
- d) Levels of capacity-building in the programmes.
- e) Quality of knowledge generated in specific areas of research especially in poverty alleviation, environment and gender, and utilisation by stakeholders.

### **An Assessment of the Progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kerala**

Chinnappan Gasper

*Sponsor:* Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) launched in India in 2001 aims to extend useful and quality elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years before the end of 2010. This perspective approach consists of specific schemes for early childhood education (pre-primary education), education of female children, education of children belonging to SC/ST communities, education of mentally and physically challenged children, education of the school drop-outs and the education of the displaced children. School lunch programme, computer education at the elementary level, activity oriented education, education through 'bridge courses,' 'remedial courses' and 'back to School camps' are some of its other schemes.



The present study constitutes a comprehensive and analytical evaluation of the progress of elementary education in terms of quality and quantity in the schools governed or aided by the Government of Kerala. It analyses the teaching, learning and evaluation processes of education at the elementary level. The curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular activities of students and their impact on the achievement of students are examined. It assesses improvements in the school environment and the interaction between the school and the community around it. It assesses the impact of some of the specific programmes of SSA, such as, girls' education, noon-meal scheme, activity-oriented education, alternative schooling, multi-grade teaching, education for weaker social groups and education for the children with special needs.

The study uses the data available at the schools, Block Resource Centres, District Resource Centres and the Directorate of SSA. Additional data are drawn from a survey of a random sample of schools in each Block. Achievement tests administered to students in the Fifth and Eight classes in a sample of schools substantiate the assessment of quality of achievement in schools across districts, between genders and among social groups.

It is a district-wise study. All districts are to be covered during the study period, April 2006 to March 2008. On completion of the study in each district, a study report relating to that district will be prepared.

### **An Assessment of the progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep**

Chinnappan Gasper

*Sponsor:* Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

The total population of Lakshadweep is 60,595 persons according to Census of 2001. In terms of population, Lakshadweep is the smallest among all the States and Union Territories in the country. Lakshadweep consists of 12 atolls, 3 reefs and 5 submerged banks. There are 27 islands. But only 10 islands are inhabited. Since the size of the islands

is very small, the density of population is very high, i.e., about 2500 per square kilometre. The islands are spread over a large area. Transportation from one island to another is not easy. Hence, there are many hurdles in educational administration and supervision.

The literacy rate is 88 per cent according to Census of 2001. The entire population belongs to Scheduled Tribes and Muslims. The people of the islands are similar to the people of Kerala, even their language is common except in Minicoy where Mahl is spoken. Education upto the Higher Secondary level is available in Lakshadweep.

The present study aims to critically analyse the educational achievements under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) launched in Lakshadweep. All schools are run by the government. The study evaluates the progress of elementary education in terms of quality and quantity in all the schools. It analyses the teaching, learning and evaluation processes and the curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular activities of students and their impact on their achievement. It assesses improvements made in the school environment and the interaction between the school and the community. It makes an assessment of the impact of some of the specific programmes of SSA, such as, girls' education, noon-meal scheme, activity-oriented education, alternative schooling, and education of the children with special needs

The study uses the data available at the schools and the Directorate of SSA. Additional data are drawn from a survey of all the schools in each island. Achievement tests are administered to students in the fifth and the eight classes to assess the quality of their achievement. The study period is from April 2006 to March 2008.

### **Research Capacity Building of Faculty Members in Selected Colleges/University Departments in Kerala**

K.N. Nair

*Sponsor:* Sri Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai

The project has been sponsored with the objective of enhancing the quality of teaching and research environment



and improving the research capacity of one University Department and one affiliated college in Kerala in the disciplines of Social Sciences. CDS selected the Department of Economics, N.S.S College, Pandalam and the Department of Anthropology, Kannur University for implementation of a part of the project. Another part of the Project is to be implemented by CDS for college teachers. The activities proposed in the project are: (1) conducting training courses for the faculty in research methods, data collection, analysis and report writing; (2) orientation courses in curriculum revision; (3) training in field research and; (4) programmes for the faculty and students on the use of internet for teaching and research.

In NSS College, Pandalam nine lectures / invited talks by eminent teachers were held on various topics. A week-long programme was organised for UG and PG students of the college in which sessions were held on frontier areas of Economics. Four workshops were also organised to train the faculty and students in the use of internet and other IT tools for Social Science Research, Quantitative Data and Method, PRA tools for Qualitative Data collection and Analysis and Preparation of Survey Schedule.

The first phase of field work on the Project 'A Decade of Democratic Decentralised Planning and the Poor in Pandalam Panchayat' has been completed. Analysis of the data is being taken up. Organisation of a dissemination seminar and publication of the study report are on the anvil.

The Department of Anthropology, Kannur University has successfully conducted a 10-day workshop for students and scholars of Anthropology. Classes on topics such as Quantification of Qualitative Data in Social Science Research (CSSR), Research Design, Values and Value-free Judgment in SSR and Ethno-Methodology were held by experts in the respective areas.

CDS has conducted a training programme on the use of internet in Social Science Research in collaboration with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management,

at Technopark, Trivandrum. A second training programme on the topic for teachers and students and a summer school on teaching of Economics for the UG Course are being organised.

### **State Development Report for Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan (Co-ordinator)

*Sponsor:* The Planning Commission of India, New Delhi and the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

The request for the preparation of a State Development Report (SDR) for Kerala was received by the State Planning Board from the Planning Commission of India. The State Planning Board with the concurrence of the Planning Commission entrusted the Centre the task of acting as a nodal agency in the preparation of the SDR in association with the Centre for Management Development (CMD), Thiruvananthapuram and the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode. The SDR is intended to serve as the official report of the Planning Commission and a document for wide dissemination among the public in the country.

In its revised form finalised, the report has 18 chapters, of which 12 chapters are prepared by CDS, two chapters by CMD and four chapters by IIMK. In the process of planning of the Report, some of the chapters earlier envisaged have got integrated with others. All the chapters have been scrutinized and edited on the basis of comments received from external experts, the Planning Commission of India, the faculty of CDS and the State Planning Board. The Report is expected to become available by the end of 2006.

The Report when finalised will contain separate chapters on Kerala's geographical and historical features, demographic transition, socio-economic infrastructure, growth and employment, agriculture and allied sectors, industry, education, health, science and technology, migration, tourism, vulnerable communities, gender, decentralisation and governance.



## (d) POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

*Ongoing Research Projects*

### **The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China**

K.P. Kannan, N. Vijayamohan Pillai, along with the China Coordinator Dr. Zhang Xiaoshan, the Director of RDI, Beijing, and his team.

*Sponsor* : Ford Foundation.

The main objective of this research programme is to develop an intellectual case for basic social security as an entitlement, more precisely, as a 'right,' to the poor and the excluded and vulnerable social groups and pursue the possibility of its universal coverage in China and India. Since the target population is a heterogeneous one with multiple constraints (social, economic and political), the proposed research will attempt to identify the different groups and the nature of their constraints and visualise the research findings in applicable and concrete measures. This will be done by keeping in mind the requirements of policy at different levels of government, public institutions, and civil society organisations and institutions. In this sense, the proposed research is visualised as a demand-driven, impact-oriented and rights-based approach.

In operational terms, the main objective may be decomposed into the following sub-objectives to convey more clearly the intentions of the proposed collaborative research initiative:

- a. To trace the evolution of existing social security schemes and evaluate their social effectiveness;
- b. To clarify the similarities and dissimilarities between China and India in terms of historical, political, economic and socio-cultural settings under the current domestic situations and globalisation processes and make the comparative study useful for both China and India;
- c. To articulate the challenges of providing basic social security for the target groups in the context of economic reforms of liberalisation and globalisation;

- d. To explore the possibility of modifying some components of the existing social security schemes and/or establishing new forms in such a way that the responsibilities and functions of government apparatuses, local communities, civil society organisations and individuals are clearly defined and the specific needs of those excluded and vulnerable target groups identified and prioritised;
- e. To prepare an intellectual case for the provision of basic social security as a matter of public policy in low income countries for long term development of the economy and society; and
- f. To estimate the cost and financing of the proposed social security arrangements.

### **Study on Measuring Individual Agency/ Empowerment**

Vijayamohan Pillai along with Mridul Eapen and Sabina Alkire (Harvard University)

*Sponsor*: Harvard University and Sanskriti Foundation, New Delhi

The study seeks to develop and disseminate a measure of empowerment or agency freedom, and to examine whether it is desirable to integrate this measure into multi-dimensional poverty comparisons or indices. There is considerable synergy among those working on the capability approach and those working within poverty reduction, to identify stronger ways of measuring capabilities and improving multi-dimensional poverty comparisons. The study would focus on three questions:

- i) how accurately do certain indicators of freedom capture agency or self-determination?
- ii) how can poverty vectors that include freedoms be measured?
- iii) Is it possible to develop capability measures – and analytical tools – that could be used by NGOs and small organizations rather than only by large institutions?

The study specifically attempts to use the Ryan and Deci measure of autonomy which has the unique quality of



applicability to both individualist and collectivist cultures of the data obtained on the processes of empowerment of women in *Kudumbashree* units in Kerala.

The Kerala survey covered 227 respondents (a similar survey was done in El Salvador). In Trivandrum, the study covered Venganoor and Vithura Panchayats, as well as Trivandrum city. Venganoor is considered a strong panchayat, and has been operating NHGs since 1999. This panchayat has 15 Wards (a ward in Kerala roughly corresponds to a village in other parts of India.). Vithura is weaker and contains tribal groups, two of which were included in the study. In Trissur, the study covered Kodakkara, Thalikkulam, and Athirapelly panchayats, as well as Trissur city. These districts were chosen, because they represented a variety of climactic conditions, from coastal to the mountainous and included significant tribal populations. Thalikkulam had a sizeable urban area. Furthermore, the enumerators had personal familiarities with these areas.

## (e) GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

### *Completed Research Projects*

#### **Power in Global Value Chains: Implications for Employment and Livelihoods in the Cashew Nut Industry in India**

K.N. Harilal, Mridul Eapen, Nazneen Kanji (International Institute for Environment and Development) J. Jeyaranjan (Institute for Development Alternatives, Chennai) and Padmini Swaminathan (Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai)

*Sponsor* : International Institute for Environment and Development, London and Ford Foundation, New Delhi

The last two decades have seen continuing measures to liberalise and privatise trade in most developing countries. For international donors, the aim is to boost global trade, benefit the South and reduce poverty. However, the results have been mixed and there does not exist even now a 'level playing field' for international trade. In fact, liberalisation often increases inequalities: between countries, between different socio-economic groups and between women and men. We are also witnessing a global restructuring of food product chains, with increasing concentration in corporate

power. India is a key player in the global cashew industry, a food product chain which stretches from the fields of India to the supermarkets of Britain. We explore the impact of this expanding global market on the livelihoods of small farmers and of women employed in the Indian cashew processing industry. We found that the power imbalance between intensely competing Southern producers and relatively few Northern buyers gives large retailers and the supermarkets, the upper hand over their supply chains. They are increasingly able to direct cashew networks, dictating terms on which business is done and the methods by which cashew is produced, as well as capturing most of the revenue generated along the chain.

### *Ongoing Research Projects*

#### **Gendering Governance or Governing Women? Politics, Patriarchy and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan and J. Devika

*Sponsor*: International Development Research Centre

The proposed research hopes to give a fresh focus to research on gender and decentralisation in Kerala by exploring the extent to which creating space for women in local bodies, which was a crucial element in political decentralisation here in the 1990s, has contributed to the politicisation of women — the crystallisation of their perception of 'women' as a social group with distinct political interests. This study hopes to complement the current focus of research on the gendered outcomes of micro-planning and approaches the question with an interdisciplinary perspective which treats it as not merely an immediate political question but also as one calling for historical and cultural explanation. It is planned to use a range of qualitative research tools to reach a large number of women linked differently with the political field all over Kerala, analyse their narratives, and reflect on them in historical light and through feminist lenses. The knowledge produced, we hope, will be of immense use in streamlining gender training in the State, and will be a key resource for the gender equity lobby in Kerala to enter into dialogue and debate with political society, key civil social actors and the State bureaucracy.

## ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### (a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme in Economics offered by the Centre is affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the University of Kerala. For 2005 admissions of the programme, forty nine applications were received. Based on the academic record and research proposals of the candidates, twenty six (six belonging to the scheduled caste and one physically handicapped) of them were invited to participate at the selection process held on 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June 2005.

The Centre offered admission to five candidates including one physically handicapped, out of which four were awarded ICSSR fellowships. One candidate is a *Scientist from CPCRI* and he joined the programme on study leave. The scholars are in the process of finalising their study proposals in consultation with their mentors who are drawn from the faculty with research interests/specialisation in the areas of relevance to the scholars' preferred topics of study.

A special drive was initiated in September 2006 to attract candidates belonging to scheduled caste and schedule tribe communities to apply to the doctoral programme. However, for want of fellowships and as mid-year admissions could upset the structured monitoring scheme introduced in 2005, the eight applications received were kept for inclusion in the 2006 selection.

#### **Progress of Current Scholars**

The recently introduced five phase work plan attempts to lower the completion time to four years. The primary focus of this plan is comprehensive reworking and fine-tuning of the study objectives and methodology during the first four months through regular consultations



with **mentor panels** of faculty members. The topic is then finalised after a workshop presentation, at which the **supervisors** are formally assigned to the Scholars by the Faculty Committee of the Centre. A **Doctoral Committee** is then constituted comprising the supervisors and two to three faculty members and if necessary, with outside experts, to monitor the progress over the rest of the tenure, which will include at least one formal review session in each semester and seminar presentations on completed aspects of the study. Extension of registration and fellowship is based on the outcome of reviews. The Centre has been able to bring down the completion time now to less than 6 years from 8 years and above earlier.

