

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2006-07



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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CONTENTS

1. OVERVIEW -----	7
2. RESEARCH STUDIES -----	19
(a) Studies on Indian Economy -----	19
(b) Indian Economy in a Comparative Perspective -----	34
(c) Studies on Kerala -----	38
(d) Other Studies -----	45
3. RESEARCH PROJECTS -----	46
4. ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES -----	59
(a) Doctoral Programme in Economics -----	59
(b) M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics -----	63
(c) Short-term Training Programmes -----	71
(d) Research Affiliation -----	72
5. ENDOWMENTS	
(a) Planning Commission Endowment Unit in Development Economics -----	74
(b) Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development -----	74
(c) Research Unit on Local Self Governments -----	75
(d) Research Unit on International Migration -----	75
(e) P.K Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund -----	75
(f) B.G Kumar Endowment Fund -----	75
(g) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund -----	75
(h) Joan Robinson Endowment Fund -----	75
6. PUBLICATIONS -----	76
(a) Books -----	76
(b) Journal Articles -----	77
(c) Chapters in Books -----	78
(d) Other Publications -----	80
(e) Working Papers -----	80
7. ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS -----	81
(a) Open Seminars -----	81
(b) Faculty Seminars -----	82

(c) Lecture Series -----	82
(d) Informal Discussions -----	82
(e) International Conference -----	82
(f) National Seminar -----	83
(g) Workshops -----	83
8. PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS -----	84
9. REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ ADVISORY BODIES -----	95
10. SUPPORT SERVICES -----	100
(a) Library -----	100
(b) Computer Centre -----	101
(c) Staff Welfare and Development -----	102
11. ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP -----	103

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Centre for Development Studies. During the long period of its existence, diversity has been a source of its strength. And diversity has increased over recent years: scholars hailing from different parts of the country and specialising in diverse disciplines and fields are now on the faculty. However, diversity has not meant that scholars of divergent disciplines and views end up scratching the surface of some problems in their disciplines and leave them at that as isolated pieces of work. Generally, they join together as research teams to study different problems, apply their diverse knowledge and experience, and seek unified solutions to enrich the realm of knowledge and policy formulation on development. The stress on diversity has meant probing deep into development problems in an inter-disciplinary approach and arriving at unified solutions to divergent problems. Thus, unity in diversity as an attribute of CDS has helped re-orientation of its agenda and approaches in research, teaching and training and achievement of remarkable progress in meeting the goals of its vision document for 2005-15 and the medium term plan for 2005-10. An overview of our activities in the second year (2006-07) of the medium term plan provided in this section of the Annual Report gives evidence of the rationale of reorienting research, teaching and training activities to meet challenges of development in tune with the changing needs of the economy and society. This is reflected in the short sketches of the current research of its faculty given below under the following sub headings: (1) Economic reforms, (2) Innovation systems, knowledge-based industries and international trade, (3) Demographic changes, migration, health, social sector expenditures and gender issues, (4) Agrarian crisis, social/livelihood security and rural development, (5) Sponsored research projects/programmes, and (6) Assorted research.



II. RESEARCH STUDIES

Research is carried out mainly as collaborative work of faculty members in teams, though notable contributions by individual faculty members have also been made in major areas of research:

1. Economic Reforms

Although significant research on India's economic reforms since 1990s has already been done in recent years, there is a continuing interest among the faculty members to examine in depth the outcomes of reforms. A recent attempt made at the CDS on identifying the phases of growth in India since 1950 using recent methodological refinements in the estimation and testing of multiple structural breaks, has revealed two growth regimes with the break having taken place in the 'mid seventies' and not in the 'nineties.' The study thus casts doubts on the anticipation of rising growth rates of the economy from the ongoing economic reforms. The research undertaken last year in this area had made notable contributions in terms of conceptual refinements and methodological improvements. Limitations of reforms to make market-structure more competitive and productivity enhancing, by reducing entry barriers alone were also identified. Research interest in this area has continued during the current year. In particular, attempts have been made to examine empirical evidence on the dynamics of competition in Indian industries using Mueller's auto-profit equation. Interestingly, the results show that the competitive environment in the Indian manufacturing has deteriorated in the post-reform (liberalisation) period. This finding also casts doubts on the positive outcomes anticipated at the time of introducing policy reforms.

However, another study has argued that economic reforms had brought rich dividends both in terms of macro economic growth and unprecedented gains to certain specific sectors. However, the good performance is shown to have been mainly on account of the strong economic edifice established during the period prior to the introduction of import substitution. This study has also underlined several

challenges emerging from the ongoing reforms. Dealing with the impact of reforms on the remarkable growth of certain sectors like ICT, a study has put forth empirical evidence to argue that India's success story owes a great deal to investment in human capital rather than to the liberalised economic/trade regime. This study proposes to make a comparative analysis of the relative role of trade/investment liberalization *vis-à-vis* human resource development in the performance of ICT production/diffusion and bridging the 'digital divide,' in China, India, Brazil and South Africa (CIBS). The comparative study is expected to provide useful policy lessons on economic reforms and globalisation for developing countries.

Interestingly, another study has taken a different route of inquiry on reforms posing the question of social opposition to reforms. It has developed a rational choice framework and a new method to analyse the question empirically with evidence from the Indian electricity sector. This study uses insights generated from the analysis of Indian data to evaluate the performance of reforms in the electricity sector and other public services in other Asian countries in order to understand the likelihood of social opposition to institutional reforms.

In short, CDS evinces renewed interest in carrying out research on economic reforms and globalisation. Besides drawing conclusions on the relevance of reforms for development, research extends towards evolving alternative perspectives and forging relevant analytical tools and methods.

2. Innovation Systems, Knowledge-based Industries and Trade

With increasing recognition that innovation is the key to long-term economic growth, social scientists have shown growing interest on theoretical, empirical and policy issues relating to the role of innovations in economic growth. This trend is also seen in the recent research agenda of CDS. In CDS, a study completed during the current year on a comparative analysis of trends in technology-transfer and



technological capability-building during post-reform period *vis-à-vis* the pre-liberalization era has shown that the ongoing market-oriented reform policies have led to a situation of being locked up in a situation of high reliance on technology-import and low innovation. CDS research on technology has shown that during the recent years, a shift in emphasis has taken place in innovation issues to go beyond R&D expenditure, grant of patents, fiscal incentives and technological infrastructure. The research focus has been on the design of innovation systems — national and sectoral — in the light of the results of inter-country comparisons. Two strands of thoughts are emerging from our ongoing studies on innovations systems.

One, the NSI (national system of innovation) approach, which emerged as a theoretical framework in the mid-nineties to explain innovation and growth in the developed world; this is a concept open to many forms of interpretations and investigations without moving towards a workable theory relevant to the context of developing countries. Therefore, attempts are in at evolving a conceptual framework of southern innovation system to analyse trends in innovations and the underlying processes in developing countries. The ongoing effort of a faculty member in collaboration with scholars from two foreign universities (Aalborg University and Lund University) is in this direction. The team intends to publish a *Handbook on Innovation Systems and Developing Countries* by exploring relationships between innovation systems and development and the ways in which they could be adapted to developing countries. A comparative analysis undertaken by another faculty member of the designs of national systems of innovations (NSI) across a number of countries spread over Latin America and Asia has made definitive insights into the innovation process. It is shown that the success in innovative performance of the developing world is restricted to eleven countries and that too to a small number of domestic firms in them. The study has specifically highlighted the differential outcomes in China and India.

The concept of sectoral systems of innovations (SSI) has also received research attention. A study evaluating the

innovative performance of the pharmaceutical industry in comparison with that of the telecom equipment industry in India was undertaken. Conventional indicators like R&D expenditure, patents granted, and trade balance are used. The study has shown that the pharmaceutical industry is more innovative than the telecom equipment industry in India. An explanation of the differential performance is sought in terms of the constitution of the sectoral systems of innovation. The interaction between sectoral systems, which in theory transcends national borders, but in practice operate within the confines of national systems, is also a topic of current research interest at the CDS.

Studies have been undertaken on such aspects as technology/innovation and diffusion, competitiveness, export, and growth of knowledge-based industries in India with special attention in IT and telecom industries on an inter-country comparison basis.

One of the studies at CDS has documented the spectacular growth of telecommunications in India. The growth, especially of the mobile phone sector, is spearheaded by the private sector though the regulation of its conduct by a reasonably independent regulatory agency set up by the State, has raised the level of rivalry and reduced prices. However, the study has expressed concerns at the accentuation of the urban-rural digital divide and the dominance of MNCs and Indian big-business houses in controlling the growing market for telecom hardware as well as software.

The focus of research on the IT sector is directed to domestic demand for IT software and services, and IT diffusion and its impact on raising productivity in the manufacturing sector. In a recent attempt made, an unpublished data set on investment in computers and software made available by the CSO was analysed. The analysis revealed that ICT investment by the Indian manufacturing sector stands at a very low level as compared to that in other countries, both developed and some developing countries. This implies that India has not fared well in harnessing ICT for enhancing productivity, competitiveness and growth of its



manufacturing sector. However ICT investment has produced a positive impact on raising partial and total productivity levels in the Indian manufacturing. Another study has analysed the impact of IT investment on productivity and competitiveness of India's small scale sector by making use of the firm level data generated by the recent census of small sale industries. It has shown that the size of the manufacturing firm matters for IT investment to bear fruit.

The unparalleled growth of the services sector and the role being played by ICT in the process in India are well researched topics. However, there exist a number of issues on which understanding is rudimentary in the absence of credible data and in-depth analysis. An attempt is under way to identify such issues, data requirements, and analytical methodologies for arriving at well-informed policy decisions for sustainable and competitive growth of the service sector.

CDS has done significant research on international competitiveness and trade. A study carried out by a faculty member (jointly with some scholars of RIS, New Delhi) has analysed international competitiveness of India's exports based on the data gathered from a sample of 4000 enterprises. It has underlined the challenge India has to face for strengthening its competitiveness and expanding its exports of knowledge-based industries, by upgrading their technology profiles. A research team at CDS has made an attempt at assessment of the state of competition viewed in its dynamic aspects and is in the process of empirically testing the causality running from domestic market structure to trade flows in the Indian context.

Studies have also looked at empirical evidence on the impact of international trade on R&D and technological progress (innovations). A study belonging to this genre has shown that export in general encourages firms' investment in R&D/innovation but that the impact of import-competition on innovations depends on the domestic market structure. The study brings out the conditional nature of the impact of trade flows on R&D and innovations and supports the recent

development in the growth literature on the relationship between product market competition and innovation. Another empirical study has analysed trade-induced structural change and its impact on technological progress by examining whether trade expanded or contracted shares of sectors having great potential for technological progress. It is shown that trade has a contraction-effect on the shares of growth-generating sectors.

3. Demographic Dividend, Health, Migration and Gender Issues

Pioneering research with analytical rigour on issues related to population, human development and poverty in the slow-growing Kerala economy has earned repute for CDS as an outstanding academic centre of excellence in development studies. The "Kerala Model" of development, which received national and internal attention, has its foundation on the outputs of our earlier research on demographic transition, education, health, public expenditure on social sectors, and human development. Research on issues related to human development has continued to receive our attention in the recent past also. The Human Development Report of Kerala prepared by CDS in the last year gives testimony of our continued interest and core competence in the area. However, the Centre's old strengths in research on demographic and health related issues (e.g. morbidity and mortality) are given a new orientation by taking up studies on inter-state comparison of Kerala experience. Also, some new issues like demographic dividend and gender issues have been added in the research agenda.

A recent CDS research paper which draws upon insights generated from recent historical and anthropological works on 20th century Kerala, highlights the vicissitudes of marriage, family and child-care patterns and reflects on the emerging research challenges for demographers. It also underlines the importance of a shift in research methodology to tackle second-generation demographic problems in Kerala by taking full advantage of the inter-disciplinary framework of analysis. A recent CDS study has



collected valuable data from the primary survey of 3320 households in three districts and corroborated the paradox of low mortality and high morbidity in Kerala. The study has also examined the determinants of health status across different stages in the life cycle (e.g. childhood, adolescence, reproductive age and old age) of different socio-economic groups. The study makes a strong plea for greater and sustained efforts by the State in widening the scope of public action for health care.

There has been a shift in emphasis in recent years in CDS, from Kerala to India and to some major States. Here again studies on demographic transition and dividend are not many. One study has devoted its attention to understanding the consequences of demographic transition taking place at great speed in the past four decades in India and in varying degrees in the States. It is pointed out that when there is a shift in the age-structure, it opens a 'window of opportunity,' for some period, which if properly exploited, would have great potential for earning a demographic dividend through increased saving and investment for economic growth. While *a-priori* reasoning is helpful to guide formulation of testable hypotheses, what is relevant for policy formulation is empirical examination of the nature and magnitude of demographic dividend based on the analysis of hard-core data. The noteworthy study on education carried out in the current year is the analysis of public and private costs of graduation in medical education in the State of Tamil Nadu, which brought to light some useful information on the trends in public expenditure across different systems of medical education and suggested a differential pricing policy to different types of medical education.

Much of the research on the health status (in particular, mortality and morbidity) and the health care expenditure in India and the major States included a comparison with the Kerala situation. Using the data from the 2nd NFHS for India, a study has shown that mothers' nutritional status as measured by their body mass index has a strong and significant impact on the birth weight of their children. This is an important finding and has policy implication as the

nutritional status of a child at birth has a lasting effect on its health and well-being during adulthood. Another study has made an effort to understand the mortality transition in India and some major States and has brought out some interesting revelations on the trends and patterns across rural and urban areas, by gender and by age groups, and across different stages of the life course. The study has come up with some interesting findings on trends and patterns in mortality in India. Studies in the area of mortality also include refinements in the methods of outcome measurement and, in particular, in the measurement of sex differential in mortality in India. In terms of contribution to methodology, the research at CDS has also highlighted the caution needed in using and interpreting self-and proxy-reported morbidity information in large-scale surveys in India.

The research on health has also covered critical evaluation of trends in public expenditure. A study on the trends in public expenditure on reproductive and child health services in India has noted a sizeable increase in public expenditure over time, but also noted the component-wise imbalances in the allocation of Central funds and the neglect/indifference of the State governments in giving due attention to the health sector on grounds of fiscal constraints/crisis. In relation to the shift in Kerala-centric studies, a welcome trend has been in the direction of comparison/replication of Kerala strategies and outcomes relating to morbidity and health status across major States in India. A study comparing the morbidity status in Kerala with those in other States in the Indian sub-continent has revealed that the real morbidity and duration of illness/treatment is higher in Kerala. Another study notes that the per capita household care expenditure is the lowest in Tamil Nadu and the highest in Kerala and seeks to explain the differential trend by describing the characteristics of the 'not-for-profit' (NFP) health care sector in Tamil Nadu and its impact on the public sector in comparison with Kerala, a state avowedly with a large NFP sector but with high household expenditure. It is argued that the NFP sector takes various forms and the form that it has taken in Tamil Nadu has not only benefited its people but also the larger public health care



sector whereas, the NFP sector in Kerala has increasingly taken the form of the private-for-profit character and thereby has increased the burden of the poor. Clearly, the comparative study shows that what is good for Tamil Nadu is not necessarily good for Kerala!

An important place is assigned to studies on international migration. In fact, CDS studies on issues connected with the increasing migration of Kerala workers to the Gulf countries and their remittances in re-shaping the process of development of Kerala economy and society have been making significant research contributions for the last few decades. The research interest on international migration from Kerala still continues. What is remarkable now is the extension of the scope of its research to the national plane and to address complex problems with a view to aiding the formulation of national policies and practices on international migration.

A study on international migration has been completed during the current year which analysed the economic and social dynamics of migration in Kerala by using a panel data for about 125 panchayats, 5000 households and 14,000 individuals at an interval of 5 years collated from the Kerala Migration Study in 1999 and South Asian Migration Study in 2004 conducted at CDS. A special feature of the panel analysis is the quantitative measure of shifts in employment pattern of the labour force during 1999-2004. It also provides valuable information on the transition of the unemployed in Kerala. The studies on migration in the Kerala context also bring to light the malpractices in the recruitment system. Based on case studies and group discussions conducted among Keralites who had been cheated by recruiting/travel agents in and around Thiruvanthapuram and Ernakulam cities, it is shown that migration to the Gulf region is often associated with high risks of debt-bondage, sexual and physical harassment, and even heavy financial losses at the hands of unscrupulous recruiting agents often operating in collusion with prospective employers and even government officials. In particular, female migrant workers often experience double discrimination: first as women and then as migrants.

The research on international migration in recent days has shifted emphasis away from Kerala to deal with the phenomenon in India and other labour-exporting countries. Noting that ICT revolution of recent years has ensured demand for Indians as 'knowledge workers' throughout the world, the central proposition of CDS research in the area is that international migration, if properly managed, could serve as a useful tool for development both for individuals and the society in India. However, ensuring a safety standard for protecting vulnerable unskilled and semi-skilled migrants is an area of concern. A CDS study based on field visits and discussions with POEA authorities and NGOs in the Philippines has examined the way the Philippines manages migration of its workers as an important socio-economic phenomenon and indicated the lessons that the Philippines experience offers to India for developing a policy regime to promote and regulate emigration of labour. The research in the area of international migration has also devoted attention to analyse the pitiable plight of Indian female domestic workers (housemaids) in Gulf countries on the basis of a review of existing studies and discussions with various stakeholders such as recruiting/travel agents, return housemaids, and NGOs in order to submit a report to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), Government of India with suitable recommendations for efficient management of the emigration process.