The Doctoral scholars of the Centre are often invited to participate in conferences in India and abroad based upon acceptance of their research papers for presentations at these conferences. Venkata Narayana M. (Adiseshiah Trust Fellowship), participated in a conference on *Normative and Quantitative Analysis of Educational Inequalities* organised at the Catholic University, Louvaine la Neuve, Belgium. Another scholar, Varinder Jain (ICSSR Fellowship), participated in an international convention of Asian scholars organised by IIAS, Netherlands held at Shanghai, China in August 2005.

During the reporting period, three scholars have taken up employment. Shyjan D. joined the University of Calicut as Lecturer in August 2005; Dhanya V. and Rakhe P.B. joined the Reserve Bank of India as Officers in December 2005. They have completed the mandatory residence period at the Centre. They have also been in regular consultations with supervisors for completion of their dissertations.

### Doctoral Degrees awarded:

During the reporting year, Saikat Sinharoy (ICSSR Fellowship), Babu P Ramesh (UGC Fellowship), Sunny Jose G (PK Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fellowship) and Parameswaran M (UGC Fellowship), were awarded Doctoral degrees by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Summaries of their dissertations are given below.

### Factors in the Determination of India's Exports

Thesis by: Saikat Sinha Roy

*Supervisors:* Dr Pulapre Balakrishnan and Dr K. Pushpangadan

The study analyses India's merchandise export behaviour in a demand-supply framework over the period 1960-61 to 1999-2000. As India's exports have turned around in the mid-1980s with changes in development strategy, *prima facie*, development strategy has had a bearing on the country's export performance. The contrary view holds that outward orientation does not necessarily lead to improved export performance and it is world demand that drives export growth. The debate on export performance, thus, remains far from conclusive. In this study on India's long-run export behaviour, the underlying structures of world demand and domestic supply have remained critical for the analysis.

The stylised findings on India's export performance suggest that non-price factors, both demand and supply, have played an equally important role as relative prices. A demand-supply export determination model on the lines of Goldstein and Khan (1978) has been estimated. The model was estimated in terms of the error-correction mechanism using Full Information Maximum Likelihood method using a time comparable data set. The modelling of export behaviour as an error-correction process was successful in that significant error correction was found to exist.

On the demand side, world demand has had a significant and important impact. On the upswing of the international growth trajectory, exports have responded to growing world demand. For instance, the acceleration of export growth since the mid-1980s has been attributed predominantly to the additions in demand at the margin from Asian developing countries. The significance of demand price in export determination is consistent with the depreciation of real effective exchange rate, but it remains effective during post-reforms only in situations of growing demand. Further, price responsiveness of export demand has varied across export product groups. The significance of supply prices in export determination shows that export profitability over domestic



market is important for domestic producers in their decisions to export. The study also shows that supply scale effect was positive, but insignificant. Even though import substitution widened the industrial base and created significant supply capability for export performance, licensing and various other restrictions inhibited export growth. Despite removal of constraints following reforms, the supply capabilities did not undergo changes substantially, and thus provide an explanation to their weak impact on export performance. These findings, significantly different from that in the existing literature, have immense policy implications for sustained export growth.

### **Dynamics of Rural Labour in Kerala :A Case Study of Rubber Tappers in Small Holdings**

Thesis by: Babu P. Ramesh

*Supervisors:* Dr K. Narayanan Nair and Dr G. Omkarnath

The broad objective of the study is to understand certain changing dimensions of the rural labour market dynamics of Kerala in the context of small holding rubber plantations. More specifically, the study aims at: (a) conceptualising and revisiting the broader characteristics and some stylised facts of rural labour market in the State; (b) exploring the specific issues related to employment, wages and labour tying mechanisms in the small holding segment of natural rubber sector; (c) analysing the contractual arrangements and employment relations in the small holdings; and (d) exploring the livelihood diversification process of tappers and tapper households, subsequent to the product market crisis, which commenced in 1996 and was reported to have resulted in drastic deterioration of labour welfare and conditions of work. The major source of data of the study is a field survey carried out in the in Travancore-Cochin Region, the prominent belt of rubber cultivation in Kerala.

The study establishes that the underlying features of labour relations in small holding rubber plantations are quite far and different from the macro characteristics of the rural labour market of Kerala. The core parameters of labour contracts in the small holding tapping such as tenure, wages,

extra-wage and non-pecuniary benefits, the terms of work, labour-tying mechanisms and so on vary drastically *vis-à-vis* those in other rural/agricultural sector. Further, the sector also stands apart from the 'central tendencies' of rural labour market in Kerala, in terms of lower degree of trade unionism, and weaker presence of State initiated welfare programmes.

### **Women, Work and Well-Being: A Comparative Study of Four Indian States**

Thesis by: Sunny Jose G.

*Supervisors:* Dr K. P. Kannan and Dr. K. Navaneetham

There is a reasonable measure of agreement, especially in the South Asian context, that women's participation in paid work would enhance their well-being. In many developing countries, a large proportion of women seem to take up paid work mainly out of poverty. Besides poverty, the social norms underlying intra-household resource allocation and gender division of labour, and hence the responsibilities associated with them, as well as a host of other factors not only disadvantage them but also raise several important issues. Some of such issues, especially the influence of poverty-induced work participation and the nature of work on women's well-being, form the basis for the study.

Employing the capability approach, which defines well-being as the ability to attain valuable functionings, three aspects of well-being — Autonomy, Health and Nutrition, and Reproductive Outcome — are selected for the analysis. Given the varying socio-economic and cultural milieu of India — four Indian states, such as Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, are selected for detailed analysis. The analysis is confined mainly to the National Family Health Survey data 1998-99. The macro-analysis is complemented with intensive, qualitative field work data from Tamil Nadu.

The analysis suggests that while paid work tends to enhance women's autonomy, it does not seem to do so in health and nutrition and reproductive outcome. These contrasting





patterns emerge unchangingly in all the four States. A disaggregated analysis, in terms of similar household living standard and educational attainment, seems to indicate the prevalence of these patterns among the poor and the non-poor households as well as among illiterate and literate women having upto ten years of schooling. A hierarchy in well-being seems to go in line with the hierarchy in the nature of women's work. However, only women engaged in higher types of work tend to out perform other working women. Why do earning women seem to have lower health, nutrition and reproductive outcomes despite their higher autonomy? The micro enquiry suggests that working women face a number of structural constraints, which besides adversely affecting their well-being also tend to weaken their ability to convert their earning into better sources of well-being. Therefore, attainment of certain capabilities appears to be a pre requisite, if paid work is to yield expected beneficial results fully. The findings have implications for policy and call for further research.

### **International Trade and Technological Progress: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry**

Thesis by: Parameswaran M.

Supervisor: Dr K. Pushpangadan

The thesis examines the effect of international trade on the process of technological progress of Indian manufacturing Industry. The study uses the theoretical framework provided by the endogenous growth theory. It examines three channels through which trade can affect technological progress using micro level data. The first issue, the study considers, is whether trade expanded or contracted industries having greater potential for technological progress. The results show that trade has a contractionary effect on these industries. These industries, however, expanded their share in total manufacturing output because of the expansion in the domestic demand, which was more than offset the negative effect of trade. Thus, the large and growing domestic demand acted as a cushion to absorb the negative effect of trade. In the second chapter, the study investigates on the productivity effect of trade

facilitated R&D spillovers. It considers both *rent spillovers* and *knowledge spillovers* separately. The results show that both types of Research and Development (R&D) spillovers have significant effect on productivity and there exists intersectoral variation in the contribution to productivity. The analysis also shows that imported capital goods and firms' investment in R&D help them to absorb knowledge spillovers. The fourth chapter examines trade's effect on firms' R&D investment and focuses on the effect of import competition, export and technology import. The results show that export encourages R&D investment and the effect of import competition depends on the market structure of the industry. Import competition encourages R&D only when the domestic industry is highly concentrated; in others it discourages R&D investment. The study, thus, provides detailed empirical evidence on the three channels through which trade can affect technological progress.

### **DEGREES AWARDED (2005-06)**

**Saikat Sinharoy** (ICSSR Fellowship, 1992), JNU, September 2005

*Factors in the Determination of India's Exports.*

Supervisors: Dr Pulapre Balakrishnan & Dr K. Pushpangadan

**Babu P Remesh** (UGC Fellowship, 1996), JNU, December 2005

*Dynamics of Rural Labour in Kerala: A Case of Rubber Tappers in Small Holdings.*

Supervisors: Dr K. Narayanan Nair and Dr G. Omkarnath

**Sunny Jose G.** (P K G Endowment Fellowship, 1999), JNU, February 2006

*Women, Work and Well-Being: A Comparative Study of four Indian States.*

Supervisors: Dr K. P. Kannan and Dr. K Navaneetham

**Parameswaran M.** (UGC Fellowship, 2000), JNU March 2006.

*International Trade and Technological Progress: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry.*

Supervisor: Dr K. Pushpangadan



### Theses Submitted

**R. Albert Christopher Dhas**, (ICSSR Fellowship 1986), JNU  
*Dynamics of Bovine Economy of Tamil Nadu: An Analysis of Factors, Processes and Implications.*

Supervisors: Dr K. Narayanan Nair and Dr P.S. George.

**Subrata Mukherjee**, (UGC Fellowship 2001) JNU  
*The Importance of Quality and Price in Choice of Health Care: A Study of West Bengal.*

Supervisors: Dr D. Narayana and Dr Achin Chakraborty.

### Theses Nearing Completion

**Meena Abraham** (ICSSR Fellowship, 1993), JNU  
*Foreign Portfolio Investment in India: Its Determinants and Implications.*

Supervisor: K. Pushpangadan

**R. Sanjith** (ICSSR Fellowship, 1993), JNU  
*Government Intervention and Incentive Structure in Indian Agriculture : A Case of Rice, Wheat, Cotton and Sugar.*

Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair & D. Narayana

**M. R. Anand** (On leave from GOI, 1996), JNU  
*Changing Profile of the Financial Sector and the Saving - Investment Process.*

Supervisors: N. Shanta and P. Mohanan Pillai

**Murugan G** (On leave from GOK, 1996 & ICSSR Fellowship with Salary, 1999–01), JNU  
*Capabilities and Institutions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education.*

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & Achin Chakraborty

**Hari K. S.** (UGC JRF, 1999–2004), JNU  
*Growth and Structural Transformation: Comparing Regional Experiences in India.*

Supervisors: K.P. Kannan & K. Pushpangadan

**Prabhakaran Nair. V.R.** (ICSSR Fellowship 2001–05), JNU  
*Issues in Interest Rate Liberalisation in India.*

Supervisors: N. Shanta & K. Pushpangadan

**Ranjan Kumar Dash** (ICSSR Fellowship 2001–05), JNU  
*Financial Liberalisation, Stock Market Development and its impact on Corporate Financing.*

Supervisors: N. Shanta & K. Pushpangadan

**Venkata Narayana M.** (Adiseshiah Trust Fellowship 2000–2005), JNU

*Child Deprivation and Socio-Economic Transformation: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh.*

Supervisors: K. P. Kannan & Pradeep Kumar Panda

### Work in Progress

**Rajesh P.** (RBI Endt Fellowship, 2000–2004), JNU  
*Multinationals, Relative Performance and Spillovers: A Study of Indian Manufacturing.*

Supervisor: P. Mohanan Pillai

**Nalini Netto** (on leave from GOK, 2001), JNU  
*Tourism and Economic Development – Kerala's Potential in a Comparative Perspective.*

Supervisors: K.P. Kannan and K. Pushpangadan

**Rathi Kanta Kumbhar** (RBI Endowment Fellowship 2001–05), JNU  
*Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Case of Orissa, India.*

Supervisors: K.P. Kannan & Pradeep Kumar Panda

**Indu K.** (Swiss Foundation NCCR Fellowship 2002 – 06), JNU  
*Understanding "Crisis" in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala.*

Supervisors: K Narayanan Nair & Achin Chakraborty

**Dhanya V** (UGC JRF, 2002–06), JNU  
*WTO and India's Trade in Tropical Products*

Supervisors: K.N.Harilal & Chandan Mukherjee

**Lekshmi R. Nair** (RBI End Fellowship 2003–07) JNU  
*International Capital Movements and Economic Growth in India.*

Supervisors: N. Shanta & K. Pushpangadan



**Rajesh Kumar K.** (GOK SC Fellowship 2003-07), JNU  
*Negotiating for Social Development: The Experience of Two North Malabar Communities: Late 19<sup>th</sup> - Late 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.*

Supervisor: J. Devika

**Rakhe P.B** (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU  
*Social Security of Informal Sector Workers in India.*

Supervisors: K.P. Kannan & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

**Rudra Narayan Misra** (ICSSR Fellowship 2003-07), JNU  
*Socio Economic Differences in Nutritional Status in India: Dimensions and Determinants.*

Supervisors: D. Narayana & U.S. Mishra

**Sajitha Beevi Karayil** (ICSSR Fel, 2003-07), JNU  
*GATS and India: A Study with reference to Mode 4.*

Supervisor: K.N. Harilal

**Shyjan D.** (ICSSR Fellowship, 2003-07), JNU  
*Economic Growth and Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: A Regional Analysis.*

Supervisors: K. Pushapagadan & M. Kabir

**Harilal M.S.** (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-08), JNU  
*Industrialising a Knowledge System: Transition in the Case of Indian Traditional Medicine.*

Supervisor: P. Mohanan Pillai

**Nandana Baruah** (ICSSR Fellowship 2004-08), JNU  
*Dumping and Anti Dumping: A Firm Level Analysis.*

Supervisor: K.N. Harilal

**Subramanian T.K.** (ICSSR Fellowship 2004-08), JNU  
*Competitiveness of Indian Industry.*

Supervisor: Sunil Mani

**Varinder Jain** (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-08), JNU  
*Punjab's Unorganised Industry: A Study in a Comparative Perspective.*

Supervisors: K. P. Kannan & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

**Priyajit Samaiyar** (ICSSR Fellowship 2004-08), JNU  
*On Examining the Economics of Marriage.*

Supervisors: U.S. Mishra & S. Irudaya Rajan

**Sunitha A.S.** (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-08), JNU  
*Health Status of Socially excluded Communities: An Enquiry into the Tribal Situation in Kerala.*

Supervisors: P. Sivanandan & S. Irudaya Rajan

**Nadhanael G.V.** (ICSSR Fellowship 2005-08), JNU  
*Institutions, Innovations and Labour Market: The Case of IT Sector in India.*

Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & K.N. Harilal

**Remya Prabha G.** (ICSSR Fellowship 2005-08), JNU  
*Internal Migration in India.*

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & P.R.G. Nair

**Syam Prasad** (ICSSR Fellowship 2005-08), JNU  
*Deprivation and Vulnerability in Later Life in India.*

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & U.S. Mishra

**Jayasekhar S.** (Study Leave from CPCRI)  
*Areca Nut Economy in India.*

Supervisor: K.N. Harilal

**Alice Sebastian** (ICSSR Fellowship 2005-08), JNU  
*Gender, Work and Autonomy.*

Supervisors: K. Navaneetham & P.R.G. Nair

## Academic Activities of Doctoral Scholars:

### Publications

**Mukherjee, Subrata.** 2005. 'Quality of Health Care and Household Choice: Evidence from NSS and NFHS Data for the State of West Bengal,' In B B Bhattacharya and Arup Mitra (eds.) *Studies in Macroeconomics and Welfare*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, Indian Econometric Society.

**Nadhanael, G.V.** and Aparna Negi. 2005. 'A Report on the International Seminar on Wages and Incomes in India: Emerging Patterns and Perspectives' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 48, 1.

### Research Presentations

**M. Venkatanarayana**, presented a paper titled 'On the Non-Random Distribution of Educational Deprivation of Children in India', based on his current research, at the



workshop on *Normative and Quantitative Analysis of Educational Inequalities* organised by the Institute of Economic and Social Research (IRES), held at the Universite Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, on 31 May, 2005.

**Varinder Jain**, presented a paper titled 'Political Economy of Electricity Subsidy: Evidence from the Agricultural State of Indian Punjab', based on his M Phil dissertation at the Fourth International Convention of Asian Scholars, organised by IIAS (Netherlands) at Shanghai, China during 20-24 August, 2005.

**Subrata Mukherjee**, was invited by the Achutha Menon Centre, Trivandrum, to give 10 lectures on 'Market, Market Failure and Government Intervention' (as a part of Health Economics Module) for their MPH and DPH students during 29th August - 6th September, 2005.

Presented a paper (guided by Prof. D. Narayana) 'Domestic Price Movement of Coconut and Other Oils' at the *Workshop on The Coconut Economy of India*, at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, on 1 September, 2005.

**Rajesh Komath** has been selected as one of the Independent Fellows [I-Fellow] of Centre for Study of Developing Societies/Sarai, New Delhi. Award is granted [January to August, 2006] for the work entitled 'An Ethnography of Teyyam Performance from a Practitioner's Point of View.'

**Rathi Kanta Kumbhar**, presented a paper titled 'The Process of Land Possession/Landlessness and Poverty: Understanding from Orissa, Kerala and West Bengal,' at the Sixth Annual Symposium on Poverty Research, *Putting Land First? Exploring the Links between Land and Poverty* organised by the Centre for Poverty Analysis, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 22 - 24 November 2005.

## (b) M Phil PROGRAMME IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

A total of 188 applications were received for Admission to the 2005 Programme. Based on the aggregate score for

academic record and research proposal, thirty nine candidates from the general category and twelve from scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and physically handicapped candidates were shortlisted. Sixteen candidates were admitted to the programme with one each belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and physically handicapped categories out of which twelve have joined. In addition, a doctoral scholar, was seconded to the programme to undergo the coursework. The programme commenced on August 2001 and after the foundation courses, all of them were granted confirmation of admission.

All the students of 2003-05 batch have been awarded the M.Phil degree by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Their dissertation topics are listed below.

The field study by the 2005-07 batch was on "*Land Holding and Usage Pattern among Urban Dwellers*" in the nearby Prasant Nagar Housing Colony. Prof. N. Krishnaji was invited to give a set of cap sessions on *Design of Sample Survey for Social Science Research* as preparatory to the Field Survey. M. Venkatanarayana, PhD Scholar, conducted a two-day computer workshop on SPSS & NSSO Data for the M. Phil students. In the teaching of Indian Economy courses in the second semester, Dr. A. Vaidyanathan delivered a set of lectures on *Indian Economic Policy and Performance* and Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty on *Issues in Public Finance*. The teaching assignments for the 2005 coursework are listed in the following pages.

The annual meeting of the JNU Committee of Direction was held on November 2007 and the Committee approved introduction of two elective modules on *Law and Economics*. It is planned to undertake a comprehensive review of the present curriculum, introduced in the 2004, after the coursework of 2006 batch.

### List of Dissertations: M Phil, 2003 – 2005

#### Alice Sebastian

*Educated Unemployment and Women in Kerala.*

Supervisor: Dr. K. Navaneetham

**Aravindan S.**

*Exploring E-Governance for Development: A Comparative Analysis of Two Southern States of India.*

Supervisor: Dr Sunil Mani

**Asish Thomas George**

*Catastrophic Health Care Expenditure and Impoverishment in Kerala: An Analysis Based on NSSO 55<sup>th</sup> Round, 1999-2000.*

Supervisors: Dr D. Narayana & Dr U. S. Mishra

**Joseph George**

*The GATS and India's Trade in Banking Services.*

Supervisors: Dr K. N. Harilal & Dr N. Shanta

**Nadhanael G.V.**

*Wages And Earnings of Agricultural Labourers In India: An Inter-State Analysis.*

Supervisors: Dr K. P. Kannan & Dr N. Vijayamohan Pillai

**Remya Prabha G.**

*The Last Four Decades of Urban Development in Kerala.*

Supervisors: Dr S. Irudaya Rajan & Dr K. C. Zachariah

**Sejuti Jha**

*Free Trade Agreements and Rules of Origin: A Case-Study of Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement.*

Supervisors: Dr K. N. Harilal

**Syam Prasad**

*"A Crisis in Making" The Pension System in India with special reference to Kerala.*

Supervisors: Dr S. Irudaya Rajan & Dr E. T. Mathew

**(c) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES****Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor**

An International Diploma Programme on 'Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor' is co-executed by the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands, Self-Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad and the

Centre. The three month programme starts in January at the ISS, then moves on to SEWA during February and its last leg during March every year is held at the Centre. The Centre's share of the programme involves informing Kerala experience of social security initiatives like various welfare funds and social security arrangements for unorganised sector workers. Besides lectures and interactive sessions with academics from within and outside the Centre, activists, elected representatives of local governments and bureaucrats, the segment includes several field visits of short and long duration.

For the programme in 2006, there were fifteen participants – a mix of social activists, officials and researchers from Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zambia, besides India.

**Programme on Using Internet for Social Science Research**

Internet has become a major source of information for social scientists, and users benefit from improved search and other tools that optimise one's use of the Internet. In this context, CDS organised the second version of its short duration programme on 'Using Internet for Social Science Research' for research scholars in economics and other social sciences, across colleges and universities in especially Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The programme introduced the participants to a variety of Internet tools and data analysis. It was organised in collaboration with the Indian Institute for Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM-K). Sunil Mani, CDS, co-ordinated the programme, which had 22 participants from these two states. Besides colleagues from IIITM-K, J. Muralidharan Nair and Chandan Mukherjee, CDS, were the other resource persons. The course has its own blog (<http://www.uissr.wordpress.com>) through which it continues to keep in touch with the participants and answer their queries on the use of this new technology. There is now some demand for conducting this programme, tailor-made for various types of users such as government officials and journalists.



### **Teaching Innovations: Programme for College Teachers in Economics in Kerala**

A new programme designed and developed by the Centre on 'Teaching Innovations for College Teachers in Economics in Kerala' seeks to improve undergraduate education in economics by offering instructors an opportunity to expand their teaching skills and participate in the scholarship of

teaching and learning in Economics. The programme will introduce the participants to some of the recent advances in economic theory and pedagogical techniques. The Programme has four modules of five working days each. The modules range from topics in economic theory to quantitative techniques to selected issues in Indian economy. The programme is scheduled to be offered during July 25 through August 19, 2006 free of any fee.

## RESEARCH AFFILIATION

**Research Affiliation was granted to the following Researchers:**

**Dr Anna Lindberg**, Professor, Department of History, Lund, Sweden, to complete her studies on *Marriage Patterns among Malayalees in a Historical Perspective* for a period of 12 months from May 10, 2005 to May 09, 2006.

**Ms Nitya Mohan**, Ph.D Candidate, Cambridge University, U.K, to study the *Impact of Decentralisation of Finances on Empowerment of Women in Rural India* as part of her Ph.D Degree requirements for a period of 6 months from October 14, 2005 to April 15, 2006.

**Mr Thijs Jagersma**, University of Twente Enschede, The Netherlands to work on a Research Project on *Innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises* for a period of 5 months from November 14, 2005 to April 13, 2006.

**Ms Adeline Pelletier**, University of Sciences Po Paris, Paris to work on a Research Project on *Remittances and Rural Development in India* for a period of 5 months from March 07 to July 07, 2006.

**(a) Planning Commission Unit in Development Economics**

Instituted in 1998 with a capital grant from the Planning Commission, the objective of the Unit is to promote research studies on various issues relating to Indian economy. KP Kannan, Fellow, CDS occupied the Chair until he proceeded on leave in December, 2004 to work as a full time Member of the National Commission on Enterprises in Informal Sector constituted by the Government of India. In September 2005, Sunil Mani, Fellow, CDS was appointed to the Chair. Under his leadership, the Unit has drawn up three main research themes dealing with innovation and technological changes in Indian Industrial establishment in a comparative perspective. The themes are: (a) measurement of innovation; (b) Innovation policy instruments; and (c) Telecommunication industry. A detailed report on the research work done by the Chair has already been reported elsewhere in the Annual Report.

**(b) Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development**

In April 2002, the Reserve Bank of India set up a full-fledged Endowment Unit at the Centre with a capital grant of Rs.150 lakh. D Narayana, Fellow, CDS was appointed to the Chair in January, 2006. The Chair has been carrying out a major action research programme on access to health care and inequalities in health since March 2003. The second phase of the programme to be launched next year will focus on consolidating the work of first phase, implementation of a community based health insurance scheme in Wayanad, Kerala and possible scaling of the scheme, facilitating local planning and monitoring by building awareness and continuing sensitisation of citizens, elected officials and civil servants and to build





evidence on health, vulnerability and impacts of public interventions. The Unit has provisions for post-doctoral fellows and to grant fellowships to doctoral scholars selected for doctoral studies at the Centre. The income earned from the investment of the corpus is being used to support the faculty appointment and other activities of the Unit.

There are four doctoral scholars attached to the Unit and their doctoral dissertations are at different stages of completion. The thesis titled 'International Capital Movements and Economic Growth in India' by Lekshmi R Nair is at the completion stage. The thesis by Rathi Kanta Kumbhar titled 'Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Case of Orissa' is at the draft stage. Rakhe P.B. who joined the Reserve Bank of India as an Officer, is working on her thesis titled 'Social Security of Informal Sector Workers in India.' Rajesh P is working on his thesis titled 'Multinationals, Relative Performance of Spillovers: A Study of Indian Manufacturing.'

### **(c) Research Unit on Local Self Governments**

The Government of Kerala had set up a Research Unit on Local Self Governments at the Centre in March 2005. Out of the committed corpus of Rs.800 lakh for five years beginning financial year 2004-05, the Government released Rs.170 lakh as contribution to Corpus for 2004-05. The objectives of the Unit are: (a) promotion of research; (b) research capacity building; and (c) Promotion of usage (dissemination of research findings) particularly in linking up research with training programmes of institutions such as Kerala Institute of Local Administration.

The Unit started functioning in the last quarter of 2005 and an Advisory Committee with Prof NR Madhava Menon as its Chairperson has been constituted. Based on a series of meetings, workshops and Panchayat officials, state government functionaries, Planning Board officials, academicians, researchers and activists, a comprehensive agenda was drawn up which was more specific about various activities proposed for the Unit under the three broad objectives outlined in the proposal. Some of them were

prioritised and a core group of researchers was formed to do further work plan for the Unit.

### **(d) Research Unit on International Migration**

At the instance of the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India, the Centre submitted a proposal to set up a Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre. The purpose of the Unit is to undertake exclusive studies on dynamics of migration, socio-economic impact of migration in different States of India, occupation-wise migration, remittances, investment and development and these studies will cover a period of five years from 2006-07. The response of the Ministry to the proposal has been favourable and it is expected to set up the Unit with full financial assistance from the Government of India by June 2006.