Encouraged by the quality of ongoing research in international migration in CDS, the Government of India has identified CDS as a major Centre for academic and policy research on migration. There is great potential for carving out a respectable status for CDS as a centre of excellence in studies on migration and development.

Another area of research with potential for strengthening core competence is gender and development. Much of our research on the subject carried out during the year under review relates to issues like transformation of family and rise of the commercial marriage market, 'respectability' associated with modern conjugal forms of power, dowry, and gender differentials in Kerala, though the scope of the analysis is being extended to cover India as a whole. And



much of the work is guided by the insights gained from the historical perspective. To illustrate, a study completed during the current year seeks to throw light upon the constraints to feminist intellectual endeavour in contemporary Kerala by examining the history of gender difference in Kerala's public sphere over the past century. Another study interrogates the historical contexts in which knowledge on 'women' has been produced in Kerala and tries to trace shaping of the social sciences and humanities as instruments of State-led developmentalism and cultural nationalism in the early twentieth century and consequence of this for 'women' as an object of knowledge production. An exploration into some aspects of the modern transformation of Hindu marriage in the nineteenth century is another study undertaken during this period.

During the year under review, some interesting studies on gender issues have been made based on insights from social anthropology. Foregrounding the negative discourse on dowry, as evidenced in the matrilineal castes in northern Kerala, a study has explored the ways in which gender enters into arranged matchmaking, producing a residual category of women for whom demands for dowry were entertained. These women were marked by a combination of poor social, economic, and normative gender attributes, which restricted their access to patriarchal norms of femininity and relegated them to the margin of the marriage market. It is argued that the pressure to bring women under conjugal patronage compromised reciprocity in matchmaking and generated a rationale for dowry. The study suggests that if dowry is to be addressed seriously, social policy must combat the centrality of marriage in the social construction of women's identity.

A study has sought to analyse property and asset ownership of the aged according to gender, marital status, and regions (States) and raise questions about the implications of property ownership for the position of aged men and women within families in terms of power relations. The study finds lower proportions of the aged people — men and women — in developed regions with higher levels of demographic transition (southern States in the country). It is however

argued that the less developed States in the northern and the eastern regions of the country where the traditional form of patriarchy persists, older people are vested with greater authority (and possibly property). The study suggests that inter-generational contracts are undergoing modification in the more developed regions in the country.

4. Agrarian Crisis, Livelihood /Social Security and Rural Development

CDS researchers have shown concerns with some critical problems currently facing the Kerala economy and society. Agrarian crisis, which has been threatening the livelihood security of farmers and the rural poor for the past few years, is one such critical problem identified. A study has analysed agricultural growth in Kerala since the 1960s and identified four structural breaks with positive growth in the initial phase, zero growth in the second phase, positive growth in the third and decelerating growth in the last (current) phase. It is shown that the main source of deceleration in the fourth phase is decline in productivity. Also, there are statistical variations across districts and crops in respect of sources, prices, output and income instability, which are found to be significantly (statistical) related to farmers' suicides. It is argued that public policies and interventionist strategies are essential for improving productivity taking advantage of technology-diffusion and for reducing income instability for resolving the agrarian crisis and ending the human tragedy of farmers' suicides in Kerala.

A major contribution made by CDS research in the area under review relates to the findings from three village studies on distress debt and suicides among agrarian households in Kerala. The study notes that the post-WTO period has witnessed a sharp fall in prices accompanied by increased volatility of agricultural commodities which also coincided with sharp fall in rainfall and worsening drought conditions. These economic and weather conditions have adversely affected the livelihood of households. The study focuses on the farmers' response to these conditions of risk and vulnerability based on information collected by conducting household surveys in two villages in Wayanad district and



one village in Idukki district of Kerala. The study has come up with some interesting findings such as non-repayment of loans, heavy borrowing and accumulation of debt, formal credit institutions as the main source for borrowing, and expenditures on production and household needs as the primary purposes of incurring debt. Persons who committed suicides happen to be those with higher amounts of debt but their act of taking life was due to unexpected calamities and lack of a support network to enable them to cope with the crisis situations. On the basis of the findings, the study argues for an integrated approach towards policies and strategies for rebuilding the livelihood of households in the distress-affected areas. A related study provides a local level perspective for understanding the interaction between changing institutional arrangement and livelihoods of people.

Research at CDS has been showing interest in social security initiatives in Kerala for quite some time. In recent years, however, there has been a shift in emphasis towards comparative studies. As a part of a larger sponsored research project on Challenges of Social Protection in Rural China and India some interesting research papers attempting a critical appraisal of social security measures in two Indian states *viz.*, Kerala and Orissa and at the all-India level have been brought during the current year. The project conceptualises social security as an entitlement or a *right* of the poor, the excluded and the vulnerable groups. The appraisal of social security initiatives in Kerala emphasises the uniqueness of the Kerala experience arising from the particular participatory development process through organization and mobilization *to the hilt* (i.e., public action) with an effective public demand and a *willing* public supply conditioned by the legitimate functioning of the State. The study on Orissa deals with food security as one aspect of social security. The comparative study of social security systems in Kerala and Orissa highlights the differences in the nature and the coverage and explains the relatively higher performance of the social security system in Kerala in the context of public action. The study on the appraisal of social security measures at the all-India level visualises a road map to more comprehensive and participatory initiatives in

the provision of social security by the State while stressing the role of the civil society, NGOs and mass organisations.

5. Sponsored Research Projects/Programmes

In recent years, the number of research projects/programmes sponsored by the Central Government, the State Governments and some International Organisations have been increasing. The motive for encouraging this trend has been the mobilisation of resources from sources other than the regular budget to finance data collection from field surveys and other sources and their analysis on major themes of development, for public policy formulation.

For instance, CDS research agenda has assigned an important place to studies on ICT and other knowledge-based industries and on technological progress/innovations in the Indian industry. As these are new areas, the analysis made on the basis of secondary data sources would be inadequate to gain insights into the problems; primary data collection from field surveys and case studies is inevitable. And this is feasible only through financial assistance from some sponsors interested in work on this theme. Thus, a project sponsored by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India has facilitated the sample survey of households in some selected districts for collection of primary information required for studying the impact of ICT on women entrepreneurship in Kerala. A research project sponsored by IDRC, Canada, helps a study on industry-university interaction in India, on the basis of information collected from a sample of industrial units and faculty members of selected universities and other research laboratories in five states in India. This forms part of a global project covering different countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. The work on this project is at a preliminary stage and is expected to be completed within the next two years.

It may be noted that in-depth studies of the progress and problems in health, education and other social sectors in Kerala would not have been feasible at CDS without sponsorship. To illustrate, a major study on the health status of Kerala in a life-course perspective based on the data



collected with the aid of a field survey of a sample of 3320 households consisting of 17071 individuals in three districts of Kerala could be carried out with the financial assistance from IDPAD through the ICSSR. A large research project sponsored by IDRC, Canada enabled CDS to investigate in depth the vulnerability and health status in Kerala with the focus placed on access to basic services. The sponsorship facilitated cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys to document the health, living and socio-economic conditions of a rural community (17710 inhabitants) in Northern Kerala. A household baseline survey covering the entire population, a panel survey and a survey of tribal colonies provided rich and detailed information on individuals, households and contexts. In the ongoing work of the phase II of this project, the objectives, *inter alia*, include the analysis through a longitudinal process of the implementation and outcomes of the Community-based Health Insurance and of the existing partnership with local governments, networks of womens' self-help groups and NGOs, with the overarching goal of empowering the community. Needless to say, CDS has been able to extent the scope of research on the health status in Kerala in a comparative perspective. The Kerala experience is compared with that of some other Indian states, with the finance made available through sponsored projects: ICMR, New Delhi has sponsored a study on the role and capacity of Panchyat raj institutions to manage the grass-root level health system. A research project sponsored by CIHR, Canada is facilitating CDS to examine *inter alia* the extent of inequality in health status across social and economic groups in South Asia by using the WHO survey data for India, Srilanka, and Bangladesh.

International migration is another area where the CDS has explored sponsored research project as an important source for financing field surveys/visits. A study of the living and working conditions of Indian emigrants in Saudi Arabia was carried out under a project sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India. The study has mapped out problems currently being faced by Indian emigrants in regard to work contract, payment of wages, labour disputes, living accommodation, bringing spouses,

managing children's education etc. and suggested measures for improving the welfare of Indian emigrants and to promote labour migration to Saudi Arabia. The Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala has sponsored the Kerala Migration Survey 2007. Two major surveys, one in 1998 and the other in 2003, which CDS carried out provided a wealth of information. Now the third survey contemplated as a sponsored project will have the same sample size of 10,000 households selected from 200 sample panchayat/municipal wards as was the case with the earlier surveys.

Yet another broad area in which CDS has explored sponsored projects/programmes is globalisation, vulnerability of households, livelihoods and social security in Kerala. A major research project sponsored by The National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) has resulted in a report that discusses various dimensions of livelihood risks, on the basis of case studies of three villages, in the context of the agrarian crisis marked by sharp fall in prices accompanied by volatility in cash crops in the post-WTO period. The second phase of this NCCR sponsored project intends to conduct case studies in selected villages in other parts of the country to compare their conditions of vulnerability in order to get comparative insights into the impact of WTO and the process of globalisation. Another project completed under the sponsorship of NCCR has facilitated CDS in gathering information through intensive field research on the factors and processes underlying the collective action organised and carried out by the people of Plachimada, where the bottling of *Coco-Cola* is carried out, to protect their water resources as part of their struggle for livelihood.

The most striking achievement in relation to the sponsorship initiative during the year under review has been the establishment of a Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSGs) the finance for which is derived from the interest earned from investment of a lump sum grant (endowment) from the Government of Kerala. The objective of the Unit is to conduct research concurrently on the problems faced by the Local Self Governments. The Unit has been interacting



continuously with 10 LSGs in Kasaragod district of Kerala over the past one year. Apart from learning their constraints in certain sectors such as housing, the interaction during the last year has helped the preparation of detailed project proposals to address one important issue in each of the selected LSGs. A detailed report of the activities of the research unit and a work plan for the next year has been published separately.

It is thus clear that sponsored research project/programme has facilitated CDS to collect a wealth of primary information through field surveys and case studies, which provide insights into complex problems of development in changing environments, internal as well as external.

6. Assorted Research

Several research studies at CDS are based on the work being done on major research projects/programmes sponsored by public bodies. Studies are also carried out by faculty members on their own without links to the sponsored projects since they are free to pursue research on topics of their choice which have relevance to the process of development. To emphasise the importance of such random pursuit of research, some selected pieces are listed under the heading 'assorted research.'

A research paper reflecting on the translation of feminism into Malayalam over the past twenty-five years, views the efforts within two distinct modes of translation, one typically associated with pedagogy and high intellectual activity, and the other expressed in local idiom and clearly serving local political ends. Another paper makes an effort to draw sketches of the history of the shaping of Malayalee identity since the mid-1950s. An exploration of the extent to which the desire for, and faith in, development has been important in the mid-20th century evocations of Malayalee identity is the topic chosen for another enquiry. Under the category of assorted research are also included reflections on the strait jacket use or adaptation. of new statistical/research methods to analyse problems with local specificity. To illustrate, a research paper has reflected on the application

of 'Fuzzy Inference System' for measuring sustainability of drinking water supply in a Panchayat in Malappuram district in Kerala. Here the attributes affecting sustainability is divided into 'sure' and 'vague' predicates and the proportion of sustainable system is estimated by using the Vero-Werquin approach.

III. TEACHING AND TRAINING

CDS is also well known for teaching and training in Applied Economics at the post-Master's level. As an approved Centre of the JNU for M.Phil Programme in Applied Economics, CDS has some unique features. Admission to its M.Phil Programme is open to post-graduates in any social science or life science and graduates in engineering and technology. Diversity is a source of its strength: its student community consists of scholars hailing from different parts of the country and having academic background in different disciplines but all interested in acquiring knowledge and analytical skills to understand the dynamics of development. These attributes cultivated from the very beginning in CDS continue to remain intact to date. A novel feature of the course work of M.Phil students during the year under review has been diversification of optional courses to include such new branches as Law and Economics, and Gender and Development. Their dissertations are related to specific topics coming under the broad themes of faculty research currently undertaken at CDS. Some of those who have completed M.Phil during 2006-07 are pursuing research for Ph.D at CDS or elsewhere and others have found placements on research jobs in reputed academic/public institutions or in journalism.

As in the past, an important component of faculty activity is supervision of dissertations of Ph.D. scholars registered under JNU and University of Kerala. During the year under review four students submitted their Ph.D. dissertations and all of them have been recommended for award of the Ph.D. degree. In fact, the referees have adjudged all the dissertations as competent pieces of research. However, two out of these four students had spent more than five years to complete the dissertation work. In a sense, such inordinate delay in



completing dissertation work despite attempts of the Coordinators to make the programme more rigorous, reflects some basic/structural weakness in the system.

Programmes for providing short-term courses on themes related to development constitutes the core of the training activity at CDS. During the year under review, 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 Scheme in Developing Countries. Recently, CDS has introduced a new programme for imparting training to college teachers and researchers in enhancing their skills and competence in the use of Internet and other digital-based innovations in their research, teaching and other academic activities in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Trivandrum. Yet another novel initiative has been that of exposing college teachers/researchers to the latest developments in theory and practice of development economics by inviting them to spend some time at CDS to attend invited lectures by eminent scholars and familiarise with selected papers in new journals and books dealing with different aspects of development. The response has been quite encouraging.

The Short-term Training on Research on Migration Issues is a new programme designed and offered by the Research Unit on International Migration. The programme offered two times a year, is aimed at enhancing the research capabilities of young researchers working on migration issues. The Centre also designed and conducted two training programmes on Advanced Demographic Techniques for Census officials.

IV. Dissemination

Dissemination of research output and of information on other activities is done through (a) publication of research papers as CDS Working Papers, and books under CDS Monograph Series, (b) seminars and faculty workshops and (c) the CDS Chronicle. Besides, faculty members either individually or jointly seek publication of their research output

either in the form of papers in professional journals, or as chapters in edited volumes, or as books through commercial publishers. During the year under review, the CDS faculty published 22 research papers in professional journals, 23 papers as chapters in edited volumes and 11 books through commercial publishers. The period also saw 3 CDS working papers and one book under CDS Monograph Series. The CDS Chronicle published on a quarterly basis has become an important medium for communicating with the public the activities of CDS and its accountability.

V. Infrastructure and Finance

The ten acre of land in the Campus will get fully utilized with the construction of an additional four-storeyed building for the Library, expansion of Guest House and a modern kitchen for the canteen completed. The civil work of the Library building is almost over; the works on the Guest House and the Kitchen are in progress. The renovation work of the Mens' Hostels and the seminar hall which can seat sixty persons were completed. It is planned to strengthen the Centre's watershed management to ensure supply of water from its wells as well as land-scaping the area to provide a pleasing ecological ambience.

From the outset, the Centre has been conscious of the need for economising, wherever possible, without compromising its essential needs and quality of services. The financial position continues to be tight; there has been only marginal increase in grant-in-aid from the State Government and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The grant-in-aid from these sources together covered eighty percent of the current budget of the Centre. The success in setting up more externally funded endowment research units and the funds mobilisation drive by taking up externally funded research projects mitigated the financial position of the Centre to a great extent. During the reporting period, there has been substantial increase in expenses in salary and staff benefits, procurement of books and data bases and subscription to periodicals. In other account heads, the Centre has been able to maintain or reduce



expenditure during the current financial year compared to the previous year.

VI. Concluding observations on the Progress and the Challenges

Our performance record in research, teaching and other academic activities during 2006-07 has been impressive. There has been noticeable improvement in the number of research studies, the diversity of the topics covered, the rigour of analysis, the methodological refinements incorporated in the research process, and the dissemination of research output. The glory of CDS as a centre of excellence in research remains undiminished. Many factors have been at play in this process. In particular, the vision document released in 2005 has instilled a sense of commitment among the faculty for reorienting its research agenda and improving the quality of their academic activities. The faculty strength still remains inadequate. However, the situation has improved with the return of some scholars who were on deputation to other institutions within and outside the country, and with the joining of some new scholars hailing from different parts of the country and specialised in diversified subject areas and disciplines.

Three major tendencies are observed in our research in the recent years. One, a perceptible tendency to study the problems of development by teams of scholars specialised in diverse disciplines; such inter-disciplinary approach has yielded rich, dividends. Two, Kerala remains the focus of our research though increasingly the trend has been to look at Kerala experience in a comparative perspective. In other

words, the high priority on Kerala-centric studies of the past is slowly giving space for studies on other states and India.. Three, human development issues have been the forte of CDS for long, but slowly new areas like innovation systems, knowledge based industries, international migration, governance and decentralisation and gender issues are emerging into prominence. These encouraging trends observable from the overview of research studies already completed and in progress reflect the dynamism of our faculty to mould their research in tune with the changes taking place in the Indian economy and society. This dynamism makes our research relevant and noticeable in the academia and among policy makers.