### **(e) Malcolm Adiseshiah Trust**

Professor Malcolm Adiseshiah was one of the eminent scholars associated with the Centre since its inception. He was a member of the Governing Body of the Centre from 1981 to 1992 and served as its Chairman from 1986 to 1992. In his memory, the Malcom & Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust provided grant-in-aid to the Centre to award fellowship to a Doctoral Scholar and to invite external faculty to take special courses for M.Phil students at the Centre.

The dissertation by K. Venkata Narayana, the recipient of Malcolm Adiseshiah Doctoral Fellowship, titled '*Child Deprivation and Socio-Economic Transformation: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh*' is at the draft stage. He is registered with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

### **(f) P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund**

The late Dr PK Gopalakrishnan was one of the founder members of the Centre. He was a scholar, policy advisor and an institution builder par excellence. He was one of the few outstanding personalities who played an important role in the establishment of many advanced institutions of research and learning in Kerala during 1970-80. As a Policy



Advisor and Secretary to the Government during the Chief Ministership of the late Shri C Achutha Menon, Dr Gopalakrishnan provided excellent bureaucratic support in formulating a science and technology policy for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre.

Sunny Jose, who joined the Doctoral Programme at the Centre in July 1999 held the P.K Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fellowship. He was awarded the doctorate by the Jawaharlal Nehru University in February 2006 for his dissertation titled '*Women, Work and Well Being: A Comparative Study of four Indian States.*'

#### **(g) B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund**

Dr B.G. Kumar, an young economist who worked with the Centre as Associate Fellow during 1990-93 passed away in early 1993 after prolonged illness. The endowment was set up by his family to perpetuate his memory. The objective of the endowment is to organise special lectures and provide grant to faculty for seed research. The Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment during the reporting period,

#### **(h) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund**

AD Neelakantan was a student of the first batch of the M.Phil Programme during 1975-76. He died in an accident in 1977 and in his memory, an endowment fund was instituted with a modest contribution from his family, students and staff of the Centre. The purpose of the Endowment is to provide token financial support to deserving scholars to undertake research on socio-economic problems. During the reporting period, the Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment.

#### **(i) Joan Robinson Endowment Fund**

Prof Joan Robinson spent a few months as Visiting Fellow at the Centre in the mid-seventies. Out of the royalty that she earned from one of her books, she instituted an endowment to support public lectures at the Centre. Prof Robinson passed away and in her memory, so far the Centre had organised five public lectures. Ashwani Saith, Professor of Rural Economics, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague delivered the sixth Joan Robinson Memorial Lecture titled '*Poverty and Anti-Poverty: Troubling Tendencies, Quarrelsome Questions*' on April 12, 2005 at the Centre.

# 7

## PUBLICATIONS

The Centre's Publications Programme regularly publishes books, monographs, research reports of the faculty and students. Select M.Phil and Ph.D dissertations are also brought out as occasional papers / monographs.

The findings of the research work at the Centre are initially brought out in the form of Working Papers for limited circulation for discussion among the faculty, administrators, planners and scholars from other institutions and later published in professional journals. As of now, 43 books and 379 Working Papers have been published under the Publications Programme. During this reporting year nine working papers were brought out covering areas like finance, education, industry, agriculture and migration issues. Working Papers are sent to institutions all over the country and abroad and can be accessed at the Centre's web site, ([www.cds.edu](http://www.cds.edu)).

The faculty researches are also published by well-known publishers such as Oxford University Press, Tata McGraw hill, Prentice-Hall, Sage Publishers, Manohar Publishers, Daanish Books, Rainbow Publishers and Orient Longmans.

Books, journal articles, chapters in books, working papers and other publications brought out by the faculty are listed below.

### (a) BOOKS

**Nair, K.N. and K. Sridhar** (2005) *Cleaning Up Kerala: Studies in Self-help in dealing with Solid Waste*, Daanish Books, New Delhi.

**Nair, K.N. and Srikumar Chattopadhyay** (2005) *Water Resources of Kerala: Issues and Case Studies*, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.



**Narasimha Reddy D, K.N. Harilal and J. Jayaranjan** (2005), *Understanding WTO: A Media Toolkit*, Panos, South Asia, Kathmandu, Nepal.

**Joseph, K.J.** (forthcoming) *Information Technology, Innovation System and Trade Regime in Developing Countries: India and the ASEAN*, Palgrave London, 2006 July.  
[http://www.palgrave.com/products\\_Catalogue.aspx?is=023000492X](http://www.palgrave.com/products_Catalogue.aspx?is=023000492X)

**Rammohan, K.T.** (2005) *Krishnarajinte Patramargam* (Malayalam) (The Journalistic Mission of Krishna Raj), Olive Books, November, Kozhikode.

**Zachariah K.C, P.R. Gopinathan Nair, S. Irudaya Rajan,** (2006) *Return Emigrants in Kerala*, Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, pp.197, Hardcover.

## (b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

### National Journals

**Ajith Kumar, K. and S. Irudaya Rajan** (2006) 'Medical Care for HIV: An Opportunity or Crisis?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLI, No.15, April 15, Pp.1428-30.

**Devika, J** (2005) 'The Malayali Sexual Revolution: Sex, 'Liberation' and Family Planning in Kerala', *Contributions to Indian Sociology* 39 (3), September – December, 343-74.

**Eapen, Mridul and Praveena Kodoth** (2005) 'Looking Beyond Gender Parity: Gender Inequities of Some Dimensions of Well-being in Kerala', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XL.No.30, July.

**Harilal, K.N. and P.L. Beena** (2005) 'Reining in Rules of Origin Based Protectionism: A Critique of WTO Initiatives,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(51), December 17-25.

**Kodoth, Praveena** (2005) 'Fostering Insecure Livelihoods: Dowry and Female Seclusion in Left Development Contexts, West Bengal and Kerala', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XL (25).

**Mohanan Pillai, P and N. Shanta** (2005) 'Kerala's Turnaround in Growth, *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. XL, No. 41, 8 October.

**Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'The Dragon vs. the Elephant: Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecom Industry of China and India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (39), pp. 4271-83.'

**Narayana, D** (2005) 'Scaling up Social Health Insurance without Analysis?' *Economic and Political Weekly*. November 19.

**Narayana, D** (2006) 'Report of the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health: A Review,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 18.

**Rajan, Irudaya, S.** (2005) (with Shanthi Jacob Johnson and Aleisha Stevens ). 'Promotion of Healthy Ageing in the Context of Population Ageing Phenomenon in India', *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, 19(2), 181-92.

**Rajan, Irudaya, S.** (2005) (with J Retnakumar). 'Women's Reservation Bill: Some Emerging Issues', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (39), 4190-91.

**Rammohan, K.T.** (2006) 'Anthropology Curriculum and its Discontents', *Economic and Political Weekly* 41:2, January 14-20 : 128-30 (Jointly with Suresh, M).

**Rammohan, K.T.** (2005) 'Economic History as Human Science', *Economic and Political Weekly* 40:26, June 25-July 1, 2859-63.

**Ravi Raman, K.** 2005. 'Corporate Violence, Legal Nuances and Political Ecology: Cola War in Plachimada', *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 18, 2481-86.

**Timothy, Rakhee and S. Irudaya Rajan.** (2005) 'Awareness and Knowledge About HIV/AIDS in India: Evidences from RCH Survey (1998-99)', *Demography India* 33 (1), 61-84.

**Vijayamohan Pillai, N.** (forthcoming) 'Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain: Inflation in India Revisited' in *Indian Economic Review*.

### International Journals

**Balakrishnan, Pulapre, M. Parameswaran, K. Pushpangadan and M. Suresh Babu** (2006) 'Liberalisation, Market Power, and Productivity Growth in



Indian Industry', *The Journal of Policy Reform*, Vol. 9, No.1, pp. 55-73.

**Devika, J.** (2005) 'The Aesthetic Woman: Re-forming female bodies and minds in early twentieth-century Kerala', *Modern Asian Studies* 39 (2) May, 461-487.

**Devika, J.** (2006) 'Negotiating Women's Social Space: Public Debates on Gender in Early Modern Kerala, India', *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies* 7 (1), March, 43-61.

**Joseph, K.J. and Nagesh Kumar** (2005) 'Export of Software and Business Process Outsourcing from Developing Countries: Lessons from India,' *Asia Pacific Trade and Investment Review* 1(1): 91-108.

**Joseph, K.J. and Brigit Joseph** (2005) 'Commercial Agriculture in Kerala after WTO,' *South Asia Economic Journal*, Vol. 6 No.1, pp 37-57.

**Joseph, K.J.** (2005) 'Transforming Digital Divide into Digital Dividend, South-South Cooperation in Information Communication Technologies,' *The Cooperation South Journal*, pp.102-124.

**Levesque, J-F., Haddad, S., Narayana, D., Fournier, P.** (forthcoming). 'Uneven Options for Accessing Health Care in Developing World Cities: A Multilevel Analysis of Outpatient Care Utilisation in Urban Kerala, India,' *Health Policy and Planning*.

**Mani, Sunil** (2006) 'Growth of New Technology-based Industries in India, the Contrasting Experiences of Biotechnology and Information Technology Industries', *International Journal of Technology and Globalization*, Vol.2, Nos: 1 and 2, pp. 200-216

**Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'How Governments Can Boost Business R&D', *Science and Development Network*, <http://www.scidev.net/dossiers/index.cfm?fuseaction=policybrief&dossier=13&policy=66>

**Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'Charles Cooper: Institution Builder', *Development and Change*, Vol. 36, Number 6, 2005, pp. 1209-1214.

**Mishra Udaya, S.** (2006) 'Making Comparisons of Demographic Aggregates More Meaningful: A Case of Life

Expectancies and Total Fertility Rates, *Social Indicators Research*, Vol.75, pp. 445-461.

**Mohindra, K.S, Slim Haddad, and D. Narayana,** 'Women's Health in a Rural Community in Kerala, India: Do Caste and Socioeconomic Position Matter?', *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. (forthcoming)

**Rakkee Timothy, Ajith Kumar and S. Irudaya Rajan** (2006) 'Viability of Providing HIV/AIDS Care in Public Sector : A Case Study'. *Journal of Health Management*. Vol. 8, No.1, January-June, pp.65-78.

**Reynolds David and K.N. Harilal** (2006), 'Kerala: A Union Alternative to Corporate Globalization,' *Working USA: The Journal of Labor and Society*, Volume 9, March.

### (c) CHAPTER(S) IN BOOKS

**Beena, P.L.,** 'Universal Trade Liberalisation: Limiting South Asia in Textiles and Clothing Sector' Chapter 4 in Ashwini Deshpande (ed), *Development in a Globalised World*, O.U.P. (forthcoming)

**Eapen, Mridul,** 'Gender Budgeting and Decentralised Governance: A Study of Select Gram Panchayats in Trivandrum District, Kerala,' to be published in an edited volume (eds) Institute of Social Studies, New Delhi.

**Gasper, Chinnappan** 'School Education in Kerala' in *State Development Report*, Planning Commission of India, (forthcoming).

**Harilal K. N.** (2005) 'Migration and Development', in D. Rajasenan and Gerard De Groot (eds.), *Kerala Economy: Trajectories, Challenges and Implications*, Cochin: CUSAT.

**Harilal K. N.** (2005), 'External Sector' in *Disequalising Growth, Alternative Economic Survey, India 2004-2005*, Alternative Survey Group, Daanish Books, New Delhi.

**Harilal K. N. and K. J. Joseph** (2005) 'Free Trade Area Accord between India and Sri Lanka: Implications for South India States', in Harshe Rajan and K.M. Seethi (eds.) *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.



- Harilal K. N.** (2006) 'Local Governance' in *State Development Report*, Planning Commission of India, (forthcoming).
- Irudaya Rajan. S.** (2005) 'Chronic Poverty Among the Indian Elderly' Chapter 5. pp.168-197 in Aasha Kapur Mehta and Andrew Shepherd (eds). *Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in India*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Joseph, K.J. and Govindan Parayil** (2005) 'India-ASEAN Cooperation in Information Communication Technologies (ICTs): Issues and Prospects' in Mukul Asher et al (eds) *ASEAN-India Economic Relations: The Road Ahead*, ISEAS, Singapore 2005.
- Joseph, K.J.** (2005) 'Perils of Excessive Export Orientation: The Case of India's ICT Sector,' in Govindan Parayil (ed) *Political Economy of Information Capitalism in India*, Palgrave.
- Joseph, K.J. and Vinoj Abraham** (2005) 'Moving Up or Lagging Behind? An Index of Technological Competence in India's ICT Sector,' in Aswini Saith and Vijayabasker (eds) *ICTS and Indian Development*, Sage Publications.
- Joseph, K.J.** (2005) 'Competition Issues in Information Communication Technology Sector,' in Pradeep S Metha (ed) *Towards a Functional Competition Policy for India*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- Pushpangadan, K** (2005) 'Economic Growth of Kerala: A Study in Transition Dynamics', Background Paper for *Kerala Human Development Report, 2005*.
- Rammohan, K.T.** (2005) 'Technology of Coir' in Helaine Selin (ed.) *Encyclopaedia of the History of the Non-Western Science: Natural Sciences, Technology and Medicine*. Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag (Web edition).
- Ravi Raman, K.** (2005) 'Playing God in God's Own Country? : The ADB in the Indian State of Kerala', in *The ADB and Policy (Mis) governance in Asia*, Focus on the Global South, 37-43.
- Shanta, N** (2006) 'State Domestic Product and State Finances in Kerala' in *Report of the Pay Revision Committee*, appointed by the Government of Kerala.
- Santhakumar V., Haque, E. A. K. and Battacharya, R** (2005) An Economic Analysis of Mangroves in South Asia in Khan, M. S (Eds) *Economic Development in South Asia*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'Innovation Capability in India's Telecommunications Equipment Industry' in A.Saith and M. Vijayabaskar (eds), *ICT's and Indian Economic Development*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 265-322.
- Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'Epistemic Communities and Informed Policy Making for Promoting Innovations: The Case of Singapore', in Box, Louk and Rutger Engelhard (eds), *Dialogues at the Interface, Science and Technology Policy for Development*, The Hague: Directorate General of International Corporation, pp. 60-71;
- Mani, Sunil** 'Government Support for Sustaining a Knowledge-based Economy, An Examination of India's Technology Policy Initiatives, 1990-2005' in Krishna K L (eds.), *Planning and Development: Institutions and Market*, Delhi: Oxford University Press (forthcoming)
- Mani, Sunil** 'The Infocommunications Revolution in India, Has Kerala benefited from it?' in *Kerala in the Global Economy: Constraints and Challenges.* (forthcoming)
- Nair, K.N.** (2006) 'On the Sacred Cow Controversy'. K L Krishna (ed) *Essays in Honour of Prof. K. N. Raj*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Vijayamohan Pillai, N and K. P. Kannan** (2005) 'Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience Reinterpreted' in *Reflections on the Right to Development*, edited by Arjun K. Sengupta, Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Vijayamohan Pillai, N and K. Pushpangadan** (2005) 'Infrastructure and Economic Development in Kerala' in *Kerala Economy: Trajectories, Challenges and Implications*, D. Rajasenan and Gerard de Groot (eds.), Cochin: CUSAT.
- Vijayamohan Pillai, N** (forthcoming) 'Power Policy and Power Development in India during the Post-Liberalisation Period' in *Indian Economy: Performance, Development Issues and Problems in the post-Liberalization Period* edited by BA Prakash, Sage Publications, New Delhi.



### (d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

**Eapen, Mridul and Soya Thomas** (2005) 'Gender Analysis of Select Gram (Village) Panchayats Plan-Budgets in Trivandrum District, Kerala,' Discussion Paper Series-11, HDRC, April.

**Eapen Mridul and Praveena Kodoth** (2005) 'Gender and Development' in the *Kerala Human Development Report-2005*, (Chapter 7) prepared by the CDS.

**Beena, P.L.** (2005), Limits to Universal Trade Liberalisation: The Contemporary Scenario for Textiles & Clothing Sector in South Asia, Working Paper Series 379, CDS Trivandrum (Accepted as a conference proceedings/book by the organisers of ACDC)

**Devika, J.**, Review of S. Mayaram, *Against History, Against State: Counter perspectives from the Margins, Contributions to Indian Sociology* 39 (3), 431-2.

**Devika, J.**, Review of Radhika Chopra et.al, *South Asian Masculinities: Contexts of Change, Sites of Continuity, Contributions to Indian Sociology* 39 (2), 324-5.

**Devika, J.**, A collection of women's studies essays in Malayalam for Women's Imprint, titled *Aanarashunaatile Kazhchakal: Keralam Streepakshagaveshanattil (Sights from Male-dom: Kerala in Feminist Research)* (Ed.) forthcoming, May 2006.

**Harilal K.N.** (2005) 'Reforming Local Governance Structures in India: Lessons from the Kerala Experiment', in the Conference Souvenir, *World Mayors' Conference: An Overview*, World Mayors' Conference, Cochin.

**Harilal K.N.** (2006) 'Kerala Economy: Growth and Structural Change under Globalisation', *State Development Report*, Centre for Development Studies.

**Harilal K.N.**, Kanji Nazneen, Jeyaranjan J, Eapen Mridul, and Swaminathan Padmini (2006), *Power in Global Value Chains: Implications for Employment and Livelihoods in the Cashew Nut Industry in India*, Summary Report, IIED, London, United Kingdom, March.

**Rammohan, K.T.** (2005) 'Technology of Land Reclamation in Southwest India' in Helaine Selin (compiled and edited)

*Encyclopedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures* and published by Kluwer Academic Publishers, Springer-Verlag (Web edition, 2005).

**Rammohan, K.T.** (2005) 'Technology of Cashew-nut Processing in Kerala', *Ibid*.

### (e) WORKING PAPERS

**Dibyendu Maiti, S** (2005) 'Organisational Morphology of Rural Industries in Liberalised India: A Study of West Bengal,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 371, June.

**Motkuri Venkatanarayanan**, (2005) 'On the Non-Random Distribution of Educational Deprivation of Children in India,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 372, July.

**Mani, Sunil** (2005) 'The Dragon vs. the Elephant Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecommunications Equipment Industry in China and India,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 373, July.

**Zachariah, K.C and S. Irudaya Rajan** (2005) 'Unemployment in Kerala at the turn of the Century : Insights from CDS Gulf Migration Studies,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 374, August.

**Mohan, R and D. Shyjan** (2005) 'Taxing Powers and Development Role of the Indian States: A Study with Reference to Kerala,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 375, August.

**Mohanan Pillai, P and N. Shanta** (2005) 'Long Term Trends in the Growth and Structure of the Net Domestic Product in Kerala,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 376, October.

**Baruah, Nandana** (2005) 'Anti Dumping Duty as a Measure of Contingent Protection: An Analysis of Indian Experience,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 377, October.

**Nair, K.N. and Vineetha Menon** (2005) 'Lease Farming in Kerala: Findings from Micro Level Studies,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 378, November.

**Beena, P.L.** (2006) 'Limits to Universal Trade Liberalisation: The Contemporary Scenario for Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia.' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 379, March.

## ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **(a) OPEN SEMINARS**

Dr Mohan Gopal, Former Director, National Law School & Member, Kerala State Planning Board, *Law and Development: Exploring some Conceptual Possibilities*, (April 22, 2005)

Professor Mitu Gulati, Georgetown University Law Center and Duke University Law Center, *The Odious Debt of an Odious Regime: Piercing the Governmental Veil*, (August 16, 2005)

Dr Sajitha Bashir, Senior Economist, Africa Human Development (AFTH3), World Bank, *The Changing Nature of Trade in Higher Education Services – Implications for Developing Countries*, (August 19, 2005)

Dr Aditya Bhattacharjea, Delhi School of Economics, *India's Trade Relations with China in the Context of WTO Agreement*, (August 29, 2005)

Dr Dipendra Sinha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and Macquarie University, Australia, *Export Instability and Volatility, Investment and Economic Growth in Asian Countries: A Time Series Analysis*, (March 02, 2006)

Dr Srijit Mishra, IGIDR, Mumbai, *Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra*, (March 10, 2006)

### **(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY/STUDENTS**

Dr Dibyendu S. Maiti, *Production Organisation, Formal-informal Transaction in Rural Industrial Sector of Developing Countries with reference to India*, (April 1, 2005)

Mr R.Mohan & D. Shyjan, *Fiscal Imbalances in Kerala: Lurking signals to Persistent Trends*, (May 23, 2005)





Professor Sunil Mani, *The Dragon Vs. Elephant, Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecommunications Equipment Industry in China and India*, (June 3, 2005)

Mr M. Parameswaran, Ph.D Student, CDS, *International Trade, R&D Spillovers and Productivity: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry*, (June 17, 2005)

Dr P.L.Beena, *Export Performance of Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia: Post-ATC Scenario*, (August 25, 2005)

Dr K.T.Rammohan, *Tales of Rice*, (September 30, 2005)

Dr V.Santhakumar & Dr U.S.Mishra, *How do Inequality and Households' Position in Income Ladder Affect the Response Towards Privatisation? A Study of Indian States*, (February 27, 2005).

Mr Hrushikesh Mallick, *Modelling Interest Rate Cycle in India*, (March 03, 2006)

### (c) LECTURE SERIES

*Law and Economics Study Group: Lecture 1*

Professor Larry Ribstein, Marie L. Corman Professor, University of Illinois, College of Law, Champaign, USA on *Choice and Form of Network Externalities* (December 12, 2005)

Mr M. Parameswaran, CDS on *The Economic Consequences of a Weak Judiciary in the Indian Context* (January 27, 2006)

### (d) INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Dr Pinaki Chakraborty, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, *Revenue Implications of Value Added Tax: A Study of Two Indian States*, (April 5, 2005)

Mr Felipe Perez-Marti, Economist, Ex-Minister Planning (Venezuela) *Optimal Taxation to Form Altruistic Preferences in an Economy with Public Goods* (May 30, 2005)

### (e) MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Sixth Joan Robinson Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Ashwani Saith, Institute of Social Studies, The

Hague, on *Poverty and Anti-Poverty: Troubling Tendencies, Quarrelsome Questions*, (April 12, 2005)

### (f) PUBLIC LECTURE

Professor A.Vaidyanathan, Honorary Fellow, CDS; Former Member, Planning Commission & Chairman of the Committee on Co-operative Credit, *The Process of Reforms in the Cooperative Credit Structure*, (January 11, 2006)

### (g) WORKSHOPS

Workshop for *Reviewing the Chapters submitted for Inclusion in the State Development Report* at the Centre for Development Studies on April 18-29, 2005.

Workshop organised in connection with the setting up of a *Research Unit on Education* in the Centre for Development Studies on July 25, 2005.

Dissemination Workshop on *Kerala Human Development Report (KHDR)* at Centre for Development Studies on August 24, 2005.

Workshop organised in connection with the *Project on The Coconut Economy of India* on September 1, 2005 at the Centre for Development Studies.

Workshop organised in connection with the *Research Project on Access to Health Care, Poverty and Financial Protection in Kerala* on September 8, 2005 at Centre for Development Studies.

Workshop under the Research Unit on Local Self Government to *Promote Research in Subjects Relevant to the Activities to Local Self Government* at CDS on October 10, 2005.

Workshop under the Project on *Gender, Markets and Livelihood in the Context of Globalisation (Second Phase)* at Kollam on October 10, 2005.

Faculty Workshop at CDS on November 25 & 26, 2005.

Workshop on *Healthy Ageing in India* in Partnership with the Indian Academy of Geriatrics funded by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute at CDS on December 02, 2005.



Workshop under the NCCR Project on *Livelihood Crises, Coping Strategies and Institutions* at CDS on December 05 & 06, 2005.

Workshop on *National Manufacturing Strategy and Kerala's Manufacturing Sector* organised jointly by Centre for Development Studies (CDS) and Confederation of Indian Industry at CDS on December 07, 2005.

Workshop on *Technology Management – Prospects and Profits* organised jointly by Centre for Development studies (CDS) and Consultancy Development Centre (CDC) and sponsored by Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India at CDS on December 09, 2005.

One Day Workshop on *Solid Waste Management* under the Research Unit on Local Self Government on March 11, 2006.

Two Day Research Collaboration *Workshop under the Indian Health Project Initiative* on March 14-15, 2006.

### **(h) VISITORS**

Mrs Neena Gill, Member of the European Parliament and Chairperson of the Parliament's Delegation visited the CDS along with a 20 member delegation on November 2, 2005.

Group members of the Faculty and course members consisting of 18 senior Armed force Officers of and above the rank of Brigadiers from India and abroad, of the National Defence College, New Delhi visited the Centre on February 1, 2006.

## PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS

### INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

#### **K.N. Nair**

- Chaired the session on 'Agricultural Reform' at the *Seminar on Indian Economic Policy Reforms*, organised by Stanford University Centre for International Development at Stanford University, during 3-4 June, 2005.
- Chaired the session at the seminar on 'The Post-Liberalization state in India,: Interdisciplinary Perspectives' organised by Department of Anthropology Stanford University, at Stanford University, during 5-6, June 2005.

#### **K.Navaneetham**

- Presented a paper 'Ageing and Social Security in Kerala' and was Convenor of the session on 'Social Security, Ageing and Disabled Population' at the *International Conference on An Agenda for Kerala's Development: 2006-2016* organised by the AKG Centre for Research and Studies, Trivandrum during December 9-11, 2005.

#### **V. Santhakumar**

- Presented a paper 'Impact of the Distribution of the Cost of Reform on Social Support for Reforms: A Study of Power-Sector Reforms in Indian States' at the *Conference on Institutions and Development: At the Nexus of Global Change*, organised by Global Development Network at St. Petersburg, Russia, during 19-21 January, 2006.



### Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper 'Growth of New Technology based industries in India, The Contrasting Experiences of Biotechnology and Information Technology Industries' at the *Eleventh General Conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes*, Bonn, Germany, September 20-24, 2005.
- Presented a paper, 'The Dragon vs. the Elephant, Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecom Industry of China and India' at the Eindhoven Technical University, The Netherlands, September 26, 2005.
- Presented a paper, 'The Dragon vs. the Elephant, Comparative analysis of innovation capability in the Telecom Industry of China and India' at the *3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Globelics Seminar* at Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, South Africa, October 21 - November 5, 2005.
- Presented a paper on 'The Infocommunication Revolution in India: Has Kerala Benefited from it?', at the *International Conference on Kerala in the Global Economy, Opportunities and Challenges*, Stanford Centre for International Development, Asian School of Business and Kerala Global Support Network at Trivandrum, December 13-15 2005.
- Presented two papers, (i. 'India's Innovation System in Transition' jointly with K J Joseph, Parveen Arora and Sudip Chaudhuri; and ii. "Mapping the Labour Market, Competence Profile and Working Conditions for Scientists and Engineers", at the *BRICS Project Workshop*, Aalborg University, Denmark, February 12-15, 2006.
- Presented a paper, 'How Integrated is India's Manufacturing Sector with Rest of the World?' at the *International Conference on Political Economy of Labour under Globalisation*, Academy of Third World Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, March 6-8, 2006.