While the progress made in re-orienting our research and teaching activities in tune with the vision document and medium term plan adopted by the Governing Body in 2005 is impressive, we do recognise some of our critical weaknesses to meet the challenge of transforming CDS as an internationally renowned centre of excellence. The weakness arises from some structural shortcomings in our infrastructure, work culture and commitment and failure to fill up major gaps in research in important areas like agriculture and plantation economy, traditional industries, public finance, monetary economics, natural resources and environment. With the guidance from the Chairman and the members of the Governing Body and the financial help from the State Government, ICSSR and other agencies, we hope to overcome these weaknesses and strive to enable CDS join the league of universally acclaimed centres of excellence in research on development.

(a) STUDIES ON INDIAN ECONOMY*Completed Studies***As the Elephant begins to Dance: India's Economic Policy Reforms, Performance and Challenges Ahead**

K.J. Joseph

The shift in development strategy during the past two decades in developing countries might come to be described by economic historians of the coming centuries as the most path-breaking economic episode of the twentieth century. While developing countries across different continents have joined the bandwagon, the outcome has not been uniform across countries. While some of the Asian countries like China, India and a few select South East Asian countries have improved their growth performance countries in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa have not fared well. This paper, against the background of the reforms undertaken by India especially during the past decade, examines the effect of reforms on the economy and highlights the challenges and prospects for the future. It is argued that the economic reforms of the past decade, as it has been built over the strong economic edifice established during the import substitution period, has had rich dividends both in terms of macro economic performance and also in terms of the unprecedented growth of certain specific sectors. The improved economic performance notwithstanding, there remain a number of challenges that the economy can ill-afford to ignore. We also argue that the future appears to be more promising not only because of demographic factors but also because in the emerging world, the prospects for any economy with skilled manpower like India are likely to be brighter than ever before.



Analysing Social Opposition to Reforms: Evidence from Indian Electricity Sector

V. Santhakumar

How do contexts shape people's opposition to reforms? This study develops a rational choice framework and a new method to analyse this issue empirically with evidence from the Indian electricity sector. Despite the poor quality of electricity supply, the financial problems of electricity utilities, and the associated fiscal problems of governments, electricity reforms have made little progress in many Indian States. Based on a survey of 7000 households in 14 Indian States, the study examines the response of households to the prospect of privatisation of electricity utilities. The results are on expected lines. Unconnected households are less likely to oppose privatisation. Connected households, which pay a higher tariff and encounter longer duration of power cuts too are less likely to oppose privatisation. Those who oppose privatisation are not willing to pay higher tariffs to support government-owned utilities. Further, opposition is greater in States with a relatively better quality of electricity supply and where a majority of people receive subsidy. Where most people paid tariffs closer to the cost of supply or where quality of supply and/or connectivity is extremely very poor opposition to reform is less pronounced.

Are there ways of addressing social opposition in 'anti-reform' States? The study deals with the possibility of compensating losers and of sequencing reform strategies. Currently a significant section of the middle class receives electricity subsidy in states where opposition to reform is pronounced. In these cases, removing upper income groups from the subsidy net could reduce social opposition. The study also uses insights generated through the analysis of Indian data to examine the performance of electricity reforms in other Asian countries on the one hand and the likelihood of opposition to reform of other public services such as water supply and irrigation on the other hand. The analysis indicates that information on connectivity, quality, and distribution of subsidy may be used to understand the likelihood of social opposition to the institutional reform of public services.

Understanding Economic Growth in India: A Pre-requisite

M. Parameswaran and Pulapre Balakrishnan (Senior Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi)

We follow a recent development in the estimation and testing of multiple structural breaks in linear models to identify phases of growth in India since 1950. The noteworthy feature of the methodology is that it allows the data to parametrise the model thus yielding results that are immune to the prior beliefs of the researcher. Our estimates reveal that there are two growth regimes in India since 1950. Next we decompose by sector the contribution to the change in the growth rate across these regimes. Finally, by means of a simple econometric model, we test a hypothesis that emerges from our estimation and testing for structural break in the main sectors of the economy to provide an explanation of the growth transition in India. In passing, we consider the bearing of our results on explanations of the same transition.

Technology Transfer and Development of Technological Capability in India: Old Trends and New Realities

P. Mohanan Pillai

The bulk of the literature on technology capability building in India during the pre-liberalization phase tended to concentrate on two important strategies. The first one was designed to control the cost and consequences of imported technology. The second aimed at orienting the production and innovative structure of the economy to develop a meaningful path to technological self-reliance. The post-liberalization phase witnessed a shift in the focus of industrial and technology policies. The strong policy demand for control of technology transfer and orientation of production by developing domestic technology inputs has slowly given way to a strategy that emphasizes more integration with global technology market. The encouragement of foreign direct investment and technology transfer to generate positive spillover effects has come as a major policy support for technological transformation and innovativeness of the



economy. The argument has been that the earlier approach to technology transfer and development was poorly adapted to the changing needs of technology transformation. The new policy has been relying on an open-ended approach to accelerate technology transfer and development making use of diverse sources in order to increase the skill and knowledge base of the economy.

Keeping the above perspectives in the background, we reviewed the trends in technology transfer to Indian industries under liberalisation. The major issue to address is the extent to which the shift in emphasis from national to global level resulting in liberal transfer has helped to adapt to the demands of technological capability building in the new context of globalisation? The picture emerging is far from satisfactory because market friendly policies have witnessed a situation of being locked up in low innovation and of high reliance on imported technology. In the Indian context, it appears that globalisation has rendered it difficult to identify strategies beneficial to capacity building and capacity accumulation to build long-term competence. Consequently, the emerging tendency has been to leave the choice to concerned technology importers, backed by the strong belief that market forces will suffice for technological development.

Competition and Profit Rates in Indian Manufacturing Industries

K.Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

The study examines empirical evidence on the dynamic view of competition in Indian manufacturing industries using Mueller's auto-profit equations. The competitive profit rate for all industries is estimated to be 5 % and the average firm-specific rent 4.2 %. The observed average profit rate, 7.5 %, is thus 50% higher than the competitive rate. The estimate of the average strength of competition in the manufacturing sector shows that it takes 0.9 years for the deviation of profit rates from the norm to reduce to its half level. When compared with the findings of the studies for the pre-liberalisation period, the competitive environment in the Indian manufacturing sector is found to have deteriorated in the post - liberalisation period.

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, there do not exist many studies 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 also not beyond criticism. 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 does not get reflected in the rank analysis. The contention of this paper is that if the limitations of the turnover index are taken care of, it can provide several important insights on competition which cannot be captured by other indicators like the concentration ratio and that it is therefore an important tool for analysing competition.

Hence, this 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 shares of firms.

The technique is used to test for rank shifts over the period 1988-89-2000-01, for 14 industries. This 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 at 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. This is 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 gives the following conclusions. Nearly 43 % of the industries (6 groups) are characterised by low mobility. In one industry alone there is high mobility while the other 7 industrial groups are characterized by medium mobility.

Analysis of size structure shows that there is interclass mobility across deciles, both upward and downward. This paper 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.

Why is the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry more Innovative than its Telecommunications Equipment Industry? A Comparative Analysis of their Sectoral Systems of Innovation

Sunil Mani

The government in India has attempted to foster the creation of a number of industries during the import-substituting regime, which extended all the way through the early 1990s. Two specific high tech industries that received a special treatment from the government are the Indian pharmaceutical and the telecom industries. In both the industries the government intervened through a variety of institutions and instruments to make the industries more innovative and thereby competitive. However, at the end of the day (in c2007) when one compares the innovative performance of the two industries on any of the three conventional indicators of innovation (namely: (i) R&D expenditure; (ii) U S patent grants; and (iii) trade balance) one sees that the pharmaceutical industry is much more innovative. For instance, the industry dominates in both the R&D expenditure and the number of patents granted to firms in the Indian industrial establishment and the trade balance of the industry has been positive and continuously increasing. The telecom industry, on the contrary, has had a lack lustre performance. Although there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for telecom equipment, the local industry does not have the technological capability

to supply any of the new breeds of wireless telecom equipment. Consequently, the trade balance of the industry has turned negative which has been increasing over the years. Local enterprises and the number of patents perform hardly any R&D, although growing is almost entirely on the part of affiliates of MNCs operating from India. An explanation for this differential performance is sought to be explained in terms of the constitution of the sectoral systems of innovation. In the pharmaceutical industry research is performed by production enterprises. In other words all the manufacturing enterprises also had strong R&D capability and so transference of the fruits of research to innovative products and processes was not a problem. In addition, the innovative efforts of the manufacturing enterprises were facilitated by an intellectual property regime that was extremely conducive to process innovations. On the contrary, the telecom sectoral system of innovation was characterised by a stand-alone public laboratory that was divorced from the production system. The telecom enterprises themselves did very little R&D and consequently the firms were unable to keep pace with changes in the world frontier in telecom technology. The laboratory too was not strategically directed by the state. Thus the present study is yet another instance to show that a dichotomous relationship between research and production is not very desirable for promoting innovations in the industrial sector.

Facilitating Globalisation of India's Economy, Facets of the Telecommunication Revolution in India

Sunil Mani

India's economy is much more integrated with the rest of the world now than it was in 1991. Several factors have facilitated this shift, some fiscal and some physical. One of the most important physical factors is the spectacular growth of telecommunications in India. This is best reflected in impressive increases in India's teledensity: the teledensity in India has risen very sharply from just 0.64 telephones per 100 persons in 1991 to nearly 17 telephones by end 2006. This increase in teledensity is largely contributed by



the growth of mobile phones which too increased sharply from just 0.34 million subscribers in 1997 (when mobile phones were introduced in the country) to over 150 million subscribers by end 2006. While this is certainly a revolution, there are two disquieting features that dampen the euphoria of having one of the fastest growing mobile communication markets in the world. First, it has still not reduced, but only accentuated the urban-rural digital divide in the country. It is hypothesized that the growth of mobile phones in the country has been spearheaded by the private sector but the conduct of the private sector has been regulated by the State through a reasonably independent regulatory agency. Consequent on this, the competition between the service providers has actually driven the price of these services to very low levels and this decline has helped increase in the subscriber base. The challenge before the State is now to reduce the spatial imbalances in coverage so that the benefits of this revolution are spread across the country much more evenly than before. Second, the huge and growing market for both hardware and software that this revolution has spawned has been captured by MNCs and not by domestic enterprises. But there is a silver lining in this otherwise clumsy revolution. Increased equipment manufacturing in the country, although by foreign MNCs, can indeed increase the demand for semiconductor devices and a local chip manufacturing industry is slowly emerging thus enabling India to catch the bus that it had missed several decades earlier. Further, R&D outsourcing in telecommunications has also been on the increase over the past three years or so.

Information Communication Technology and Productivity: Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector

K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

While India's performance in ICT software and service exports may be inspirational for other Indian industries and also other countries in the South, the moot question is how has India fared in terms of harnessing this technology for enhancing manufacturing productivity, which is crucial for

survival in the competitive world. This study is an attempt at addressing this issue. By analyzing an unpublished data set on the investment in computers and software made available by the CSO, the study finds that ICT investment in India's manufacturing sector remains at a very low level as compared to that in developed economies or even in some of the developing economies. There exist also vast inter-industry variations in the ICT investment intensity. Despite the low levels of investment the study shows that ICT investment does have a positive and significant impact on both partial and total factor productivity. This apart, the impact of ICT investment on productivity is found to vary across industries with varying levels of technology. The findings of the paper suggest that in a context wherein the policy makers are concerned with low levels of growth in manufacturing output and productivity, policy measures and institutional interventions towards promoting ICT diffusion in the manufacturing sector are likely to give rich dividends.

International Competitiveness & Knowledge based Industries in India

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

In the past decade, emerging economies like China, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand have grown into important players in the international market for knowledge-intensive industries such as electronic hardware. India's export basket however, continues to be dominated by low-technology goods which are highly price sensitive, low value-adding, and slow moving. The challenge for India is to strengthen the international competitiveness of knowledge-based industries and to upgrade the technology profile of her exports.

This study analyses the international competitiveness of India's exports through an empirical analysis covering a sample of more than 4000 enterprises. A detailed study of five key knowledge-based industries—electronics, pharmaceuticals, chemical, automotive, and non-electrical machinery—provides an in-depth coverage of the issue.



The focus is on corporate strategies such as scale of operations, technological dynamism, multinational affiliation, and outward investments. The volume advocates a strategic approach to enhance export competitiveness of enterprises in India and outlines policy lessons for the government, industry bodies, and enterprises.

ICT Software and Service Boom in India: What We Know, Do Not Know and Ought To Know

K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

It is generally held that there exists hardly any parallel to India's performance in the field of ICT software and service sector. Going by the available information, the observed rate of growth in exports, output and employment in this sector has been highly impressive. However, there are a number of issues of policy relevance on which our understanding remains rudimentary. The purpose of this study is to highlight some of these issues that include the credibility of the present database that is created mostly at the instance of industry associations that we depend today. What are the implications of the recent structural changes in sustaining India's competitiveness in exports? What is the nature of the inter-linkage between the software sector and other sectors of the economy? The study makes the case for greater role for the state to make available more credible database so that policy decisions could be based on systematic analysis rather than casual observation and common sense. Also there is the need for reorienting our IT policy regime with greater focus on ICT diffusion across different sectors and sections of the economy and society.

International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M. Parameswaran

This study investigates the effect of international trade on firms' R&D investment. It examines the impact of import competition, export and import of capital goods and disembodied technology on R&D investment. The theoretical predictions on the impact of trade through these channels

are ambiguous and contingent on many industry and firm-specific details. This makes an empirical analysis more significant. The study shows that export, in general, encourages investment in innovation, while the R&D promoting effect of capital goods and disembodied technology import is not widespread. On the impact of import competition, the study found that it depends on domestic market structure. It promotes investment in R&D only when the market structure is highly concentrated; otherwise it has a negative effect. Thus the paper brings out the conditional nature of trade's impact on R&D investment. This result also supports the recent developments in growth literature on the relationship between product market competition and innovation.

Trade-induced Structural Change and its Implications for Technological Progress: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M. Parameswaran

This study investigates how international trade changed the structure Indian manufacturing industry and what its implications are for technological progress. Trade openness induces the domestic industry to specialise according to its comparative advantage. Recent developments in the growth literature, namely endogenous growth models, focus on the implications of this resource reallocation on technological progress and economic growth. This literature, however, shows that trade-induced structural change is heavily contingent on many factors specific to the economy and industry, making the theoretical predictions to vary according to the assumed domestic conditions. We examine whether trade expanded or contracted shares of sectors having greater potential for technological progress. The results show that trade has a contractionary effect on the shares of growth-generating sectors. However, these sectors were able to increase their shares in the total manufacturing output due the expansion in domestic demand, which was more than offset by the negative effect of international trade.



Nutritional Status of Mother and Low Birth Weight in India

K. Navaneetham, A. Dharmalingam (Monash University, Australia) and C.S. Krishnakumar (Project Associate)

Nutritional status of a child at birth has lasting effect on health and wellbeing in its adulthood. Birth weight is one critical indicator and predictor of a child's wellbeing. Literature shows that mothers' nutritional status has a profound impact on the birth weight of their offspring. Mothers' nutrition however is influenced by a number of individual, household, community related and national. In this paper we examine the role of mothers' nutritional status and their socio-biological aspects in determining the birth weight of their most recent children. We use data from the 2nd NFHS for India. Analysis is based on children born within 12 months prior to the survey date. Results show that mothers' nutritional status as measured by their body mass index has a strong and significant impact on the birth weight of their children. Moreover, the impact is more pervasive across India than the impact of any other factor, on birth weight.

Emerging Trends and Patterns in Mortality in India

K. Navaneetham and C.S. Krishnakumar (Project Associate)

The life expectancies for both males and females have increased substantially in India since independence. Studies have shown that the trends and patterns of mortality have not been uniform across time and geographical regions in India. In this study, we made an attempt to understand the mortality transition in India and its major States both by location (rural and urban areas) and by gender. Mortality trends and patterns across different stages of life course, from infancy to childhood, through adult mortality to mortality to old ages were also analysed. Some of the major conclusions emerging from the analysis are as follows: Though life expectancy at birth has significantly improved over the years, the rate of improvement has slowed since during the 1990s in India and several of the states. Although the improvement in life expectancy at birth in the 1990s was below the standard set by the UN projection, the overall

health of the population among the States in India seems to be converging over the years. Despite a rapid decline among infants and children under 15 years of age till the early 1990s (and slowing down thereafter), the mortality levels are still far lower than those observed in Sri Lanka and many Southeast Asian countries including China. The rural-urban differential has narrowed down mainly due to faster reduction in the mortality in the rural areas during the 1980s, but the differences continue to persist. The gender differential, which is unfavourable to females, seems to be lower than the rural-urban gap in India. Female children have a greater disadvantage in mortality in the rural areas than their male counterpart. The child mortality (0-4) rate among the urban males has increased or remained near-stagnant during the 1990s in Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab. The decline in adult mortality was slow or near-stagnant during the 1990s. In the old ages, men have greater risk of mortality in both rural and urban areas and the mortality decline was slower during the 1990s except for urban females. Child mortality seems to be converging across the states in India whereas there is no apparent mortality convergence at the childhood ages (5-14). Also adult mortality among the rural females continues to vary across states whereas the variation has been narrowing among urban females, and males in both in rural and urban areas.