- Participated by video link on the *Workshop on Tracking R&D Expenditures*, organised by the National Advisory Council on Innovation, Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on March 13, 2006.

### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Visited the Department of Women Studies, Leiden University, Netherlands, in connection with the IDPAD project on 'Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka' during 24 July-06 August 2005.
- Participated in the *XXX International Population Conference*, held at Tours, France, during 18-23 July 2005.
- Attended the *Conference on Strengthening National Responses to Children Affected by HIV/AIDS: What is the Role of the State and Social Welfare in Africa?*, organised by the UNICEF and Wilton Park at London, U.K, during 14-16 November, 2005 and presented a paper on 'Social Welfare Policies in India'.
- Visited Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, in connection with the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) project on *Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka* during 10-12 October, 2005.
- Visited the Acadia University, Canada, during 24-28 October, 2005 in connection with the Shastri Applied Research Project (SHARP) project on *Promoting Healthy Ageing Through Community Development in India*.
- Participated in the *Seventh Annual Conference of South Asian Network of Economic Institutes* at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan, and presented a preliminary findings of the project, 'Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration' during December 22-23, 2005.



- Participated in the *International Conference on Female Deficit in Asia: Trends and Perspectives* organised by CEPED-CICRED-INED and hosted by the Asian Meta Centre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis, held at Singapore during 5-7 December 2005 and presented a paper on 'Traditions in transformation: Gender bias among the Nairs of Kerala'.
- Visited the International Demographic Institute, Paris, France, during March 29-April 8 in connection with the *Indian Demography Project*.

### K.J. Joseph

- Presented a paper 'Challenges of Technological and Economic Catch up: Reflections on International Technology Spillovers and South-South Cooperation' at the *Catch up Conference*, organised by The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York on 14-15, May 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Hastening Catching up by Harnessing Southern Innovation System' at the *3<sup>rd</sup> Globelics Conference* organised and held at the Tshwane University Pretoria, South Africa during October 31- November 4, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Trade and Investment Relations between India and Mekong Countries' at the *Seminar on South-South Economic Cooperation: Exploring Mekong-Ganga Relationship*, organised by RIS and CUTS Jaipur, at Chaophya Park Hotel, Bangkok, during 26-27 October, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Trade Liberalisation and Digital Divide: A South-South Cooperation Perspective' at the *WIDER Jubilee Conference: WIDER Thinking Ahead - The Future of Development Economics*, organised by World Institute of Development Economics Research (WIDER), Helsinki, during 17-18 June, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'India's Innovation System in Transition,' jointly with other Indian researchers at

the *Brics Conference*, organised by Aalborg University & Globelics, Aalborg University, during 12-15-February 2006

- Presented a paper 'Can Trade Liberalization Bridge the Digital Divide?' at the Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture, University of Oslo, on February 16, 2006.
- Presented a paper on 'Transforming Digital Divide into Digital Dividend: Role of South-South Cooperation,' at Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo on 28 October 2005.

### K.N. Harilal

- Attended the Discussion Table on 'Local Governance,' at Ryukoku University, Fakakusa Campus, Kuoto, Japan, 24-26 June, 2005.

### P.L. Beena

- Presented a paper 'Limits to Universal Trade Liberalisation: The Post-ATC Scenario of Textiles & Clothing Sector in South Asia' at the *Annual Conference for Development and Change*, organised by Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs and funded by the Ford Foundation at Neemrana Fort, Delhi, during 2 – 4 December, 2005.
- Rapporteur of a paper titled 'Impact of Financial Liberalisation on Macroeconomic Performance and Implications for Macroeconomic Policy' at the *Conference on Post Liberalisation Constraints on Macroeconomic Policies*, organised by International Development Economics Associates and UNDP at Muttukandu, Chennai, India on 27-28 January, 2006.
- Submitted a paper 'The Post-ATC Scenario of Textiles and Clothing Sector in India' at *International Conference on Globalisation and Sectoral Development*, organised by AIB- India with IILM, New Delhi at the IILM Auditorium during 17-19 February, 2006.



### Chinnappan Gasper

- Presented a paper 'Growth of Higher Education in India' at the *International Conference on Socially Relevant Higher Education In India*, organised by C.P.A. College, Bodinayakanur, Tamilnadu, during November 23-25, 2005.

### D. Narayana

- Presented a paper titled 'Improving Access to Health Care Services for the Poor in Kerala, India: An Action Research Initiative' at the *Sixth Conference on the Scientific Basis of Health Services*, Montreal, Canada on 20 September, 2005.
- Presented a paper titled 'Equitable Provision of Basic Services and Poor Health in Kerala: Does Poverty Matter?', at the University of Montreal, on 26 September, 2005.

### Udaya S. Mishra

- Served as a WHO India representative at the *6<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Health Promotion* held at Bangkok, during August, 2005.

## NATIONAL SEMINARS

### P. Mohanan Pillai

- Presented a paper 'Future of Industrial Clusters in Kerala' at the *Seminar on Kerala's Industrialisation*, organised by the UGC at Brennen College Thalassery in May, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Crisis and Opportunity in Commodity Producing Sectors' at the *National Seminar on Governance and Development: Lessons and Experiences of Kerala*, organised by C. Achutha Menon Foundation and Research Centre, Trivandrum in December 2005.

### D. Narayana

- Presented a paper 'A Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) Scheme in Wayanad' at the *Workshop on Access to Health Care, Poverty and Financial Protection in Kerala*, organised by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on 8 September, 2005.
- Presented the following papers at the *Workshop on The Coconut Economy of India*, at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, on 1 September, 2005.
  1. 'The World Coconut Economy,'
  2. 'Consumption of Coconut and Coconut Oil in India,' and
  3. 'The Market for Tender Coconuts in Kerala'

### Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper 'Growth of New Technology based Industries in India, The Contrasting Experiences of Biotechnology and Information Technology Industries' at the *Workshop on Development Implications of the Diffusion of Information Technology*, jointly organised by The Media Development Foundation, The Hindu and The Economic Research Foundation (Supported by IDPAD/ICSSR), November 25, 2005.
- Presented a paper on 'Performance of India's National Innovation System' at the *India-Israel Workshop on Technology Innovation and Finance*, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore in collaboration with TIFAC and DST at IIM- Bangalore on February 23 2006.
- Presented a paper, 'Innovation Policy in an Increasingly Border Less World: An Examination of India's Experience' at the *National Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights* organised by Department of Economics, St Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut, on February 24, 2006.



### Chinnappan Gasper

- Presented a paper 'Education for all' in Kerala and Lakshadweep' at the Centre for Development Studies, Informal Discussion sessions on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

### J. Devika

- Presented a paper 'Re-thinking Region: Reflections from Kerala' at the *Seminar on 'Thinking through 'Region',* organised by Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore and Centre for the Study of Local Cultures, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, at the Kuvempu University Campus, Shimoga on 15 and 16 July 2005.
- Submitted a paper 'Translating Feminism in Kerala: Some Reflections' at the *Seminar on Translating Social Science into Indian Languages,* organised by Kannada University, Hampi, Kannur University, P.G. Centre at the Government College, Kasaragod during 19-21 January 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Re-forming Women in Malayalee Modernity: A Historical Overview' at Kerala Panel, *Gender Network Conference;* was also panellist on the 'Action-Research-Policy Triad' panel, organised by Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi, held at Jaipur Palace Hotel, Jaipur during 1-4 February 2006.

### T.R. Dilip

- Submitted a paper titled 'Data on Health Related Issues from NSSO Surveys' at the *India Health Project Workshop,* organised by the Centre for Development Studies, University of Montreal, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata and India Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

### V. Santhakumar

- Presented a paper 'Understanding Social Opposition to Power-Sector Reforms in Indian States' at the *Seminar on Understanding Social Opposition to Power-Sector Reforms in Indian States,* organised by Global Development Network, Centre for Development Studies, India Development Foundation at New Delhi on March 17, 2006.

### N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Was the discussant of a paper on 'Production Organization, Formal – informal Transaction in Rural Industrial Sector of Developing Countries with reference to India' presented in an Open Seminar at CDS on April 1, 2005.

### K. J. Joseph

- Discussant of the Session on 'Japan Comprehensive Economic Cooperation: Gains from Trade' at the *Seminar Towards BIMSTEC-Japan Comprehensive Economic Cooperation: Vision and Tasks Ahead,* organised by Centre for Studies in International Relations and Development (CSIRD), Kolkata at Taj Bengal, Kolkata during 16-17 December, 2005.
- Paper presented titled 'Addressing Development Paradox of Kerala: Role of Information Technology' at *Workshop on Media, Development and Communication,* organized by Press Institute of India & Kerala Press Academy held at Hotel Presidency, Kochi on September 8 and 9, 2005.

### K.T. Rammohan

- Submitted a paper 'The Miracle of the Rice-fields: Reclamation Economy of Kuttanad, Southwest India' at the *International Seminar on Kerala Studies,* organised by Kerala Council for Historical Research at Animation Centre, Vellayambalam, Trivandrum during 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2006.



- Presented a paper 'Technology of Reclamation Cultivation' at the *Seminar on Regionality, Identity, and History Writing*, organised by Roja Muthiah Research Library, Chennai, and held at IMAGE, Adayar, Chennai during 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> December 2005.

#### **P.L. Beena**

- Submitted a paper 'The Post-ATC Scenario of Textiles and Clothing Sector in India' at the *5<sup>th</sup> Development Convention* of ICSSR Institutions with CMDR, Dharwad during April 27-28, 2006.

#### **K.N. Harilal**

- Presented a paper 'National Consultation on WTO and India: Strategising beyond Hong Kong,' organised by CENTAD, New Delhi on 20 March, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Fifty Years of Kerala's Development (1956-2006): Issues Strategies and Options,' at the University of Kerala, Trivandrum during 15-17 February, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Governance and Development: Lessons and Experience of Kerala,' at C. Achutha Menon Foundation, Trivandrum on 9-10, December 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Mainstreaming Development in Trade Negotiations: Run Up to Hong Kong,' at the *South Asia Conference on Trade and Development*, organised by CENTAD, at New Delhi during 27-28 October 2005.
- Presented a paper titled 'Import-Export of Coconut and Coconut Products and Prices' at the *Workshop on The Coconut Economy of India*, held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, on 1 September, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'WTO and the Agreement on Agriculture: Opportunities, Threats and its Implications for the Coconut Economy,' organised

by the Coconut Development Board, at Ernakulam on 30 April 2005.

#### **Mridul Eapen**

- Attended the workshop 'Measures of Agency and Empowerment: Concept, Framework, Measures and Comparison' organised by Sanskriti Foundation with Harvard University at the India International Centre, New Delhi, during June 27-29, 2005.

#### **K. Navaneetham**

- Delivered inaugural address on 'Age Structural Transition and Its Implications' at the *National Seminar on Age Structural Transition in India, 1951-2001*, organised by Department of Demography and Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, during May 30-31, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Educated Unemployment in Kerala' at *Seminar on Unemployment in Kerala*, organised in connection with the World Population Day at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on July 11, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Human Development in Kerala: Achievements and Challenges' at the *National Seminar on Kerala Economy- Prospects for Development Under Vision 2010*, organised by Department of Economics, K.M.M. Government Women's College, Kannur during December 15-16, 2005.

#### **Udaya S. Mishra**

- Served as a Resource Person at a *Regional Seminar on Social Development and Second Generation Problems in India with special reference to Kerala*, organised by SN college Kollam, during 28-29 July 2005.
- Served as a Resource person at a National Consultation *Workshop on Ethics in Social Science*





Research during 2-3 December 2005, at Centre for Social Studies, Surat, Gujarat.

### K. Pushpangadan

- Presented a paper 'Drinking Water and Well-being in Kerala in a Comparative Perspective' at the seminar on *Kerala in the Global Economy: Opportunities and Challenges*, organised by Asian School of Business, Technopark, Trivandrum at Hotel Muthoot Plaza, Trivandrum, during 13-15 December 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Analysis of Kerala's Agriculture under World Trade Organisation' at the *National Seminar on Agricultural Growth in the Post Reform Period: Regional Perspective*, organised by and held at The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during March 27-29, 2006.
- Attended the *National Seminar on Kerala Economy - Prospects for Development Under Vision 2010*, organised by the Department of Economics, K.M.M. Government Women's College, Kannur during December 15-16, 2005.
- Chairperson at the Thematic Session on 'Demography and Dynamics of Migration' at the *International Conference on Fifty Years of Kerala's Development (1956-2006) Issues, Strategies and Options* at the IMK Hall, Trivandrum on 16 February, 2006.

### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Attended the Consultative Meeting-cum-Workshop on *Empowerment of Elderly* organised by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, during 28-30 March 2005 at New Delhi and initiated two discussions on 'Demographic Scenario: Base for Concern and Social and Economic Security.'
- Participated in the *Seminar on International Migration, Remittances and Development* organised jointly by the V V Giri National Labour Institute (NLI) and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi,

held at NLI, during 7-8 April 2005 and presented a paper on 'Trends and Remittance Flows: Evidence from Kerala.'