Self and Proxy Reported Morbidity in Large Scale Surveys in India

T.R. Dilip and Udaya S. Mishra

The magnitude of variation between self and proxy reported morbidity is revealed in the analysis. While it is true that self-reporting by all individuals is simply impossible in surveys of large scale and coverage, it is equally important to recognise this deviation in self-reporting and proxy reporting. Hence, data users need to factor this recognition into their analysis and interpretation of data. It is evident that the illness among females and those in the low-income category gets overlooked/ignored largely due to proxy-reporting. This suggests that any analysis on differentials and determinants



of illness using such data need to control for proxy-reporting to facilitate comparison of sickness intensity across various subgroups of population. Accounting for the share of proxy-reporting may moderate the differentials otherwise observed in the absence of it. Both self reported and proxy-reported information suggest that health status of urban population is worse than that of their rural counter parts in India. Similarly, despite severe under-reporting, the morbidity data find that females are less likely to be ill than males.

Trends in Public Expenditure on Reproductive and Child Health Services in India

T.R. Dilip

There has been a sizeable improvement in public expenditure on Reproductive and Child Health Services especially with the beginning of the National Rural Health Mission initiative. This has helped in reducing the quantum 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 fiscal crisis during their efforts to reduce expenditure are not found to be giving due attention to the health sector. Again the health and population policy changes have been confined to central government and necessary alterations are yet to take place at the state level in the financing of health services. Even after 50 years of implementation of Family Planning/Welfare programme, it is still continuing as a centrally sponsored programme. Component wise imbalances in funds allocated for RCH services are noticed. Components like Urban family welfare services, training and research and evaluation requires more attention. Similarly the major share of expenditure under RCH project, which has the largest share in the family welfare budget is spent on strengthening the National Immunisation programme. Intensive analysis is necessary at regular intervals to ascertain the capacity of financing strategies for filling the gaps in access to RCH services across India.

Managing Migration in the Philippines: Lessons for India

S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

Few countries have as many of their citizens living abroad as the Republic of the Philippines, or depend so greatly on migration for their economic vitality. According to the government, more than 7.3 million Filipinos, or eight percent of the country's population, currently reside abroad. From 1990 to 2001, official recorded remittances alone averaged 20.3 percent of the country's export earnings and 5.2 percent of GNP, providing a lifeline for many families in a poor country that saw little economic growth for several years.

With such impressive figures, the study emphasises the role that migration plays in the Filipino national culture and public policy. For more than 25 years, export of temporary labour has been an explicit response to double-digit unemployment rates. The government has developed a sophisticated policy regime to promote and regulate labour emigration. Migrants, and migration, are valued. What are the good practices followed to ensure the orderly migration in the Philippines? We prepared a report based on our visit to the Philippines and discussions held with the Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) authorities, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) and other governmental and non-governmental organisations.

International Migration From India in the Last Two Centuries

S. Irudaya Rajan and Prabhat Kumar (Doctoral Scholar, JNU, New Delhi)

Movement of persons across national boundaries in South Asia has been a long-standing phenomenon. The imperial needs for labour had necessitated during the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries substantial migration of labour from India to the plantation colonies in the West Indies, Ceylon, Southeast Asia, Mauritius, Fiji and South Africa. The bulk of these migrants went as indentured labourers. Kingsley Davis estimates that about 30 million Indians had emigrated between 1834 and 1947. This scale



of movement was as large as the European migration to the Americas during the 19th century. It declined with the ending of the indenture system in 1921. However, significant free migration did continue between India and Ceylon, Africa and Southeast Asia even thereafter. Most of this migration was of unskilled labour.

Information technology revolution of the recent years has ensured demand for Indians as 'knowledge workers' throughout the world. Migration has brought rich dividends to India in the form of remittances. In a country of India's size, the emergence of a situation of scarcity of labour in the domestic market with the necessary skills seems a remote possibility. Ensuring a safety standard for protecting the vulnerable, unskilled and semi-skilled migrants appears to be an area of concern. A good database on migrants from India is very much the need of the hour. Finally it may be concluded that migration, as a tool for development for both the individuals and the society, appears to be a viable option, if managed in a proper manner.

Status Note on Indian Domestic Workers (House Maids) in Gulf Countries

S. Irudaya Rajan and Sunitha Sukendran

The Gulf region has experienced drastic economic and social change over the past half a century. The increased petroleum production created a massive demand for both skilled and unskilled labour in that region. In the early stages of oil boom the demand for labour in the construction sector was met mostly by male workers either from neighboring Middle Eastern countries or from low wage Asian countries.

Eventually, as construction projects came 'onstream' and living standards rose, opportunities for employment in the service sector became available and opened the doors for female labour in the Middle Eastern market. Pressures of filial poverty compelled women to leave their homes, parents, husbands and children and work as domestic servants in the Middle East. Women from different socio-economic and religious backgrounds migrated to gulf in search of better

job opportunities. The act of migration breaks the established rules of religion, culture, space and gender.

By the early 1980s, completion of major infrastructural projects in the Middle East and emphasis by the local governments on training their own nationals led to a decline in demand for imported skilled and manual labour. At the same time, the emergence of a middle class there created a new demand for unskilled labour, especially in the domestic sector. This transition in the demand for labour from the public space to the private space meant a transition from male to female labour, resulting in the feminisation of expatriate labour in the Middle East.

Millions of women and girls around the world turn to domestic work as one of the few options available to them in order to provide for themselves and their families. Instead of guaranteeing their ability to work with dignity free of violence, governments have systematically denied them key labour protection extended to other workers. Domestic workers, often making extraordinary sacrifices to support their families, are among the most exploited and abused workers in the world. This is the document prepared at the request of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) based on the existing studies on the subject and based on discussions with various stakeholders such as travel agents, return housemaids, lawyers and non-voluntary organizations. The report also suggests measures to be undertaken to avoid exploitation and human trafficking

The Public and Private Cost of Graduation in Medical Education

Chinnappan Gasper

Investment in Medical Education in the public sector in Tamilnadu has grown at the rate of 17.36 per cent per annum during the ten year period, 1994 to 2004. In real terms, the investment has more than doubled from Rs. 289 million in 1994-95 to Rs.690 million in 2001-02. The bulk of the public investment in Medical Education has gone to Allopathic Education, although the proportion of public investment in Allopathic Medical Education has



declined from 95 per cent in 1994-95 to 91 per cent in 2001-02. Much of the public investment in Indian Medicine has been attracted by the Siddha Medical System. Further the proportion of public investment in Siddha Medical Education has almost doubled from 4.30 per cent during 1994-95 to 8.03 per cent during 2001-02. The public investment in Siddha Medical Education has grown at the rate of 43.21 per cent per annum during this period. The public investment in Indian medicines other than Siddha Medicine has been less than one per cent of the total public investment in Medical Education.

Proportionately a larger share of public investment is spent on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff in Medical colleges. A smaller amount is spent on items that directly lead to increase the quality of Medical Education such as the improvements in the library and the laboratory. In the case of Allopathic Medical Education, about 95 per cent of spending is on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff in the colleges. The college expenditure on books has been less than one per cent for the past five to seven years. The spending pattern of public investment in Indian Medicines is completely different from that of Allopathic Medicine. The salary component of public investment is relatively smaller than that of Allopathic Medicine.

Scholarships are available to students of BC, MBC, SC and ST communities. On two criteria, the scholarships are granted to BC and MBC students in the Medical Colleges. The first generation learners in the BC and MBC are given a higher amount of scholarship than others in the same groups. During the four and a half period of course work, the amount of scholarship granted to every eligible first-generation learner is Rs.32450 in the MBC group and Rs.28850 in the BC group. The students other than the first generation learners of BC and MBC groups are given small scholarships to partially cover the cost of tuitions and other fees in the college. The scholarship amount granted to eligible student other than the first generation learner of BC and MBC group is given Rs.8600 to meet all fees.

Besides caste-based scholarships, to attract students to graduation in Indian Medicines, scholarships are liberally granted. In Siddha Medicine, the component of public investment relating to scholarships and stipends accounts for 14 per cent in 1994-95 and 38 per cent in 2001-02.

The present method of pricing and reservation policy in Medical Education has promoted Medical graduation among the weaker social groups in the state. There is some degree of willingness on the part of the students to contribute towards the cost of education. In the given scenario, raising the recovery rate a little more, gradually, say, to about 10 to 15 per cent may not affect adversely the socio-economically poor very much. Further, the pricing policy should be different to different disciplines of Medical Education.

Food Security at the Local Level: A Study in Contrast between Kerala and Orissa

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a larger study on “the Challenge of Social Protection in Rural China and India”. The main objective of this research programme is first, to develop an intellectual case for basic social security as an entitlement or a “right”, for the poor, excluded and vulnerable groups and the second, to explore the possibility of universal coverage in China and India.

In respect of the second objective, we study two States in India, one socially advanced with experience of high social security (SS) coverage, including workers in the informal economy (better performing: Kerala) and another that is socially less advanced and with less coverage (under-performing: Orissa). We analysed the SS situation at two levels: i) the household (HH) and individual level through a HH survey and ii) at the institutional level, constituting the enabling environment for the HH and individual, through an institutional survey. The HH survey represents the demand side of social security and the institutional survey constitutes its supply side counterpart.



Social Security Measures in India: A Critical Appraisal

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. In the paper, a critical appraisal of the existing social security initiatives at the all India level is attempted with focus on the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Based on the findings of the review, we visualise a road map to more comprehensive and participatory initiatives in the provision of social security by the state, while stressing the role of the civil society, non-governmental organisations and mass organisations. An attempt is made also to categorise the ongoing social security schemes according to the definitional framework of our study.

Gender, Aging and Property Rights in India: A Macro Level Analysis

Praveena Kodoth and S. Irudaya Rajan

Property right governs access to material resources hence, it is an important aspect of social security that could have significant implications during the process of ageing. Ownership of property and assets is strongly influenced by social disabilities, particularly, gender norms and marital status, besides obvious economic factors. In this context, ownership of property and assets could well be a defining condition of aged people's, particularly, women's social security. The study seeks to analyse property and asset ownership of the aged according to gender, marital status and region. It seeks to discern patterns and raise questions about the implications of property ownership for the position of aged men and women within families in terms of power relations. Do the economic status of households aged people belong to, their child status (i.e., whether they have children and of which sex), their living arrangements and their relationship to the head of households, have a bearing on property status (owning no property or financial assets)? We also examine ownership of property and participation in management by aged people over the major Indian States in terms of sex and marital status. We find that property

status of the aged varies predominantly by sex, age levels of the aged and region (states). In contrast, there is less spatial variation (urban/rural). Given that significantly higher proportions of aged men own property compared to women, widowhood affected the proportions of men holding property more than women. Does demographic transition have any bearing on the levels of property ownership among the aged? Somewhat surprisingly, we found that at higher levels of demographic transition, such as found in the southern States, lower proportions of aged people both men and women own property and financial assets. However, this would be consistent with the persistence of traditional feudal forms of patriarchy in the less developed States in the northern and eastern regions, which vest greater authority (and possibly property) in older people. This would suggest that inter-generational contracts are coming under modification in the more developed regions.

Hindu Marriage in the Nineteenth Century

Praveena Kodoth

This study explores some aspects of the modern transformation of Hindu marriage in India, driven by legal intervention, including judicial interpretations and legislative reform, and social reform which came to the fore in the nineteenth century. In their interpretation of Hindu marriage, the British Indian courts relied greatly on the authority of the *dharmasastras*, a large corpus of written texts that had evolved over at least 2500 years. Given the diversity and non-prescriptive nature of the literature, as well as the influence of English notions of jurisprudence, the courts mediated new and controversial interpretations of marriage leading at least in part to the call for reform in the nineteenth century. Complicating the picture further was the lack of correspondence between the more celebrated/notorious picture of marriage with some basis in the *shastras* and the practice of the vast majority of the people i.e., not only numerous lower and middle castes but also in regions beyond north India some of the Brahmins and upper castes. Nor was the term 'Hindu' located in the texts; it was derived from 'Indus', an external reference to practices/people of the region.



The Growth of Services Sector Employment and Income in India: A Regional Analysis

Vinoj Abraham and R.K.Sharma, (Centre for Study on Regional Development, JNU)

A regional analysis of the growth of income and employment in the services sector shows that the poorer States have experienced a greater deceleration in service Sector employment growth rates than their acceleration in service sector income growth rates while the richer states have, in general a greater acceleration in service sector income than in their deceleration in service sector employment growth. Such regional variations in the growth patterns would cause widening disparities in per capita income between the rich and the poorer States. For sustained growth of income and employment within the economy along with poverty reduction in the economy there is need for a vibrant symbiotic growth of the secondary and the services sectors. Such growth needs to be regionally balanced so as to mitigate regional disparities.

Examining the Linkage between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in India

Hrushikesh Mallick

The study examines whether energy use drives economic growth or *vice versa* in the Indian context. Utilizing Granger causality test, the study suggests that it is the economic growth that fuels more demand for both crude oil and electricity consumption and it is the only growth of coal consumption that drives economic growth. When influence of different components of energy on major two components of economic growth is investigated with the same causality test, none of the energy components found to be significantly influencing the two components of economic growth *viz.* private consumption and private investment. In contrast, the out of sample forecasts in the variance decomposition analysis of VAR suggests that there is a bi-directional influence between electricity consumption and economic growth but an un-idirectional influence from GDP growth to natural gas consumption. Therefore, the study yields mixed and contradictory result as compared to the previous studies

in the Indian context. However, on the basis of application of two econometric tools, the study, with little more conviction could suggest for reducing oil and natural gas consumption in the consuming sectors which does not add to the capital formation of the economy, in order to achieve a higher rate of growth in the economy.

Ongoing Studies

Demographic Dividend in India

K. Navaneetham

Over the past four decades India has undergone rapid demographic changes. The onset and speed of demographic transition — a process of change whereby societies move from a position of high mortality and fertility to a situation of low mortality and fertility — differs from region to region within India. While the level of fertility in southern Indian States has already reached below replacement, it is still high in many States in north India though declining at a slow pace. There are two important consequences of demographic transition. The first consequence is population explosion due to a rapid decline in mortality rates amidst the maintenance of a high birth rate. This sudden and sustained increase in population size during the initial phase demographic transition directly impacts on the economy. Another consequence of demographic transition is the shift in the age structure of the population resulting in broader and long-term age structural transition — changes in cohort sizes as they move through different age groups. During the process of age structural transition, there will be a period of ‘window of opportunity’ where child dependency ratio (a ratio of child population to working age population) declines due to decline in fertility as well as increase in the working age population as children born during the high fertility regime move into working ages. If this window opportunity is properly exploited, there is a greater potential for demographic dividend through increased savings and investment for economic growth. In this study, an attempt has been made to highlight the role of demographic transition on the economic growth in India.



From Kinship to Conjuality: The Transformation of Family and the Rise of a Commercial Marriage Market

Praveena Kodoth

The considerable scholarship on kinship and family in India has been remarkably silent about the conjugal bond, an inhibition that is associated with the disciplinary frame of the anthropology of kinship and the thematic concerns of the sociology of family. However, the kinship literature does indicate that through marriage, spouses were inserted into wider kin groups, which were regulated by gender, generational and kinship norms. The extent and manner of this insertion varied with the patrilineal, matrilineal or bilateral emphasis of kinship, hence, norms and practices related to marriage and sexuality differed according to caste, ethnicity and region. But, marriage strategies seem to have subsumed relations between spouses under the interests of larger kin group, mediating them through dominant kinship hierarchies and restricting the scope for elaboration of conjugal ties on a one-to-one basis. The researcher intends to engage with the transformation of family in India from a unit that at the turn of the twentieth century was embedded primarily in a feudal kinship order towards one that increasingly has to reckon with the expanding demands of conjuality or with the emphasis on the conjugal bond. The demands of conjuality impinge upon marriage strategies, particularly in the social, economic and cultural considerations that enter into match making.

Social Security Initiatives in Orissa: A Critical Appraisal

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in rural India and China. Unlike in the context of Kerala, it was an unfavourable dynamics of historical conjunction of ecological, economic, social, and institutional conditions in Orissa that has contributed to the high level of insecurity there. The State lies poor, despite rich potential, with a high level of income poverty, inadequate employment

opportunities in lean seasons, a large tribal population living in remote areas with poor connectivity, along with another large section of excluded scheduled caste population, and with periodic recurrence of drought and floods that give rise to a situation of chronic and endemic insecurity. An attempt is made also to explain the nature, extent as well as different characteristics of these programmes in the theoretical framework of a comprehensive social security (SS) in terms of a basic and contingency social security.