- Attended a consultative meeting on *Social Security in Nepal and Afghanistan* organised by the World Bank, New Delhi, during 2-3 May 2005.
- Attended a *National Seminar on Age Structural Transition in India: 1951-2001* during May 30-31, 2005 organised by the Department of Demography, Kerala University and presented a paper on 'Ageing in Kerala.'
- Attended a *National Seminar on Aging: Socio-economic and Gender Issues with Special Reference to Kerala*, organised by Department of Economics during 29-30 June 2005 and gave a Key note address on 'Social Security Measures for Elderly.'
- Attended a Meeting in the Population Centre, Bangalore, during 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2005 and debated on the 'National Ageing Policy.'
- Participated in the *Inter-Ministerial Meeting on Population and Development* organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), New Delhi, held at National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi during 29-30 August 2005.
- Participated the *ILO National Workshop on Protecting the rights of Migrant Workers from India* at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) Chandigarh, during 15-16 September 2005 and presented a paper on 'Overseas Migration from India: Benefits and Challenges.'
- Participated in the *Mobile Conference on the Vatican's Instruction on Erga Migrantes*, organised by the Commission for the Pastoral Care of People on the Move and Latin Archdiocese of Trivandrum, held at Bishop Pereira Hall, Trivandrum, during 10-12 November 2005 and presented a paper on 'The Keralite Out-Migration: Pattern and Consequences'.



- Participated in the *Workshop on HIV Trafficking in Women and Girls: Planning Strategies to Incorporate in Teaching, Research and Extension Programme of Universities and Colleges*, organised by the University of Kerala in partnership with Department of Social Welfare and Kerala State AIDS Control Society, Government of Kerala, supported by the UNFPA, held at Mascot Hotel on December 13-14, 2005 and presented a paper on 'Trafficking and HIV: Causes, Consequences and Linkages'.
- Participated in the *Final Dissemination Workshop of Shastri Applied Research Project on Impact of Trade Liberalization and Economic Reforms on Issues Related to Health, Poverty and Employment*, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, on December 19, 2005 and presented the preliminary findings of the project on 'Promoting Healthy Aging through Community Development in India'.
- Participated in the *Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development* organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and United Nations Development Programme and Planning Commission, New Delhi on March 14, 2006.
- Participated in the *Third Indian Association of Social Sciences and Health* held at the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, during 16-18 March and presented a paper on 'Demographic Perspectives on Ageing'.

## REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

### **K.N. Nair**

- Member, Governing Body and Policy Planning Committee of ICSSR.
- Member, Governing Body of Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment.
- Member, Governing Body, Institute of Co-operative Management, Kannur.

### **P. Mohanan Pillai**

- Member, Expert Committee on TSD (Technical Committee on Hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal facility), KSIDC, Government. of Kerala.

### **Sunil Mani**

- Member, Experts Committee on Innovation Surveys, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- Co-convenor, Working Group on Science and Technology for Development of the European Association for Research and Training Institutes, Bonn, Germany.

### **N. Vijayamohan Pillai**

- Member of the Expert Committee for the Preparation of the District Level Energy Plan, set up by the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural technology (ANERT) under the guidelines of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India.



- Member of the Expert Group to Examine the Functioning of the Statistical System in Kerala (in the areas of Infrastructure, Transport and Communication), set up by the Government of Kerala under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, State Planning Board.
- Member of the Task Force on 'Social Security for Workers in the Unorganised Sector', constituted under the National Commission for Enterprises in the unorganised sector, constituted by the Government of India.

#### **K.J. Joseph**

- Member, Scientific Board of Globelics.
- Member, Catch Up Research Group, organised by the Earth Institute, Columbia University.
- Coordinating with the Indian contribution in BRICS project organised by Globelics and Aalborg University.

#### **P. Sivanandan**

- Member, Governing Body, Institute for Societal Advancement.

#### **K.N. Harilal**

- Member, Working Group on 'Challenges and Opportunities of Globalization on External Sector' for formulation of the Eleventh Plan.
- Member, General Council, IRTC, Palakkad.
- Member, The WTO Forum, Government of Kerala.
- Member of the research project, Public Policy and Human Resources in Local Communities- from Participation to Accreditation, hosted by Ryukoku University, Japan.

#### **S. Irudaya Rajan**

- Member of the Expert Committee for 'Improving Statistical System in Kerala' Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

- Member, Task Force set up by the UNFPA to assess the ICPD 10+.
- Member, High Level Multi-Disciplinary Working Group set up by the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.
- Member, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) Panel on Aging in Developing Countries.
- Member, High Level Committee set up by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, to assess the statistical system in Kerala.
- Member, Expert Committee, Data Base for Human Development: Strengthening Vital Statistics at the District Level, UNDP and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

#### **T.R. Dilip**

- Member of the Organising Committee Constituted for the Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Study of Population at CDS between 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> June 2006.

#### **J. Devika**

- Nominated Member, Board of Studies, Women's Studies, University of Calicut.

#### **K.T. Rammohan**

- Advisor, Periyar Tiger Reserve Foundation, Thekkady.
- Member, The Nilgiri Tahr Foundation, Munnar.

#### **K. Pushpangadan**

- Member, Governing Body, Institute for Societal Advancement (ISA).
- Visiting Professor, Asian School of Business, Trivandrum.



## PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL TEACHING

### N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered two Lectures on 'Quantitative Methods (Application of Mathematics in Economics)' and held discussions with the participants of the 17th Refresher Course in Economics, organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 10 August, 2005.
- Delivered two Lectures on 'Statistical Methods' and held discussions with the participants of the 17th Refresher Course in Economics, organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 18 August, 2005.
- Resource person for the National Level Workshop on the Application of SPSS in Research, organised by the Scott Academy for Career Prospects at Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, during 26 and 27 September, 2005.
- Resource person for the One Day Workshop on the use of SPSS for Social Science Research, organised by Department of Economics, NSS College, Pandalam, on 16 March, 2006.

### K.J. Joseph

- Two Sessions on 'ICT and Indian Economy,' Academic Staff College, Kerala University.
- Two Sessions on 'Indian Economy: Policy Reforms and Performance' for The ITECH Training Programme for the Developing Countries organised by RIS New Delhi.
- One Session on 'India-ASEAN Co-operation: A Way Forward' for the Training Programme for Senior IES officers organised by RIS, New Delhi.
- Two sessions on 'Harnessing ICT for Development' for the Refresher course for the School teachers organised by the Sainik School, Trivandrum.

### K. N. Harilal

- UGC Refresher Course, Academic Staff College, University of Kerala.

### P. L. Beena

- Gave one lecture for the College Teachers titled 'M & As and the Competition Policy Issues in Indian Industries,' at Faculty Improvement Programme organised by the Staff Administrative College, Kerala University, Kariavattom campus, Trivandrum.

### K. Navaneetham

- Delivered two lectures on 'Demographic Bonus and Economic Growth: Kerala, India, Southeast Asia in a Comparative Perspective' in the UGC Sponsored Refresher Course in Economics conducted by Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, on 16 August 2005.
- Resource Person in the National Level Workshop on the 'Application of SPSS in Research' organised by the Scott Academy for Career Prospects, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, Tamilnadu on 26 & 27, September 2005.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Kerala's Human Development: Achievements and Challenges' to the MPH/DPH scholars at the Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, SCTIMST, Trivandrum, on 17 November 2005.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth: Theory and Empirical Observations' in the Refresher Course in Economics conducted by the Department of Economics, Dr. John Matthai Centre, Thrissur, Kerala, on 19 December 2005.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Demographic Transition and Economic Growth Nexus' to the Master's students at the Madura College, Madurai, on 10 February 2006.
- Resource Person and delivered a lecture on the 'Use of SPSS for Social Science Research' in the UGC sponsored National Level Workshop on Research Methodology in Economics, organised by the



Sri G.V.G. Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet, Tamilnadu, on 24 & 25, February 2006.

- Resource person for a one day workshop on the 'Use of SPSS for Social Science Research' for the faculty and students of Department of Economics of N.S.S. College, Pandalam, Kerala on March 16, 2006.

#### **D. Narayana**

- Delivered a set of 10 lectures at the Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, SCTIMST, for the MPH students on Health Policy Analysis.

### **OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED**

#### **K. N. Nair**

- Member, Board of Studies, Press Institute of Kerala.

#### **V. Santhakumar**

- Thesis examiner: Evaluated a Ph.D. Thesis from Cochin University of Science and Technology.

#### **J. Devika**

- Editorial advisor to the first women's publishing house in Malayalam - Women's Imprint.
- Evaluated manuscripts for publication for Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- Was external member of pre- Ph.D. committee at CSCS, Bangalore.
- Advisor for Stories Project, Anveshi, Hyderabad.

#### **K.T. Rammohan**

- Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady.

#### **Sunil Mani**

- Editorial Board of the *International Journal of Technology and Globalization* (Inderscience Publishers, UK).

- Editorial Advisory Board of *Science, Technology and Society*, An International Journal devoted to the Developing World (Sage Publishers, New Delhi).
- Serving on the advisory panel of Scidev.net
- Serving as member of TelecomVisions.com
- Staff motivator: Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum.

#### **S. Irudaya Rajan**

- Member of the Board of Studies of University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Referee for : World Development, International Migration, Economic and Political Weekly, Indian Social Science Review, The Wellcome Trust, Sage Publications, Asia Pacific Migration Journal, Development and Change, Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, Demography India, Population and Development Review.

#### **Mridul Eapen**

- Thesis examiner: Doctoral Thesis, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam titled: *Changing Social Space of Women; Special Reference to Women in Syrian Christian Community of Central Travancore.*

#### **K. Navaneetham**

- External Examiner: 2005 MPH dissertations, Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, SCTIMST, Trivandrum.
- Member, Board of Studies Department of Demography, University of Kerala.

#### **K. Pushpangadan**

- M.Phil Thesis Examiner, IGIDR.
- Ph.D Examiner, Calicut University.

**(a) LIBRARY**

The year 2005-06 was a spectacular year for the CDS Library in growth as well as provision of services to members. The reorganisation of the CDS Library is now in full swing on the lines recommended by the Library Reorganisation Committee. The Library is now using the latest web-based version of Libsys. The backlog in cataloguing is being cleared. The Library procured 1840 books in various subject areas relevant to the activities of CDS and received 1187 working papers. The Library subscribed to 238 journals and received 167 journals as gift or on exchange. During the reporting period, bibliographic records of 1649 books were added to the Library's database. The Library continued to serve the members by providing reference service, downloading bibliographic and reading lists from the data server and supporting other information services. Demand for the resources of the library was on the rise as reflected by 647 new reference membership and 145 new memberships (both external and internal) with borrowing facilities. An exhibition of selected readings on Social Security, including books, working papers, article clippings, reports etc was arranged in the library in 2005 as part of CDS/ISS Training Programme 2005. The bibliography on Social Security was also updated for this purpose.

A Committee was appointed by the Director in response to complaints received from external users about the recent changes introduced in the library rules and in the membership of external users, fees and other services and the report has been submitted to the Director. Four batches of students from the Department of Library Science, Kerala University and the Kerala State Library Council were in the library for observation and training. The family of late



Sanjay Lal, the well-known Oxford Economist, has graciously donated his entire personal collections to the CDS library. Sabina Alkire, Global Equity Initiative, Harvard University and HDCA, has made a generous gift of twenty four books to the CDS library, which includes the major works of Amartya Sen and several other books on the human development approach.

### Electronic Database Centre

The Electronic Database Centre (EDC) of the CDS library continued to give excellent service to internal as well as external members. The EDC has 105 valuable databases in economics and related Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are indiastat.com, Prowess, Popline, India Traders, IMF database and National Sample Survey Unit Level data. This Section renders personalized services like online data search and retrieval and other Internet information services. A meeting of the librarians of ICSSR funded institutions was held at NASSDOC, New Delhi on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2006. CDS Library participated in this programme and the meeting resolved to set up a network of Social Science Libraries and to implement consortium subscription, to prepare an online union catalogue of periodical holdings of the member libraries and an online directory of library professionals and Social Scientists, to conduct training programmes, workshops and staff exchange programmes, and to encourage cooperative cataloguing.

### Local Self Governments Documentation Centre

A separate Documentation Centre to serve the information needs of the researchers of 'Local Self Governments' has been set up in the CDS Library. The Documentation Centre is being strengthened and the Centre has now the following:

1. A separate collection of books (300 titles) relevant to the project discipline. More relevant documents will be added to this collection.

2. An index of articles on *local self government* and *decentralisation* appeared in different Social Science Indian journals has been compiled.
3. Statistical data like census data, statistics for planning, economic reviews and other data sets relevant to the project was collected.

Efforts are being made to collect all documents (digital or print format) available with Government Departments, NGOs and other agencies in the subject areas of the project. Moreover, full text articles and statistical data sets in any form relevant to the project topic will be collected.

### (b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre provides technological support to achieve the objective of creation/dissemination of knowledge. In this regard, the Centre supports teaching/research activities and day-to-day operations of library/administration. The Wing features a wide range of services that include software and hardware support to all users. Computer familiarisation programme for students and occasional training programmes for the faculty members are also conducted regularly.

Round the clock Net access, e-mail service (with both web-based and POP access) and file storage facility to backup files on the Intranet are some other services available from the Computer Centre.

Recently the Centre has upgraded the Library Information System into a web-enabled one. The Net server has been replaced with a more powerful machine and installed a Firewall to make the system more secured. The implementation of a server based anti-virus solution, using only open-source tools, is yet another significant security measure undertaken by the centre. Besides such improvements, the Net bandwidth has been augmented from 128 kbps to 256 kbps. Also, LDAP based directory service has been started and rolled out an announcement list service for sending content alerts to anyone who subscribes to it.