Evolution of Knowledge-Based Industries In India: An Innovation System Perspective

K.J. Joseph and Shyama V. Ramani (Associate Professor, INRA-ESR, France)

An extensive literature exists on the applications of the NSI approach to country studies. Recently, several sector studies have emerged using the SSI approach. However, interaction between sectoral systems, in theory transcend national borders; but in practice they operate within the confines of a national system, and remains a topic for study. Furthermore, the NSI approach remains a conceptual framework rather than a theory, open to many forms of interpretation, and many forms of investigation. In order to move towards a workable theory of NSI, it is necessary to integrate its central elements into different kinds of theoretical models (micro and macro) and support it with additional empirical analysis, especially on developing countries, which have been studied to a much less extent than developed regions. The present study (published as a book) constitutes a step in this direction.

Southern Development Solutions from ICT

K.J. Joseph, Vinoj Abraham and Nagesh Kumar (Director General, RIS, New Delhi)

In a context wherein India's emergence as an IT powerhouse from the South has added wings to the hope of many other developing countries to profit from the ongoing IT revolution and they look forward to India for plausible lessons, the present study intends to highlight such lessons. With a



view to accomplishing this objective, the study examines different ways in which India has benefited from ICT, to begin with, in terms of ICT production and export (section 2) and in terms of harnessing ICT for addressing various development issues (section 3). In section 4, the study explores various factors that have contributed towards India's IT success and in the last section, the different lessons that could be learned from the Indian experience are drawn.

Addressing Challenges of Globalisation by India's Small Scale Sector: The Role of Information Communication Technology

K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

Going by the available evidence, the small scale industries in India account for more than 40 per cent of the manufacturing value-added, contributes significantly to employment generation and have a higher export intensity than the large scale sector. At the same time, there is also empirical evidence indicating that, after globalisation, the small-scale sector has been exposed to international competition more than ever before. However since small scale units have only low investment capacity, one of the main problems faced by the sector is poor capital-labour ratio, and as a consequence, low levels of productivity. Low capital intensity would also mean lower scales of production, higher unit cost of output and poor international competitiveness. No wonder, the incidence of industrial sickness under globalization has also been unprecedented by large. While the cost of traditional capital continues to raise the cost of information technology, capital is known to be continuously declining, along with increasing capacity. In most developed economies, IT capital is being used as a substitute for labour and other types of capital due to its declining costs and its potential to contribute towards efficiency enhancement. But there are also studies which show that for IT investment to bear fruit, size of the firms also matters. Given this background the study, by making use of the firm level data obtained from the recent census of small scale industries, undertakes an analysis of the

impact of IT investment on productivity and competitiveness in the SSI sector of India.

Science Technology and Innovation Policies in India: Changing Perspectives and Missing links

K.J. Joseph and Dinesh Abrol (National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi)

The emerging importance of technology in the context of enhancing productivity, growth and competitiveness in the context of globalisation, the study undertakes a critical appraisal of India's science and technology policies and institutional interventions to promote innovation in an evolutionary perspective. The focus of the study is on highlighting the missing links in its science & technology policies in a context wherein India is poised to emerge as one of the Asian drivers of growth and knowledge superpower.

Domestic Competition and Trade Performance in Indian Manufacturing Industries

N. Shanta and K.Pushpangadan

One of the major objectives of structural reforms and the opening up of the economy is to stimulate healthy competition and technical progress, increase productivity and ultimately achieve international trade competitiveness.

Trade theories assume that markets are either perfect or imperfect. Ricardo's comparative advantage theory, the traditional one, belongs to the first category and assumes constant returns to scale. The new trade theory of Helpman and Krugman (1985) belongs to the second category and assumes increasing returns to scale. The main contribution of this 'new trade theory' lies in combining Ricardo's theory with Adam Smith's theory of division of labour and specialization. With this the integration of the theories on trade and industrial organization was achieved in a single framework and domestic market structure assumed a significant place in trade analysis. A major theoretical work exploring the connections between domestic market structure and international trade flows is that of White (1974). Another study, which emphasises the importance



of domestic market structure in determining trade, is that of Porter (1990,1998). In the place of the principle of comparative advantage he develops an exhaustive theory of competitive advantage.

These theoretical developments also produced a rich array of models predicting the volume, pattern, and composition of trade. (Krugman 1990). However empirical verification of these models is very few and mostly confined to the developed countries, to the neglect of smaller economies and countries at various stages of development. A critical examination of these studies reveals the following : firstly, most of the studies are based on static equilibrium analysis and have ignored the dynamic aspects of competition Secondly, the relationship between market structure and trade has been analysed assuming different causalities. However, there are very few studies testing for the causality running from domestic market structure to trade. Such a causality is particularly important since “a firm with market power will face different incentives and behave differently with respect to these trade flows than would a group of competitors” (White,1974 p1013). Again in the context of several economies (India included) trying to change the market structure through liberalization and globalization, such a causality assumes specific significance. This study is an attempt to fill the above gaps and test the relationship between domestic market structure and trade performance in the Indian context.

The model used is specific and tests the relationship between domestic competition and foreign trade performance undertaken in the study.

Estimating Maternal Mortality: A Period Approach

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R.Dilip

This research effort is intended towards obtaining period estimates of maternal mortality, which may help in monitoring progress over time. Secondly, it should provide age-specific risk of maternal death for women across the reproductive ages, which could be aggregated into a life time risk of maternal death.

Inflation and Growth Dynamics in India

Hrushikesh Mallick

The study investigates the impact of inflation rate on economic growth in India from 1960-2005. Applying two cointegration procedures such as ECM to cointegration and ARDL to cointegration procedures, in a very simple model, the study finds that inflation rates have an adverse impact on growth rate while investment which is key to economic growth has a favourable impact on growth. While examining the impact of excess of threshold inflation rate, the study also finds the similar evidence that inflation rate adversely affects the economic growth in India.

Remittances and its Impact on Private Consumption: A Case of India

Hrushikesh Mallick

The study attempts to examine the impact of remittances on private consumption in India for the period from 1966-67 to 2003-04. Examining the impact of remittance on private consumption in a general type of consumption model, the study through the application of time series models finds that remittance, debt and money supply (net of bank demand deposits) along with income consistently and positively influence private consumption in both the time series applications considered here (irrespective of which definition of government debt is followed in the study). This suggests that government debt is perceived as wealth component for the private sector and the effect of remittance is not different from income. When public debt increases, people think that their wealth is also getting increased as a result they tend to spend more on consumption ignoring its implications in terms of future tax burden that they have to incur. The money in circulation with the public shows that it has wealth effects and has positive impact on consumption. The remittances as expected in a developing economy like India has a significant influence on private consumption. Therefore, the study suggests that the government policy should be designed towards inducing the private sector to allocate more for investment for leveling up the rate of growth in the economy.



Impact of Fiscal Deficits, Money Supply on Short-Term Interest Rates in India : Revisited

Hrushikesh Mallick and Purna Chandra Parida (Associate Fellow, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi)

The present study re-examines the relationship between interest rates, fiscal deficits, inflation rate and money supply in the Indian context, which has not received much attention especially in the reform era. It uses monthly data from 1994:4 to 2006:3. Using the advanced cointegration techniques, such as ARDL approach developed by Pesaran, Shin & Smith (2001) and DOLS by Stock & Watson (1993), the study finds that money supply and inflation rates are key factors influencing the domestic short-term real interest rates, while fiscal deficit does not have significant influence on short-term rates. This gives rise to supporting Ricardian Equivalence (neutrality of debt financing) hypothesis in the Indian context.

Paradox of Full Capital Account Convertibility in India

Hrushikesh Mallick and Udaya S. Mishra

In the surface of capital account convertibility (CAC) controversy in the Indian context, the study theoretically addresses the benefits and chaos arising due to the full capital account convertibility given the experience of the world economies in the recent past. This supports the general consensus that even the economy is doing better in all fronts but almost five years later it has not been successful in achieving all the targets set by the Tarapore Committee (1997) as the conditions for moving into full capital account convertibility, therefore, the economy should not now be in a rush for adopting the full capital account convertibility. Even though the targets set by the committee are arbitrary and there is scope for relaxing the targets, but given the fact that the foreign institutional investment is more susceptible to macroeconomic fluctuations or financial trouble than the foreign direct investment, the country should take steps only in promoting foreign direct

investment, which would promote higher growth rate and spread the growth benefits across different regions of the economy than promoting foreign institutional investment which is more speculative and can make the economy volatile and fragile.

(b) INDIAN ECONOMY IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Completed Studies

Government and the Design of National Innovation Systems: A Comparative Analysis of Five Groups of Countries

Sunil Mani

Despite its limitations as a measure of local technology generating efforts or innovations, there is now much consensus on the fact that patents are a good and convenient indicator of this activity. If one analyses the distribution of patents granted in the United States of America, it is seen that the share of developing countries has been increasing. Based on this fact, one could argue that the potential for generating new technologies by developing country assignees has shown some dramatic increase. But a closer analysis of this picture shows that this innovative performance of developing countries is restricted only to just eleven countries, namely Argentina, Brazil and Mexico from Latin America, South Africa from the whole of the African continent, and India, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan and South Korea from Asia. Even within these better performing countries (with the possible exception of Korea and Taiwan), innovative efforts are restricted to a small number of domestic firms. The majority of developing countries are not involved in any local technology generating efforts despite the fact that given the location specificity of technologies, even imported technologies will have to be adapted to local conditions. This adaptation is, very often, accomplished through investments in R&D activities. Thus the management of imported technology from abroad does entail local R&D



efforts as well. In short, although, some developing countries have become potential creators of new technologies, the majority of them are still mere assemblers of imported technologies. Moving up the ladder of technological development is an incremental effort. Studies have shown that even to process imported technologies effectively firms in all sorts of developing countries, potential creators of new technologies and assemblers of imported technologies, will have to invest in local R&D efforts. And in order to encourage firms in doing so, governments have designed a variety of financial instruments.

Based on their respective performance in innovation the ten countries may be re ordered in five groups. The criteria for being inclusion in a group depend very much on the level of research intensity and the number of patents granted in that group.

The five groups are: (1) Australia (high research intensity and high level of patenting), (2) China and India (Medium research intensity and growing number of patents), (3) Brazil, South Africa and Mexico (stagnant research intensity and patents) Group, (4) Argentina and Malaysia (low research intensity and level of patenting) and (5) Egypt and Iran (low research intensity and very low level of patenting).

The study analysed the ways in which the governments of these countries have gone about designing national systems of innovation (NSI). The results varied considerably across these groups. Australia was chosen as its research intensity is considerably lower than that of a typical OECD country, but has initiated a series of reforms to tone up its NSI and has also developed an institutional mechanism for concurrently evaluating the effectiveness of its NSI. Among the other groups, the one that is most interesting from the innovation policy point of view, is the China-India pair.

China and India are increasingly contrasted, compared and envied by analysts belonging to a wide range of disciplines and walks of life. Both the countries are not only the most populous countries in the world but also have the fastest growing economies. The two countries have many similarities in their development patterns. Both have an ancient and

prestigious cultural heritage; both suffered from European domination and humiliation prior to their modernization drive; and both initiated their modernisation drive more or less at the same time, namely in the early 1950s. The initial conditions of both the countries were similar with low income per capita, and an economy based on agriculture using traditional technology and facing severe land resource constraint. But there are important differences between these giants not only in terms of their polity but also in terms of the economic policies pursued. Although both the countries subscribed to economic growth with technological self-reliance, in retrospect the Chinese system is found to be more strong as the country through land reforms and other income distribution means, set out to create a large enough domestic market. India, on the contrary, did not do this in a systematic manner. Finally China is a major powerhouse in manufacturing while India is well known for its services exports and especially exports of computer software. Against this brief background the changes in the innovation systems of the two countries are compared. In order to place the discussions in a proper perspective the macroeconomic situation in both the countries was compared. This was followed by a discussion of innovation policy outcomes in terms of a set of standard indicators such as overall research intensity and number of patents taken. Subsequent to this, a discussion is undertaken, of the technology infrastructure and the role of government with respect to providing innovations.

Not for Profit Sector in Health Care: What is good for Tamil Nadu is not good for Kerala?

D. Narayana and T.R. Dilip

Among the Indian States Tamil Nadu reports one of the lowest per capita household health care expenditures and Kerala, the highest. The low expenditure in Tamil Nadu would be understandable if morbidity is low and the utilization of the public sector is high, as utilization of the public sector entails low out-of-pocket expenditure. But morbidity is above the all- India average in Tamil Nadu and hospitalization is one of the highest and utilization of the public sector is well



below the all-India average in both rural and urban areas and for outpatient and inpatient treatment. What explains low per capita household health expenditure is the question addressed in this paper. It is sought to be answered by describing the characteristics of the not for profit (NFP) health care sector in Tamil Nadu, and its impact on the public sector in a comparative perspective. The comparison is with Kerala, another state with large NFP sector, but with high household expenditure. The argument is that the NFP sector could take various forms and the form it has taken in Tamil Nadu has not only benefited the people utilizing it but also the larger public health care sector. In Kerala, the NFP sector has increasingly taken the form of the private for profit sector increasing the burden of the poor.

Conceptualizing Social Security in a Human Development and Rights Perspective

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and K.P. Kannan

This study is part of a large study on Social Protection in Rural India and China. Here we seek to develop a conceptual outline of a comprehensive scheme of Social Security (SS) in a human development and rights perspective in the context of a developing country. This becomes necessary because of (i) the conceptual ambiguities surrounding the notion of SS and (ii) the practical constraints that jeopardize the inclusion process of social protection. It goes without saying that the human development paradigm stands on the premise that everyone has a right to development, where development is seen as removal of all unfreedoms from all possible vulnerabilities, and the rights involve non-negotiable correlative obligations on the State. Hence, any approach to, or analytical framework of, development must be a rights-based one. Since social protection in our perspective is defined in its comprehensive context of human development, our approach in this research programme is perforce a rights-based one. This in turn involves developing a Sennian capability approach framework for a universal social protection system which is our objective.

The study is organised in four sections. In the second section, we present our conceptual framework on social

security; this is done in two parts, the first part introducing social security as made up of two concepts, basic and contingent social security, and the second part delineating social security as a human right in a comprehensive perspective, adding the complementary social dimension to the erstwhile individual one. Section 3 travels down the historical lanes and draws valuable lessons from the past and Section 4 looks towards the future with a view to universalizing social security and discusses the issues involved therein. The final section, by way of concluding the study, further highlights the issues in extending social security in a globalising world.

An Intensive Study of Local Dynamics in Social Security

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. The researchers take up the two village studies of Kerala and Orissa, analyzing the information obtained through household and institutional surveys on the household strategies in coping with the inadequacies and adversities and on the role of the enabling environment. They draw lessons from the study, analyzing the common threads and contrasting threats.

Ongoing Studies

Handbook on Innovation Systems and Developing Countries: Building Capabilities in a Globalised World

K.J. Joseph, Bengt-Åke Lundvall (Aalborg University), Cristina Chaminade, and Jan Vang Laurdisen (Lund University)

The systems of innovation (SI) approach emerged as a theoretical framework in the industrialized world in the mid nineties to explain innovation and growth in the developed world. The approach spread rapidly and now the community of scholars using the SI approach in innovation studies and related fields is extremely large and growing. The approach has rapidly spread to developing countries. However, the concepts cannot be directly applied to the economies in



the South. Scholars in developing countries teaching innovation systems and using innovation systems framework in their research are obliged to use handbooks and reference books that discuss the concepts of national, sectoral and regional innovation systems based on the analysis of developed countries (US and Europe mainly). This book is the first attempt to adapt the system of innovation approach to the reality of developing countries from a theoretical and empirical point of view. It brings together the 'fathers' of the concept (like Bengt-Åke Lundvall, Franco Malerba) as well known scholars in economics, innovation and development studies (Giovanni Dosi, Richard Nelson, Joseph Stiglitz, Raph Kaplinsky, Tilman Altenburg, Carlo Pietrobelli and John Cantwell) and promising young researchers to critically discuss the relationship between innovation systems and development and how the concept should be adapted to developing countries.

What Matters in Bridging Digital Divide? Trade Liberalization or Human Resource Development: The Experience of CIBS (China, India, Brazil and South Africa)

K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

Unprecedented growth in the rate of ICT diffusion in developing countries during the recent past (UNCTAD 2004) notwithstanding, the digital world order of today is characterized by sharp divides at the international and intra-national level. While the policy initiatives and institutional interventions undertaken at the instance of national governments and multilateral agencies to address digital divide has no parallels in human history, the strategies often lay emphasis on trade and investment liberalization, there are empirical evidences to indicate that the remarkable ICT success of India owes a great deal to her investment in human capital in general under that National system of innovation rather than to liberalized trade regime. To the extent that CIBS (China, India, Brazil and South Africa) vary significantly not only in terms of their performance in ICT production/use and addressing digital divide but also in their

approach towards trade/investment and human resource development, the study intends to undertake an analysis of the relative role of trade/investment liberalization and human resource development in addressing digital divide. In a context where CIBS are perceived as southern engines of growth, their experience is expected to be of immense relevance for drawing valid policy lessons for other developing countries.

Southern System of Innovation

K.J. Joseph

The concept of National Innovation System which has emerged of late as a widely accepted approach towards understanding the process of learning innovation and competence building. But it is based almost entirely on the development experience of advanced countries wherein the concept has been used to describe, analyze and compare relatively strong and diversified systems that deal mainly with discontinuous innovations of Schumpeterian type backed by well developed institutional and infrastructure support. But in case of developing countries not only the institutional context but also the nature of innovations is significantly at variance with developed countries. In this context the study is an attempt at evolving a conceptual framework of Southern Innovation system to analyse the process of innovation and the underlying process in developing countries in contrast to the developed countries.

The Challenge of Universalisation of Social Security

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. Here we recapitulate the Kerala and Orissa experiences and examine the why's behind a strategy for universal social security as well as the how's towards attaining that goal through an illustration on the involved cost of financing.



(c) STUDIES ON KERALA

Completed Studies

Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) of a Power System: Kerala

N. Vijayamohanam Pillai

The fact that electric power is vital to both our economic and personal well-being places higher reliability standards on the performance of the electricity supply system. The reliability assessment of a power system is mainly concerned with its capability, which is related to the existence and availability of sufficient facilities to satisfy customer load. Our focus here is only on the generation sector. Following a detailed discussion of the methodology used in the study, the maximum likelihood estimates of availability and forced outage rates as well as loss of load probability measures are calculated for the ten hydropower plants of Kerala.

Social Security Initiatives in Kerala: A Critical Appraisal

N. Vijayamohanam Pillai

Kerala is known for her effective implementation of social security measures, through which she achieved a higher state of human development comparable even with those of some of the developed countries of the world. We attempt to explain the nature, extent as well as different characteristics of these programmes in our theoretical framework of a comprehensive social security (SS) in terms of what we call basic and contingency social security. To start with, we situate the development experience of Kerala in a conceptual framework of participatory development, which we interpret in a broad context of organisation and mobilisation of people at specific junctures of historical progress of a society. It is in this theoretical light that we analyse the Kerala experience of development in SS. Significant to note here is that this development experience has been somewhat unique to Kerala within the broad context of India, despite an almost similar backdrop of reformation, renaissance and national struggle. What

accounts for that unique experience has been the particular participatory development process through organization and mobilization *to the hilt*, that is, public action, with an *effective* public demand and a *willing* public supply, conditioned by the legitimate function of the State. Here we differentiate for expository simplicity two distinct phases in the historical continuum of the development experiences of Kerala: the first generation development, which necessarily laid the basis on which the second generation development has built up what is known as 'the Kerala model.' The first phase marks a long period of social and political movements for realising the first generation human rights. Though the second phase, firmly built up on the first one, is entirely characterised by a populist structure of development, we identify three prominent strands of participation, viz., the early institutionalised populism, co-operative movements and decentralisation. It is against this backdrop that we discuss the Kerala experience in SS in terms of Basic SS and contingency SS.

Patterns and Determinants of Morbidity in Kerala

K. Navaneetham, M. Kabir and C.S. Krishnakumar (Project Associate)

The history and the experience of Kerala's health and demographic transitions have received worldwide attention. In this study, we have studied the emerging patterns of morbidity in Kerala. We have also examined the determinants of health status across different stages in the life course like infancy, early childhood, late childhood, adolescence, reproductive ages and old age. The study is based on the survey of 3320 households conducted in three districts viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur and Malappuram in Kerala. The paradox of low mortality and high morbidity has been corroborated. The study found that various demographic, social and economic characteristics are important determinants of ill-health in Kerala. The determinants also vary between the districts and varies across various stages of the life course. Females are at greater risk of ill-health than males, the difference being statistically significant. Education seems to be an important



determinant of ill-health. The risk of ill-health is significantly higher for illiterates and non-formal literate than for persons with higher education. The study found that the probability of ill health for the poor is significantly higher than for the rich. The magnitude of the effect of socio-economic gradient in health also varies. The prevalence of communicable diseases has been lowered to some extent and non-communicable diseases dominate the morbidity profile. The morbidity patterns among the rich and among the poor show considerable differences. Most of these diseases warrant constant medical attention and treatment but sustained medical treatment is beyond the wherewithal of the average households. The private health care system cannot be an answer because of the high average cost of treatment. Greater and sustained efforts by the State are required for widening the scope of public action.

Revamping the Overseas Recruitment System: Kerala Case Study

S. Irudaya Rajan and M.S. Jayakumar (Post Doctoral Fellow, CDS)

The State of Kerala is known for its legacy of emigration to various parts of the world. However, it is the requirement of foreign labour force in the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf that has triggered a massive flow of migrant workers from the State, a flow which is unprecedented in history. This flow of human resources has benefited both the sending and the receiving States. One major category of beneficiaries is the facilitators of this migratory flow i.e. recruiting agents. The process in its ideal form is cordial and beneficial to all stakeholders. It is private intermediaries rather than state-run recruitment agencies that largely organize labour migration. This practice has promoted the rapid expansion and the relative efficiency of migration flows but it has also led to serious problems of fraud and abuse.

The risks which are associated with labour migration include trafficking and forced labour, recruitment malpractices (such as fraudulent job offers and exorbitant placement fees), debt-bondage, sexual and physical harassment, employment in hazardous jobs, under or non-payment of

wages and discrimination. Female migrant workers who on an average come to about forty seven percent of all migrant workers in Asia, often experience double discrimination, first as women and then as migrants.

Unscrupulous recruiting agents, most often on their own and sometimes with the connivance of equally unscrupulous employers and even officials, engage in cheating prospective emigrants. Many intending emigrant have suffered heavy losses at the hands of unscrupulous recruiting agents. The situation gets more grievous when enforcement and monitoring agencies collude with recruiting agents in their nefarious activities. This study is based on the case studies and group discussions conducted among the Keralities who had been cheated by travel agents, in and around Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulum cities. A few policy suggestions are made such as the formulation of a migration commission, compulsory attestation of contracts, imposition of heavy penalty for malpractices, ramification of public sector recruitment agents and compulsory pre-departure training as in the case of the Philippines

Economic and Social Dynamics of Migration In Kerala, 1999-2004: Analysis of Panel Data

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan

Panel studies based on the same set of sample households or individuals at two points of time, 5 or 10 years apart, are time-consuming and are relatively rare in social science research. Such method, however, was used in the South Asia Migration study (SMS) conducted at the Centre in 2004. About 125 of 200 panchayats surveyed in SMS were the same as those surveyed in Kerala Migration Study (KMS) in 1999. About five thousand of the ten thousand households of SMS in 2004 were the same as those selected in KMS in 1999. About fourteen thousand individuals in the 2004 sample households were the same as those enumerated in 1999. Thus, SMS provided comparable panel data for about 125 Panchayats, about five thousand households and about fourteen thousand individuals at an interval of five years. Analysis of these panel data on several aspects is the objectives of this study.



The analysis of panel data validated the trend in migration, remittances, employment and unemployment patterns, consumption habits, etc, shown by the KMS and SMS (using the full set of 10,000 households). The trends shown by the full set of data were more or less the same as those shown by the panel data. Thus the panel analysis showed that sampling errors were within the acceptable limits in both these studies.

A special feature of the panel analysis was that it could provide quantitative measures of shifts in employment pattern of the labour force during 1999-2004. An equally important result of the panel analysis is the information it provided on the process of employment of those unemployed in 1999 and the background information on the economic activity of the unemployed in 2004. Thus the panel analysis provides valuable information on the transition of the unemployed before becoming employed and the transition after becoming unemployed. A one time survey cannot give such information.

Children in Kerala: Post-Demographic-Transition Challenges for Demographic Work

J. Devika

The study draws upon the insights that have been generated in recent current historical and anthropological work on twentieth century Kerala to reflect on emergent research challenges for demographers. It highlights the changing vicissitudes of marriage, family, and childcare patterns in Kerala in the past century to argue that post-demographic transition issues of children deserve to be counted as a major focus of research. The demographic shifts of the early and mid twentieth century in Kerala have been well-studied, and the social ramifications of these have also been explored, though to a limited degree only. The study argues that several fresh questions that have emerged in the late twentieth century context have, however, remained completely unexplored. Identifying the late twentieth century to be an important conjuncture of several emergent historical forces and social phenomena,

such as the early appearance of certain features of globalization in Malayalee society, the rising educational levels of mothers among the Malayalee elite, increasing aspirations towards upward mobility through migration, and widening inequalities within Malayalee society, the study suggests several hypotheses regarding changes in childcare practices within homes and in schools. These are often now discussed actively in Kerala's public but have hardly received careful attention from researchers. Also, the study proposes a shift in methodology to tackle second-generation issues for demographic research that takes full advantage of the interdisciplinary turn in demography. This, it is argued, may not diminish the status of demography as a policy science. It may, however, completely alter our notion of what 'policy' ought to be.

Age-Specific Analysis of Reported Morbidity in Kerala, India

T.R. Dilip

This study attempts to provide a wide understanding of the differentials in reported health status in Kerala and also while comparing morbidity in the State with that of other regions in the Indian subcontinent. Real morbidity and the duration of illness/ treatment is higher in Kerala. Economic inequalities only in late working ages and the elderly are primarily due to higher prevalence of life style associated chronic conditions noted among richer sections. Significant caste-wise differences in adolescents and prime working ages indicate the potential for health-problem-induced income deprivation in socially disadvantaged sub-groups. Self-reported morbidity is sixty five percent higher than proxy reported morbidity. Regional differences are significant across all age groups with high morbidity in most developed regions in the State. Duration of life lived with disease is much higher in Kerala, where onset of communicable diseases is noted to be at an earlier age than observed in developed regions. Regional and caste-wise inequalities should be attended to. Self and proxy reported status should be factored in any analysis of morbidity using survey data.



Distress Debt and Suicides Among Agrarian Households: Findings from Three Village Studies in Kerala

K.Narayanan Nair and Vineetha Menon (Visiting Scholar, CDS)

In the post-WTO period, prices of a number of agricultural commodities produced in Kerala have shown sharp fall accompanied by increased volatility. The period also witnessed sharp fall in rainfall and increased incidence of drought. The extent to which such economic and weather induced factors have adversely affected the livelihood of households and the coping and adaptive strategies they have developed in response to conditions of risk and vulnerability is the principal focus of the study. The data for the study was collected by conducting household surveys in two villages in Wayanad and one in Idukki district. Some of the interesting findings of the study include: (i) the distress has adversely affected all the sections of households. They have developed short-term coping strategies like reduction in consumption and migration to other places for employment and medium-term adaptive strategies like diversification of crops, and employment, in response to the crisis; (ii) the fall in incomes resulted in non-repayment of loans, more borrowing to meet production and consumption expenditures and thus accumulation of debt. Analysis of the sources of outstanding debt shows that it is drawn mainly from the formal credit institutions and the purpose of incurring debt was mainly to meet expenditures on production and also education, health care and other household needs; (iii) those who committed suicides happen to be persons with higher amounts of debt: but their act of taking life was also due to unexpected calamities and lack of support network to enable them to cope with such situations. On the basis of the findings, the study argues for an integrated approach towards rebuilding the livelihood of households in the distress-affected areas.

Producing a Rationale for Dowry? Gender in the Negotiation of Exchange at Marriage in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

Apparently against the grain of evidence of the expanding dimensions of dowry in India, the matrilineal castes in northern Kerala denied dowry transactions and considered them demeaning. They resorted to dowry only in circumstances, considered exceptional. Foregrounding the negative discourse on dowry, the study explores the ways in which gender enters into arranged match-making, producing a residual category of women for whom demands for dowry were entertained. These women were marked by a combination of poor social, economic and normative gender attributes, which restricted their access to patriarchal norms of femininity and relegated them to the margins of the marriage market. Their experience exposed the underbelly of 'respectability' in the region. The pressure to bring women under conjugal patronage compromised reciprocity in match-making and generated a 'practical' rationale for dowry. Our analysis suggests that if it is to address dowry seriously, social policy in India must combat the centrality of marriage in the social construction of women's identity.

A People United in Development: Developmentalism in Modern Malayalee Identity

J. Devika

The study attempts a preliminary exploration of the extent to which the desire for and faith in development as of achieving social cohesion and resistance to external threats has been important in mid-20th century evocations of Malayalee identity. This probing seems crucial, and indeed, is possible, in the 1990s and afterwards, in which 'social development,' and the sense of being Malayalee that is bolstered by it is increasingly facing trouble, since the time to think afresh the issue of being Malayalee seems ripe now, for many reasons. The first section tries to show how attempts to forge an alternative to the elitist formulations of 'United Keralam', and the sort of society it implied, the dream of development, constructed here as a force breaking down social barriers, attained prominence. The second section focuses on how



development also became crucial in reflections on how to strengthen the Malayalee people *vis-à-vis* other sub-nationalities and the Nation itself. The third section pays attention to the mutations of development from roughly the 1970s. The overall effort is to make some broad sketches towards a fuller history of the shaping of Malayalee identity since the mid-1950s, and hence, remains tentative.

Bodies Gone Awry: The Abjection of Sexuality in Development Discourse in Contemporary Kerala

J. Devika

The study attempts to probe the silence of the recently-published *Human Development Report* on Kerala, on the matter of reproductive and sexual rights of Malayalee women. While the *Report* celebrates the gains to Kerala from the widespread acceptance of family planning, it ignores the dire fact that female sterilizations have been the major instrument of family planning here; it also ignores the fact that women's access to contraception is also subject to strict norms of sexual morality. This is puzzling precisely because the *Report* does admit that the worrisome gender differentials in a number of crucial indices does mar Kerala's claim to high levels of human development. This question is approached through an examination of the ways in which developmentalism has inflected both public discourse and academic knowledge on well being in Kerala, and their inter-penetration. Further, the vicissitudes of this are related to the intensification of abjection as the prominent mode of social exclusion here. The heightened abjection of female sexuality in contemporary Malayalee society and the silence about women's reproductive rights in contemporary development discourse do not appear unconnected.

Making Space for Feminist Social Critique in Contemporary Kerala

J. Devika and Mini Sukumar (Centre for Women's Studies, University of Calicut)

The study seeks to throw light upon the constraints to feminist intellectual endeavours in contemporary Kerala by

examining the history of gender difference in Kerala's public sphere over the past century. Noting that the Malayalee public sphere, since its inception in the late 19th century, has been simultaneously a gendered and gendering space, we go on to examine the implications of this for power differentials between men and women in contemporary intellectual life, both literary and non-literary. Further, we also put forward a few thoughts on the link between feminist political work, and intellectual endeavours, in the present.

A Report on Being In-translation in a Post-Colony: Translating Feminism in Kerala

J. Devika

The study is a reflection on the translation of feminism into Malayalam over the past twenty five years. Being constantly 'in-translation' in the post-colony, the feminist translator must straddle not only different linguistic registers and political languages, but also multiple 'modes of translation'. The existence of multiple modes of translation right through colonial dominance to post-colonial situations problematizes the viewing of the act of translation within a simplistic domination/subordination framework. The efforts are looked into at translating feminism into the local language within two distinct modes of translation: one which aimed for stability of terms created, and was typically associated with pedagogy and high intellectual activity, and the other, much less explicit in its declaration of faithfulness and seemingly derived out of a broadly modern critical possibility, expressed in local idiom and clearly serving local political ends.

Escaping the Shadow Zone: The Constitutive Contexts of Discipline-centered Knowledge and Research on Women in Kerala, India

J. Devika

This study interrogates the historical contexts in which knowledge on 'women' has been produced in Kerala, where the radical questioning of patriarchal knowledge-production began to acquire unmistakable momentum in the 1990s. Asking whether this indicates an occasion for unqualified celebration, it approaches an answer through critically



examining two specific histories, those of discipline-centred, university-based academic knowledge in Kerala, which stretches to the early twentieth century, and the emergence of 'women' as a topic for critical discussion in the public sphere. In general, it tries to trace the shaping of the social science and humanities as instruments of state-led developmentalism and cultural nationalism in the early twentieth century and the consequences of this for 'women' as an object of knowledge production. Further, it also examines the context of the emergence of feminist scholarship on Kerala.

A Respectable Marriage: Sexuality, Ritual and the Transformation of the Wedding in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

The wedding ceremony of the matrilineal castes in the midland region of contemporary northern Kerala shares important aspects of 'Hindu' wedding ceremonies, but has a rather recent genealogy in community reforms of the early twentieth century and later adaptations. Indeed, the absence of ceremonial and festivity on the occasion that initiated sexual relations as against an elaborate and expensive pre-pubertal rite that seemed 'marriage-like' but did not establish sexual claims were underscored in the colonial interpretation of sexual associations among matrilineal 'Hindus' on the west coast as concubinage. As matrilineal institutions sanctioned multiple sexual associations through polyandry, polygamy and/or serial monogamy, 'normalization' of marriage was premised on control over women's sexuality but also an appropriate ritual framework. Foregrounding this historical context, the study argues that the transformation of the matrilineal wedding was informed by a notion of 'respectability' associated with modern conjugal forms of power and held together by reformist norms of gender and caste. Shared across caste, the symbolism of the contemporary wedding draws upon conservative perspectives of marriage and family, wherein women are the bearers of a conjugal identity that is conceived of as sacred and indissoluble and inscribes their bodies to significant social effect.