## STAFF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Launched in 1999, the Staff Welfare Fund provides loan to employees for purposes such as purchase of land for construction of own house, house construction, house renovation, education of children, medical treatment, purchase of house hold items and vehicles. The Fund also provides grant to last grade employees for medical treatment, marriage of dependent children and financial relief for losses due to natural calamities. During the reporting period, fifteen employees were granted loans. A retired last cadre employee was provided a grant of Rs.5000/- for medical support and five employees with special cash benefits of Rs.10,000/- each on their retirement. Fifteen children of faculty and staff were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. The funds required for the above purposes were drawn out of the income earned by the Fund from loan recoveries.

An in-house training was organised for Library professionals on the usage of web-enabled Library software and two of the Library professional staff members underwent training on 'Open Source Software for Libraries' and 'Digital Libraries.' The computerisation of accounts was completed and on sponsorship for two of the staff members from Accounts Section received certification in operation of Tally Software on going through the training.

**COMMITTEES****Committee of Direction**

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon, (Chairman)

Shri S.M.Vijayanand (Member)

Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar (Member)

Professor S.Mahendra Dev (Member)

Professor Alwin Prakash (Member)

Professor P. Mohanan Pillai (Member)

Professor K.Narayanan Nair (Director)

**Faculty Committee**

Professor K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)

Professor K.N.Raj

Professor K.K. Subrahmanian

Professor Chandan Mukherjee

Professor John Kurien

Professor P. Mohanan Pillai

Professor P. Sivanandan

Professor D. Narayana

Professor K. Pushpangadan

Professor K.J. Joseph

Professor S. Irudaya Rajan

Professor N.Shanta

Professor K.Navaneetham

Professor Sunil Mani (Convenor)

**Finance Committee**

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon (Chairman)

Smt. Lizzie Jacob

Professor Dibankar Kundu

Professor P. Mohanan Pillai

Professor K. Narayanan Nair (Director)

**Ph.D. Advisory Committee**

Dr K.Pushpangadan (Chairman)

Dr P. Sivanandan

Dr Sunil Mani

Dr K. Navaneetham (*ex-officio*)

**M.Phil Advisory Committee**

Dr K. Navaneetham (Chairman)

Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Dr D. Narayana



Dr N.Shanta

Dr K.N. Harilal

Dr J. Devika

Dr K. Pushpangadan (*ex-officio*)

### **Academic Programme Co-ordinators**

*Ph.D. Programme:*

Dr K. Pushpangadan (Co-ordinator)

Dr N. Shanta

*M.Phil. Programme:*

Dr K. Navaneetham (Co-ordinator)

Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

### **Library Committee**

Dr. D. Narayana (Chairman)

Smt. P. Sathi (Convenor)

### **Publication Committee**

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)

Shri Tilak Baker (Convenor)

### **Academic Committee**

Dr P. Sivanandan (Convenor)

### **CDS Seminars and Invited Lectures**

Dr P. Sivanandan (Chairperson)

### **Staff Welfare Fund**

Dr P. Mohanan Pillai (Chairperson)

Shri. M. Krishnankutty (Convenor)

### **Computer Committee**

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairman)

Shri J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

### **Investment Committee**

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Chairman)

Dr D. Narayana

Shri C.G.Pankajakshan (Partner,Varma & Varma Auditors)

### **Committee on Sexual Harassment**

Dr Mridul Eapen (Chairperson)

### **Ethics Committee**

Dr K. Mohandas (Director, SCTIMST)

### **Staff Council**

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairman)

Smt K.B. Sreekumari (Convenor)

### **Hostel Warden**

Dr P.L. Beena



## FACULTY

### *Fellow and Director*

#### **Narayanan Nair K.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Kerala)

*Research Interest:* Agriculture and Rural Development, Decentralisation and Local Level Development, Science and Society, Economic Policy and Planning

### *Fellows*

#### **Kannan K.P.**

Ph.D in Development  
(ISS, The Hague)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Development Economics, Poverty and Human Development and Labour and Development Studies .

#### **Chandan Mukherjee**

Ph.D in Statistics  
(ISI Calcutta)

*Research Interest:* Quantitative Methods in Development Studies

#### **Mohanan Pillai P.**

Ph.D. in Economics  
(Gujarat )

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics, Development Economics

#### **Pushpangadan K.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Massachusetts,USA)

*Research Interest:* Micro Economics, Econometrics, Industrial Organisation, Development Economics .

#### **John Kurien**

Ph.D in Social Sciences  
(TISS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Natural Resource Management with special focus on Fisheries

#### **Sivanandan P.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Kerala)

*Research Interest:* Agrarian Change, Social and Economic Inequality, Impact of Development Process, Survival Strategies and Subaltern Mobilisation.

#### **Narayana D.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(ISI Calcutta)

*Research Interest:* Health, Decentralisation of Governance

#### **Sunil Mani**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* Measurement of Innovation, Innovation Policy Instruments and the Telecommunications Industry

#### **Joseph K.J.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* Economic Reforms, Economics of Technological Change, Issues in Kerala's Economic Development

#### **Irudaya Rajan S.**

Ph.D.in Demography  
(Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Aging, Migration and Kerala Studies

**Mridul Eapen**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Erasmus)  
(Retired on 31.8.2005)

*Research Interest:* Rural Transformation, Gender and Employment

**Navaneetham K.**

Ph.D in Demography  
(Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Population, Health and Development

**Shanta N.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Kerala)

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics

**Associate Fellows****Achin Chakraborty**

Ph.D in Economics  
(California at Riverside, USA)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Welfare Economics, Health Economics, Environmental Economics, Methodology of Economics

**Indrani Chakraborty**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Calcutta University)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Applied Econometrics, Technological Change and Development, International Economics

**Udaya Shankar Mishra.**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Population Policies and Programme Evaluation, Gender and Reproductive Health, Analytical and Measurement Issues in Health

**Pradeep Kumar Panda**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Gender, Population and Development; Human Development

**Santhakumar V.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(IIT, Madras)

*Research Interest:* Environment and Development Governance & Development

**Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.**

Ph.D in Political Economy;  
Econometrics-Economics  
(Madras University)

*Research Interest:* Public Utility (Energy) Economics; Development Economics; and Applied Statistics and Econometrics

**Harilal, K.N.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interests:* International Political Economy, Regional Economy of Kerala and Democratic Decentralisation

**Ravi Raman, K**

Ph.D in Social Science  
(University of Kerala)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Political Economy of Development, Minority Studies, New Social Movement



### **Research Associates**

#### **Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education Economics  
(Pune)

*Research Interest:* Economics of Education and Labour

#### **Beena, P.L**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics,  
International Economics and Applied Micro Economics

#### **Praveena Kodoth**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Hyderabad)

*Research Interest:* Gender and Development, History of  
Institutions

#### **Devika, J**

Ph.D in History  
(MG University, Kottayam)

*Research Interest:* History of Malayalee Modernity,  
Feminist Theory, Development Theory, Social-Science  
Methodology.

#### **Parameswaran, M**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

*Research Interest:* International Trade, Growth Economics  
and Industrial Economics

#### **Hrushikesh Mallick**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Mysore)  
(to be awarded)

*Research Interest:* Applied Macro Economics, Public  
Finance, Monetary Economics

#### **Vinoj Abraham**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

*Research Interest:* Labour, Information Technology,  
Services Sector

#### **T.R. Dilip**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Monitoring Access to Health Care, Health  
Financing and Reproductive and Child Health Issues

### **Visiting Scholars**

#### **K.T. Rammohan**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Kerala)

*Research Interest:* History of Development, Political  
Economy, Kerala Studies

#### **Vineetha Menon**

Ph.D in Anthropology  
(York University, Canada)

*Research Interest:* Socio-cultural Anthropology,  
Development Studies, Medical Anthropology, Vulnerable  
Groups and Communities.

#### **R. Ramakumar**

Ph.D in Quantitative Economics  
(ISI Kolkata)  
(Resigned on 23.2.2006)

*Research Interest:* Agrarian Relations, Agricultural  
Economics Development Economics



## ADMINISTRATION

Soman Nair	<i>Registrar</i>
A.P. Phil Roy	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
K.M. Celin	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>

### Academic Programme Office

K.B. Sreekumari	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
T.S. Geetha Devi	<i>Programme Assistant</i>

### Faculty Support Services & Guest House

K. Muraleedharan	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
D. Girija	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
M. Krishnankutty	<i>Receptionist-Cum-Office Assistant</i>
M. Mohanan	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

### Publications

Tilak Baker	<i>Publication Officer</i>
-------------	----------------------------

### Finance

V. Ramesh Kumar (upto 31-08-2005)	<i>Finance Officer</i>
K. Reghuvara Panicker	<i>Asst. Finance Officer</i>
A. Chandra	<i>Accounts Officer</i>
E. N. Sathy	<i>Accountant</i>
T. N. Anirutdhan	<i>Accountant</i>

### Director's Office

S. Rajalekshmi	<i>P.A. to Director</i>
----------------	-------------------------

### Personnel

N. Suresh Chandran	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
K. Radhamoni	<i>Office Assistant</i>
K. Lekha	<i>Receptionist</i>

### Campus Maintenance

R. K. Rajasekharan Nair (Retired on 30.11.2005)	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
--	---

T. Velappan Nair	<i>Campus Supervisor</i>
B. Sambasivan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>
G. Vijayan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>
N. Muraleedharan	<i>Gardener</i>
P. Sivadasan	<i>Messenger</i>

### Despatch

K. Joseph Geevarghese (Retired on 31.7.2005)	<i>Technical Assistant</i>
G. Chandran (Retired on 31.12.2005)	<i>Liaison Assistant</i>

### Transport

M. Mohammed Hussain	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
V. Surendran	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
E. N. Thankappan	<i>Cleaner</i>

### Security

Kadak Bahadur	<i>Watchman</i>
P. R. Gopidas	<i>Watchman</i>

## COMPUTER CENTRE

J. Muraleedharan Nair	<i>Systems Manager</i>
E. Sujana Bai	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>

## LIBRARY

M. Chidambaram	<i>Librarian-in-charge</i>
V. Ushadevi	<i>Deputy Librarian</i>
P. Southamini	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>
R. Krishnankutty	<i>Messenger</i>

### Circulation

P. Sathi	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
G. P. Anitha	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
R. Sobhana	<i>Office Assistant</i>

**Acquisition and Technical**

Sosamma Mathew      *Senior Assistant Librarian*  
Ansamma Joseph      *Assistant Librarian*  
K. Vijayamma      *Programme Assistant*  
K. Ramachandran      *Messenger*

**Periodicals and Binding**

C. K. Sankaran      *Senior Assistant Librarian*

Shobhana Kannan      *Assistant Librarian*  
K. Ameer Ali      *Assistant Librarian*

**Information Products & Services Section**

V. K. Anil Kumar      *Senior Assistant Librarian*  
S. Gopakumar      *Assistant Librarian*

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## Honorary Fellows / Associate Fellows

### **Honorary Fellows**

#### **Raj K.N.**

Honorary Emeritus Fellow  
Former Chairman, CDS Governing Body.

#### **Vaidyanathan A.**

Former Member,  
Planning Commission, New Delhi

#### **Ramachandran V.**

Former Vice-Chairman,  
State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

#### **Krishnaji N.**

Former Fellow, CDS.

#### **Zachariah K.C.**

Former Senior Demographer,  
The World Bank, Washington D.C.

#### **Gopinathan Nair P. R.**

Former Head and Professor,  
Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

#### **Amit Bhaduri**

Professor,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

#### **Subrahmanian K.K.**

Former Fellow, CDS.

#### **Mathew E.T.**

Former Professor and Head,  
Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

#### **Appu P. S.**

Former Chief Secretary,  
Government of Bihar, India.

#### **Jayachandran T.N.**

Former Vice Chancellor,  
Calicut University, Kerala.

#### **P.S.George**

Former Director & Fellow, CDS.

#### **G.N. Rao**

Former Fellow, CDS.

#### **T.M.Thomas Isaac**

Former Fellow, CDS.

### **Honorary Associate Fellows**

#### **Baker L.W.**

Chairman, Centre of Science and Technology for Rural  
Development (COSTFORD), Thiruvananthapuram.

#### **Reddy A.K.N.**

President, International Energy Initiative, Bangalore.

#### **Soman C.R.**

Chairman, Health Action by People, Thiruvananthapuram.

#### **Oommen M.A.**

Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics,  
University of Calicut, Kerala.

#### **Damodaran A.D.**

Former Director, Regional Research Laboratory,  
Thiruvananthapuram.

## GOVERNING BODY

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon, Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal.	(Chairman)
Dr.Dibakar Kundu, Department of Education, Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan.	Member
Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Member
Professor B.B. Bhattacharya Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Member
Professor Bina Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi.	Member
Smt. Lizzie Jacob Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.	Member
Dr.M.K.Ramachandran Nair, Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	Member
Professor B. Alwin Prakash, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	Member
Professor Vikas Chitre, Director, Indian School of Political Economy, Pune.	Member
Professor S.Mahendra Dev, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.	Member
Professor K.N Raj, Honorary Emeritus Fellow, CDS, Trivandrum.	Member
Professor K.K.Subrahmanian, Honorary Fellow, CDS, Trivandrum.	Member
Professor P. Mohanan Pillai, Fellow, CDS, Trivandrum.	Member
Professor K.Narayanan Nair, Director, CDS, Trivandrum.	Convener