Ongoing Studies

Measuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Supply: Application of Fuzzy Inference Systems

K. Pushpangadan and G. Murugan (Ph.D Scholar)

The study attempts the multi-dimensional sustainable development empirically in the case of rural drinking water supply systems. This exploratory attempt is made through the division of attributes affecting sustainability into 'sure' and 'vague' predicates. First, we have filtered the systems that do not satisfy the sure factors of sustainability. The systems thus obtained were then subjected to Fuzzy Inference Systems for estimating the proportion of sustainable systems using Vero-Werquin approach. The illustrative example shows that about 45 % of the schemes in a Panchayat in Malappuram district are not sustainable unless the institutions on management by the beneficiary groups are strengthened and at least operation and maintenance costs are recovered.

Agrarian Crisis in Kerala: A Diagnosis

K. Pushpangadan

Agriculture growth since the sixties shows four structural breaks with positive growth in the initial period, zero growth in the second period, positive growth again in the third period and decelerating growth in the fourth period. At present, the terms of trade are moving against agriculture and the surplus is declining. This unstable growth, lower returns and increase in foreign remittances explain the highest income inequality of the State as per the latest rounds of NSSO expenditure surveys among the Indian States. The main source of growth deceleration is the decline in productivity. Statistical test reveals that cropping pattern and income instability vary across the districts particularly between the northern and southern parts of the State. The variations across districts and crops are also valid in the sources, price and output. Above all, income instability is significantly (statistical) related to farmers' suicides among the districts. Major policy recommendations are as follows.



Firstly, we have to generate yield-increasing technology for various agro-climatic regions and its diffusion among the regions. A committee of scientists, farmers and elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj institutions should monitor the diffusion of technology. Secondly, crop differentiation and diversification should be encouraged to withstand the increased competition due to globalization. Organic farming should be encouraged as a case in point for product differentiation for the rapidly expanding local market. In the case of crop diversification, two crops have the maximum potential. The first one is herbal plants for the growing demand in the indigenous medical system. The second crop of *Jatropha* and its cousin plants (to be cultivated) in the uncultivable lands in the State, which has an assured national market as a bio-diesel. On the value addition, R & D effort is urgently needed for the use of coconut oil as a substitute and/or bio-fuel mix in order to cut down ever-increasing demand for petroleum products and other energy needs. Such a strategy also finds an alternate use of irrigation water. Finally, creation of opportunities for non-farm activities is essential for reducing farmers' dependence on agriculture as the only source of income. The public policy for reducing income instability is essential for ending the human tragedy of farmers' committing suicides. In this regard, net social benefits of income stabilization are higher than those of price stabilisation. Two alternate packages of income stabilization need to be evaluated for Kerala: (1) buffer stocks and futures market; and (2) income insurance making allowances for the moral hazard problem. The major task ahead for the policy makers is to design such a package for alleviating the miserable rural living conditions.

Institution and Livelihood: A Local Level Perspective from Kerala

K. Narayanan Nair

Changing policies and accompanying strategies of interventions by the State have to operate through

institutional arrangements at various levels in reaching the people and impacting on their livelihood. Thus, the manner in which people negotiate these institutions and how institutions interact and respond to people will inform the people about State policies. These understandings could often be significantly different from what a policy may intend to realize. In the context in which State policies have been impacting on peoples livelihoods it is important to understand the interaction between changing institutional arrangement and livelihoods of people. From a livelihood perspective, people's interaction with institutions will take place in a local arena and therefore, a micro level approach is essential in studying the underlying factors and processes. The purpose of the study is to provide such a perspective in an environment in which institutional arrangements have been undergoing changes due to economic globalisation and state decentralisation.

The material used in the study is drawn from an ongoing research project on coping strategies of households under economic globalisation and state decentralisation. The study was carried out using tools of Participatory Research Approach (PRA). In all the study villages (three) we have done institutional analysis for different groups like SHGs/ NHGs/ and farmers groups.

Social Security and Human Development in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The objective of the study is to discuss the role of social security in determining the human development in Kerala.

The Challenge of Universalisation of Social Security

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. Here we recapitulate the Kerala and Orissa experiences and examine the why's behind a strategy for universal social security as well as the how's



towards attaining that goal through an illustration on the involved cost of financing.

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

Chinnappan Gasper

There are wide variations in the quality of education attained by students. Though in the school for ten years or more, about forty per cent of the students appearing for the public examination by 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 several factors and processes, such as school characteristics, home environment, accumulated social and economic capital of the family and the ability of the student. Most of the literature on educational achievement brings out the message that it is the family background characteristics that are the most important in a person's 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 the variations in the students' achievement across different categories of schools, social groups and districts. It estimates the statistical relationship between the variation in the students' achievement and various social, economic and institutional characteristics of school education in Kerala.

(d) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

Comparison of Group Differentials: A Case of Sex Differential In Mortality

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R.Dilip

The most common measure of sex differential in any outcome measure has been in terms of a simple ratio F/M. However, it is always doubtful whether this measure is suitable enough for comparing such a differential over time with changing levels of the outcome measure (from bad to better) as well as across space with different overall levels of the phenomenon. There is a common perception that with bettering of any outcome measure the differentials narrow down (*numerically*) which may be true, but while comparing such differential one needs to pronounce these differentials differentially across levels of the outcome measure. On this premise, we evaluate here the validity of F/M ratio in examining trends and patterns of sex differential in mortality. In the course of this validation procedure, several properties like internal consistency, reverse weighing as well as accounting this measure to be exclusively sex-specific are discussed as well as comparisons are made with alternative measures of differential like $\ln(F/M)$, \acute{a} and F/T. F/M satisfies the property of reverse weighing though not sensitively enough; it does not qualify the other two properties which are equally relevant to make a sound measure of differential for comparison. Also, its interpretation as a relative risk is not acceptable for its being a ratio of risk in two different groups. On carrying out an assessment of sex differential in mortality during infancy across Indian States as well as over time, the alternative indices like $\ln(F/M)$, \acute{a} and F/T suggests improvement in differential measurement sensitive for comparison.

(a) STUDIES ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Completed Research Projects

Review of Literature and Development of an Annotated Bibliography on Declining Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in India

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R Dilip

Sponsor: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New Delhi

This was a review exercise on preparing a bibliography of literature concerning child sex ratio in India and the States. It highlights 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 has made 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.

Remittances and its Macroeconomic Impact in India

Hrushikesh Mallick

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas India Affairs, Government of India.

The study attempts to examine the impact of remittances on macroeconomic activities (private consumption, investment and economic growth) in India for the period from



1966-67 to 2003-04. Examining the impact of remittance on private consumption in a general type of consumption model, the study through the application of time series models finds that remittances along with debt, money supply (net of bank demand deposits) and income, consistently have positive influence on private consumption in both the time series applications considered here (irrespective of which definition of government debt is followed in the study). This suggests that the effect of remittance is not different from income; and the government debt is perceived as net wealth by the private sector. When public debt increases, people think that their wealth is also getting increased as a result they tend to spend more on consumption ignoring its implications in terms of future tax burden that they have to incur. The money in circulation with the public shows that it has wealth effects and has positive impact on consumption. The remittances as expected in a developing economy like India has a significant positive influence on private consumption.

Examining subsequently the impact of remittances on private investment and output growth, the study finds that remittances does not have any effect on private investment and hence growth of remittances inflows do not influence the growth rate of output in the economy. Therefore, the study suggests that the government policy should be designed towards inducing the private sector to allocate more for investment for leveling up the rate of growth in the economy. Otherwise significant portion of remittances would result in increase in private consumption without any contributory impact on the economy. Regarding the influence of other variables the study finds that while public sector investment crowds out private sector fixed investment, the openness measure raises the level of private investment and; while growth rate of private sector investment and openness measure boost up the output growth but the growth rate of fiscal deficit adversely affects the output growth in the economy. These results have

significant bearings for the current policy making of the Indian economy.

Ongoing Project Report

Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance: Participation and Political Empowerment in India

D. Narayana, Glyn Williams, and Dwaipayan Bhattacharjee
 Sponsor: DFID/ESRC Second Call Phase II

The project focuses on local governance reform because it has become a key site of development intervention over the past ten years, with international development institutions aiming to 'move' the State closer, both physically and conceptually, to its citizens. The result has been the proliferation of new institutional forms and practices across the global South – from Forest User Committees to participatory budgeting procedures – that aim to alleviate the political marginalisation felt by many of the world's poor. Underpinning this dramatic activity is an assumption that governance reform can engender positive feedback between popular participation, democratisation and poverty alleviation.

This research project will subject this assumption to critical analysis from the perspective of the poor themselves. It focuses on West Bengal and Kerala, two Indian States internationally recognised for their innovation in local governance, and will use qualitative methods to investigate poor people's engagement with, and their evaluation of, participatory initiatives. It will examine three dimensions of their political empowerment that could result in creating political space (do participatory initiatives create new public arenas where the poor can voice their concerns?), developing political capabilities (are the poor better able to press their claims in these arenas and elsewhere?) and building substantive citizenship (is participation challenging underlying processes of political exclusion?).



Living and Working Conditions of Indian Emigrants in Saudi Arabia

S. Irudaya Rajan, K.C. Zachariah and B.A. Prakash
(University of Kerala)

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

Since the mid-1970's, a large number of Indian workers migrated to the West Asian countries for employment. Compared to earlier types of migration from India, the migration to Gulf countries was different. Labour was recruited for work in Gulf on strictly limited contract terms and the workers were expected to return home at the end of the contract period. The Report of the High Level Committee has estimated the total Indian migrants in the Gulf countries like Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE at 30 lakh in 1999. According to the Committee, Saudi Arabia had the largest number of Indian migrants (12 lakh) in the Gulf region. Migration to the West Asian countries is crucial because India is receiving a large amount of workers' remittances every year.

The objectives of the study are as follows: (a) To examine the changes in labour demand for emigrant workers and assess the future demand for different categories of workers in Saudi Arabia; (b) To study the changes in emigration and labour policies of Saudi Arabia and their impact on Indian emigrant workers; (c) To examine the process of recruitment, wages, terms and conditions of work, non-wage benefits, labour disputes and their settlement relating of Indian emigrant workers; (d) To map out the current problems faced by Indian emigrants relating to work contract, payment of wages, labour disputes, stay, accommodation, transport, air transport to India, bringing of spouses, education of children, sending of remittances, investment of savings or pension schemes, engaging in self-employment and investment in business; and (e) To make recommendations relating to the above aspects. The study would also suggest measures required for improving the welfare of Indian emigrants and to promote labour migration to Saudi Arabia.

Globalisation and Rural Livelihoods : Case Studies of Selected Regions in India

K.Narayanan Nair

Sponsor : The National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) (Phase II)

This in continuation of the NCCR sponsored research project reported above. The second phase lasting for about two years intend to syntheses the insights from studies conducted in Kerala. It is also expected that the relevant material available from other parts of the country also will be brought together for getting comparative insights. A few case studies may also be conducted in selected parts of the country for getting comparative insights.

Industry-University Interactions in India

K.J. Joseph, Vinoj Abraham and M. Parameswaran

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Canada

As part of a global project, covering different countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa, this project will be exploring the issue at hand by taking select industries of five States in India. The data needed for the study will be gathered through a primary survey of industrial units and universities/ research laboratories. The research issues that this project intends to answer include: What is the current policy environment and the institutional arrangement for facilitating industry-university interface? How effective are they in terms of their declared objectives ? What are the different forms and content of the existing university industry interface? How does it vary across different industries with varying scientific base and across different firms of varying size and operating in different organizational and market structures? Is there any regional pattern in the observed interface between academia and industry? How to account for inter-university and inter-regional variations in the observed interaction between industry and the academia? Do the observed trends and patterns in the industry-university interface herald a revolutionary or merely an evolutionary



shift in the linkage between the two? Has there been adverse or positive impact on the research capabilities of universities on account of their increased interface with the industry? What are the effects of the interface on productivity, cost-reduction, profit, export, growth and other relevant indicators of performance of firms? What has been the impact on overall regional development?

Vulnerability and Inequalities in Health in South Asia: Analysis of the World Health Survey

D. Narayana, Jean Frederic Levesque, Slim Haddad, Pierre Fournier, T.R. Dilip, and Srijith Misra
(Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Studies)

Sponsor: Centre for International Health Research (CIHR), Canada

The South Asian region, marked by population heterogeneities, is at various stages of health transition across states of India and countries of the region. While aggregate fertility and mortality indicators are known across jurisdictions, empirical knowledge about the health status on a population basis remains limited. Studies have focused on specific health problems (e.g. maternal and child health, tuberculosis, cardiovascular diseases) or specific locations (e.g. rural settings, slums). Few overall assessments of health and the experience of care have been done.

This project will use the World Health Survey data for India (Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal), Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, to assess the relationship between social and economic vulnerability and health status in south Asia. This broader focus on south Asia will permit the contrasting of models of development presenting various levels of population health. More specifically, this project will answer two broad groups of research questions:

- 1) What is the extent of inequality in health status across social and economic groups in south Asia? How do the poor and backward social groups fare

with regards to health compared to advantaged populations? How do individual and community resources interact to produce health? Are there distinct regional patterns?

- 2) What is the methodological contribution of measuring simultaneously health perceptions and health valuations? How does this contribute to a better assessment of inequalities in health status across different contexts and different social groups?

(b) INDIAN ECONOMY IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Completed Project Report

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 Risseeuw (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), ICSSR, New Delhi

Looking at it 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.

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.

This study analyses 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 examines 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. We also examined 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 found 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 a greater decline in property status of men at widowhood than of women.

Ongoing Project Report

The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China

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

Sponsor: Ford Foundation, New Delhi

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, 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 visualize the research findings in forms of 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 its social effectiveness.
- b. To clarify the similarities and dissimilarities between China and India in terms of the historical, political, economic and socio-cultural settings under the current domestic situation and globalisation process internationally 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.
- f. To estimate the cost and financing of proposed social security arrangements.

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:

- 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) Levels of capacity-building in the programmes;
- d) Quality of knowledge generated in specific areas of research especially in poverty alleviation, environment and gender, and utilisation by stakeholders; and
- e) Mode and outcome of dissemination.

Multi-Annual, Multi Disciplinary Research Programmes: An Assessment

K.Narayanan Nair and Vineetha Menon (Visiting Scholar, CDS)

Sponsor : Dutch Ministry of Development Co-operation

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 study.

(c) STUDIES ON KERALA

Completed Project Report

Impact of Economic Globalisation and State Decentralisation on Household Livelihoods in Kerala

K. Narayanan Nair and Vineetha Menon (Visiting Scholar, CDS)

Sponsor: The National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR)

Rural households in developing countries face several risks. As a consequence there is high income variability. Some of these risks are affecting only certain individual households while some others are common risks that affect the entire village community. In the struggle to achieve a secure livelihood, households try to cope with risks. If the risks are small and frequent in nature it would be easier for households to cope with them. But large or unexpected risks that affect a whole community are difficult to manage. In view of this, the process and determinants of coping and adaptive strategies employed by households under



conditions of risk and vulnerability if ascertained would be enlightening. The study discusses the various dimensions of livelihood risks as informed by in-depth case study of three villages in Kerala. The study assumes significance in the emerging agrarian situation in which rural households which depend on the production of cash crops especially plantation crops such as tea, coffee, pepper etc. are now facing increasing risk and uncertainty. Since the last quarter of the 1990s, a contemporaneous collapse of prices is experienced in almost all the major agricultural commodities these households produce. Though, they are familiar with small or isolated price fluctuations, such as an unbroken incomes risk has been unprecedented. The fact that the signing of the WTO agreement has aggravated the concerns of people. The following four papers are available as part of this report. K.K. Subrahmanian (2007), 'Impact of the WTO on Plantation crops of South India: Export Performance and Price Instability,' K.N. Nair et.al (2007a), 'Livelihood Risks And Coping Strategies: A Case Study in the Agrarian Village of Cherumad,' K.N.Nair et.al (2007b), 'Agrarian Distress and Livelihood Strategies: A Study in Pulpally Panchayat, Wayanad District, Kerala', K.N.Nair et.al (2007c), 'Agrarian Distress and Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Upputhara Panchayat, Idukki District, Kerala State', (Unpublished Reports).

Water Insecurity Institutions and Livelihood Dynamics: A Study in Plachimada, Kerala

K. Narayanan Nair, Antonyto Paul and Vineetha Menon (Visiting Scholar, CDS)

Sponsor: The National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR)

The overall focus of the study comprises the understanding of the factors and the process underlying the collective action organised and carried out by the people of Plachimada to protect their water resources as part of their struggle for livelihood. More specifically, the issues addressed in the study are the following:

- the livelihood of households with varied levels of resources endowments;
- the various causes of water insecurity and to examine the extent to which institutional failures have contributed to those causes;
- the manner in which households negotiate with various institutions in the making of livelihood strategies to cope with or mitigate vulnerabilities caused by water insecurity;
- the way in which the local Panchayat in the new empowered institutional environment, intervenes in the local livelihood dynamics;
- the processes and determinants of ongoing collective action by CVSS; and
- the policy for achieving water secure rural livelihoods by remedying the deficits in the present institutional environment.

The study is based on data and information gathered by conducting intensive field research in Plachimada during the years 2004-05. The report is organised under 8 chapters. Chapter one spells out the objectives, approach and methodology of the study. In Chapter two, the nature and role of the Hindustan Coco-cola Beverages Private Limited, in the water insecurity situation in Plachimada is analysed. The major livelihood activities and the livelihood outcomes are analysed in Chapter three. In Chapters four and five, the water scenarios prior to and since the year 2002 are analysed against these institutional dimensions. The diverse coping and mitigation strategies employed by households and their linkages to institutions are analysed in Chapter six. Chapter seven provides a brief discussion on the most important collective strategy in the livelihood dynamics of Plachimada, namely the agitation by CVSS for the closure of HCBPL. The final Chapter draws the major conclusions of the study.



Health Status of Kerala: A Life Course Perspective

K.Navaneetham and M. Kabir (former Visiting Fellow, CDS)

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

Kerala is well known for its remarkable achievements in human development and demographic transition as those of developed countries, though without comparable economic development. The State is in the fourth stage of epidemiological transition. The debate on low mortality and high morbidity syndrome in Kerala continues to be topical among researchers. In this context, the study attempts to analyse the levels, patterns and determinants of health status, health care utilisation and health care expenditure and makes a further contribution in understanding the impact of socio-economic position during childhood on cardiovascular diseases at the adult age in the context of Kerala. A survey was conducted in three districts of Kerala, namely, Trivandrum, Kannur and Malappuram, with a sample of 3320 households consisting of 17071 individuals in November 2004.

The study notes that one in four persons in Kerala are suffering from some disease. The district of Trivandrum that has a greater access to health care services also reports higher morbidity and one in three persons report sick. The marginalised communities like Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in Trivandrum appear more vulnerable to diseases. Uneducated persons are highly prone to the risk of ailments. Poor people have 1.33 times more risk for ailment than the rich. The major diseases prevailing are diseases of bones and joints, hypertension, viral fever, diabetes, common cold, asthma and cardiovascular diseases. Though the risk of non-communicable diseases is increasing, infectious and other avoidable diseases also continue, creating another paradox. Cardiovascular diseases account for the number one cause of death in the State. The onset of risk for chronic diseases is on the average at the age of 35 years and the risk increases rapidly thereafter. Females have a greater risk of ill-health than males, particularly after the 35 years of age. The risk for hypertension among females is higher

than among males. The poor are more prone to the risk of both infectious and chronic diseases and the rich have greater risk for chronic diseases.

The demand for health care services is greater in Kerala than in other States. More than 90 percent of the people do go for treatment during their ill-health and the extent of health seeking behavior is the same across all groups of the population. Though, three systems of medicine are commonly available in the State, allopathic system is the mostly used system of treatment during ill-health. The majority of the population uses the private health care system (65%). Public health care facilities are greatly used by females, scheduled castes, illiterates and poor people living in the midland and high lands. The poor also use private health care facilities significantly and the reasons for this are partly the lack of access to and poor quality of services in the public sector.

Private health care expenditure is also rising in Kerala. The study estimates the average expenditure incurred on medical care for non-hospitalized treatment to be Rs. 328.35 out of which 84 percent is incurred on direct medical expenditure. The average medical expenditure of males is higher than that of females. The average expenditure per person hospitalised works out to be Rs. 7204. The medical expenditure seems to vary directly with the socio-economic status. The poor seem to incur the lowest average expenditure and the rich, the highest. The out-of-pocket expenditure is significant among the poor who use public health care services. With regard to sources of finance for hospitalised treatment, nearly 40 percent of the expenditure is met by the poorest households through borrowing on interest and mortgaging of assets.

Among the behavioural risk factors, smoking is a serious problem in the State. Around 32 percent of the adults are currently smoking and they have 1.68 times greater risk for cardiovascular diseases. The risk for cardiovascular diseases is 1.6 times higher for males than females. The study notes that poor socio-economic condition during childhood is a more important risk for cardiovascular diseases at late adult



ages than socio-economic position at adult ages. The known risk factors such as hypertension and diabetes respectively have 2.49 and 1.88 times higher risk respectively for cardiovascular diseases. Poverty significantly contributes to the high risk of cardiovascular diseases.

The study puts forward several recommendations to policy makers. The need for strengthening and improving the quality of public health care services is of paramount importance, particularly for the poor, to tackle the problems of the emerging morbidity patterns to meet the escalating cost in the private sector. Reducing poverty will have a significant impact on the health status of the present generation as well as of future generations. The noon-meal scheme should be 'real nutritious meal' scheme to improve the nutritional status of poor children which will have long term impact on the risk of chronic diseases at adult ages. The school curriculum should have topics in health education for preventing unhealthy habits like smoking, alcohol consumption, sedentary habits and unhealthy food habits.

An Evaluation of the Progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kerala during the first half of 2005-06

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 community, 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 is 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. It analyses the curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular activities of students and their impact on the achievement of students. It assesses the 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 is drawn from a survey of 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 the districts, between genders and among social groups.

It is a district-wise study. All districts are to be covered one after another during the study period, April 2006 to March 2008. At the completion of the study in each district, a study report relating to that district is made available

Measuring Individual Agency or Empowerment: A Study in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, Mridul Eapen (Consultant) along with Sabina Alkire of Harvard University (along with Valery Chirkov (University of Saskatchewan, Canada), and Sebastian Sylva Leander (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 explore whether it is desirable to integrate this measure into multi-dimensional poverty comparisons or indices. There is considerable synergy among scholars working on the capability approach and in poverty reduction, to identify



strong ways of measuring capabilities and to improve multi-dimensional poverty comparisons. The present study would focus on three questions:

- i) how accurately do certain indicators of freedom capture agency or self-determination?
- ii) how do we compare multi-dimensional poverty vectors that include freedoms?
- iii) can we develop capability measures – and analytical tools – that can be used by NGOs and small organisations rather than only large institutions?

The study specifically attempts to use the Ryan and Deci measure of autonomy, which has the unique benefit of applying in both individualist and collectivist cultures. The data were obtained from the process 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 includes tribal groups, two of which were included in this study. In Trissur, the study covered Kodakara, Thalikkulam, and Athirapally panchayats, as well as Thrissur city. These districts were chosen because they have a variety of climatic areas, from the coastal to the mountainous, and included significant tribal populations. Thalikkulam also included a small urban area. Furthermore, the enumerators were familiar with these areas.

Ongoing Research Projects

Impact of Information and Communication Technology on Women Employment in Kerala

P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta

Sponsor: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.

The objective is to study the Impact of the Information and Communication Technology on Women's Employment in

Kerala. The study is with respect to ICT micro enterprises managed by poor women collective called 'Kudumbashree.' The specific objectives of the study are:

- (i) To understand the enabling environment that provided a venue for poor women to get involved with the new IC Technology.
- (ii) To examine the factors conducive to capacity building in these enterprises in terms of training, management, financial accounting etc. to make them competent to meet customers demand.
- (iii) To evaluate the appropriate elements in support of women's employment and empowerment in the IT sector.
- (iv) To enquire into the linkages of micro enterprises to state and non state agencies and opportunities and challenges these units face to move up from low income market to high income market for expanding business opportunities.
- (v) To find out the sustainability of ICT micro enterprises in terms of the capability to compete, survive and grow.

The study, specifically looking at the employment and empowerment issues of poor women in the context of application of new technology like ICT, has to be undertaken in a multi-pronged research procedure. The various dimensions of enquiry such as demand and supply linkages of new technology, capability building, structure of support, vertical linkages, nature of market, living and working conditions etc necessitate information from multiple sources. This can only be done on a sample basis. The central part of the investigation is a survey of micro enterprises scattered across the State to understand the nature and characteristics of the enterprises, activity pattern, and performance parameters. In addition a survey of women members and employees of these units was carried out to get insights on the life and living conditions of women, economic and social empowerment issues etc. This is supplemented by group discussions and participatory observations. The aspects of horizontal, vertical and social



linkages, market dynamics, capability building etc. are sought to be obtained from the enterprises and from inputs gathered from individuals who have played a key role in 'Kudumbashree' units. This will be supplemented by discussion with the agency concerned. The entire study is based on a sample of 30 units, 73 women members and 2 agencies. The study is in its final stage.

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and J. Devika

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Canada

The objectives in the project proposal submitted to IDRC clearly indicated our desire to generate a feminist understanding of decentralization in politics and development in Kerala. We hope to move beyond the familiar sort of 'impact study,' which would focus on stock-taking, the numbers of women entering the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and the gains /skills they acquire, so on and so forth. Ten years after the first steps were taken, we feel that it is time to assess the efficacy of the liberal problematic for posing the question of gender equality in Kerala. A large number of women have by now entered the political arena; ever-greater numbers of women have been organized into SHGs by the government, who also work closely with local bodies and political society. Besides, the forms of civil social activism in Kerala, of which the feminist movement is only one, also have a considerable number of women activists. Interestingly, while women organized in the government sponsored SHGs have had considerable opportunities to enter local governance, women in the oppositional civil society are rarely present. Through a far-reaching study of these women who have been connected in different ways to the domain of politics, we hope to provide precisely an account of the gains and limitations of posing the question of women's political empowerment in strictly liberal terms. We had proposed that we intend to interview women active in three specific public arenas: the political

society, the interface of politics and development, and the oppositional civil society. Our fieldwork, which is ongoing, has been organised along these lines. Through this research, we hope to reach a complex understanding of the current situation in Kerala in which large number of women have been inducted into PRIs in the past ten years, but have failed to coalesce into a critical mass that would bring gender issues into the forefront of the political and developmental agenda.

Vulnerability and Health In Kerala - Phase II

D. Narayana, T.R. Dilip, (CDS); Slim Haddad (University of Montreal)

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Canada

This is the second phase of a research project focussing on access to basic services in the State of Kerala. In the first phase, cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys were conducted to document the health, living and socio-economic conditions of a rural community in Northern Kerala (17710 inhabitants). A household baseline survey covering the entire population, a panel survey, and a survey of tribal colonies, provided rich and detailed information on individuals, households and context. A Geographical Information System mapping all collective resources was developed and implemented. A participatory process also allowed to support women self help group in developing and implementing a Community Based Health Insurance. Phase II objectives are: (i) to consolidate scientific assets from Phase I, by exploiting to its fullest and to disseminate to a wide audience the multiple and inter-linked collected databases; (ii) to analyse, through a longitudinal process, the implementation and the outcomes of the Community Based Health Insurance as well as the impacts on health, of women's participation in micro-credit schemes; (iii) to build more evidence on health, health needs and vulnerability, especially among the Paniya tribes; (iv) to consolidate existing partnership with the local government, network of women's self-help groups and NGOs, with overarching goals of empowering the community.



Pilot Study on Replacement Migration in Kerala

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

There is no accepted definition of a replacement migrant. One purpose of this study would be to come with an operational definition of a replacement migrant (RM). A tentative definition is as follows: Replacement migrants are temporary workers who come to Kerala from other States in India to take up work especially in construction, non-agricultural production and service sectors. They are called replacement migrants as they are thought to be replacing Kerala workers who emigrated to the Gulf countries and to other parts of the globe.

The phenomenon of replacement migration is a relatively new phenomenon in Kerala and it has a history, which does not go back to much beyond 1980. The phenomenon started as a direct consequence of Gulf migration. But since then, other factors have come into play. At present, they are replacing not only Gulf emigrant workers but also population deficits caused by the rapid fertility decline in Kerala which begun since the late 1960s. In recent years replacement migrants account for a significant proportion of workers in several sectors, especially among casual labourers in the construction sector. Being a new phenomenon in Kerala, not much is known about their numbers, demographic composition, state of origin, sectors of employment, conditions of work, living arrangements, etc. The proposed study is a pioneering effort to gather such information.

Kerala Migration Survey 2007

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala

Since 1998, the Centre has conducted two major studies on migration in Kerala. The first one, conducted in 1998, was a comprehensive study of, not only

measurement of migration but also the consequences of migration on demographic transition, status of women, children and elderly persons in the migrants household, magnitude and channels and utilization patterns of remittances as well as their socio-economic impact on households and the community and labour market. The second study was conducted in 2003. Its objectives were limited to measurement of migration and remittances.

As with the two earlier studies, the sample size for the current study is also 10,000 households, selected from 200 sample panchayat/municipal wards (150 from rural panchayats and 50 municipal wards). From each of the 200 localities, 50 households would be selected at random from the list of households kept at the panchayat/municipal office. If by any chance, the household does not exist or is not occupied by a family, it will be replaced by a neighbouring one so that the total number of households would remain at 50 for each locality. Panchayats/Municipal wards are selected at random proportional to the total number of households in a Panchayat/Ward.

A Study of Roles and Capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to Manage the Grass-root Health System of Kerala

Udaya S. Mishra and T.R Dilip

Sponsor: Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi

This study is multi-centric which is carried out in four other States also namely, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Haryana and West Bengal. This is an attempt at evaluating the changing roles and capacities of Panchayati Raj Institution and their influence on functioning of the grassroot health system. The study uses three separate tools to enquire into Panchayati Raj Institution functionaries, health providers at panchayat level as well as beneficiaries i.e. the general population. The analysis involves an assessment of contrasting and perception of the three institutions regarding the impact of decentralised governance on making health systems serve better.



Research Programme in support of Local Self Governments (LSGs): Action Research Project in Kasargod District

K.Narayanan Nair, V. Santhakumar and Praveena Kodoth

Sponsor : Research Unit on Local Self Governments, CDS

This is a project initiated under the Research Unit on Local Self Governments. The objective of the Unit is to conduct research concurrently on the problems faced by Local Self Governments in carrying out the functions expected from them in an effective and efficient manner. The research is expected to generate a general knowledge base on local governance in some domains while emphasising the need to keep location-specificities in mind. In order to achieve this it was felt that the unit should interact with LSGs on a continued basis to analyse the constraints they face in development and welfare activities and to help them evolve methods to overcome the barriers within the frame work of local democracy.

It was with this broad objective that a programme to continuously interact with LSGs was launched in Kasaragod

district in June 2006. It was decided to work closely with ten *Grama Panchayats* (GPs) in the district. The selection of the *Grama Panchayats* was made on the basis of extensive consultations carried out in the district. These GPs were identified based on geographical location, occupation of people, percentage of SC, ST population etc. Though the basic objectives of this interaction programme is to identify, and carry out research on the real problems encountered by LSG in discharging their functions, it was felt that this interaction should help each GP in planning its activities in a relatively efficient manner at least in one sector (or one area of activity). It is also decided to develop a comprehensive data base on the selected sector/area in each *Panchayat*. It is expected that the LSGs will be able to prepare viable projects based on the studies taken up by the Unit in the Panchayats. Based on extensive consultations with the functionaries of each GP, an area or issue was identified for immediate attention of the Research Unit. In these selected areas or issues, action research involving various stakeholder groups are currently in progress.

ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme in Economics at CDS offers registration under either the Jawaharlal Nehru University or the University of Kerala. The Programme has a strong orientation towards development studies with a core economics component. The studies cover areas such as agrarian change and transformation, economic history, health, socio-economic security, industry, labour, gender, population studies, environmental economics, macro-economic issues, technology and trade. Launched in 1975, 49 scholars have so far been awarded the PhD Degree: 40 by JNU and 9 by KU.

Programme Management: The present management scheme evolved in view of the time over-runs of the past aims to help the scholars complete their theses by the end of their fellowship tenure. At the time of joining, the scholars are assigned a mentor group of faculty, with research interests/specialisation in the areas of relevance to the scholars' preferred topics of study, who will oversee their preparation of study proposals. By the end of the first semester, scholars are required to present a definitive research proposal delineating the objectives, scope, methodology, and workplan. They are also to indicate their preferences on the supervising faculty. The study topics are then approved and supervisors assigned, based on the assessment by the mentor panel on the viability of the study. The registration / fellowship is granted per semester. The progress of studies will be reviewed each semester by a Doctoral Committee chaired by the Supervisor; extension of registration / fellowship is based on the review report by the DC. CDS has adopted the confirmation process at JNU which requires a minimum of one reviewed paper adjunct to the PhD study to be completed within two years. Only those who have got confirmation will have the facility to re-register for submitting the thesis, if leaving to take up employment. Registration at CDS will cease at the end of six years, beyond which CDS facilities will not be available.



Scholars are encouraged to enhance their research acumen through interaction with academic fraternity in India and abroad. CDS also provides them financial assistance for presenting research outputs at major conferences and seminars in India once in an year.

Fellowships: Financial support for Doctoral studies at CDS is mainly through the ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowships of the ICSSR which has a maximum tenure of three years. UGC JRF can also be availed of at CDS by those qualified in the UGC's NET. Teachers from colleges/universities will be considered under the salary protected fellowship scheme of the ICSSR with a tenure of two years.

Admission Ceiling: The programme offers admission to a limited number of scholars, subject to availability of fellowships. Ordinarily only candidates with prior training through MPhil will be considered. However, those without an MPhil will be considered only in exceptional cases and if having proven research experience and good publications.

2006 Admission: Twenty four candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 52 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. The *Admission Committee* included the Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai as ICSSR's nominee. Nine candidates were offered admission: one with JRF, six with ICSSR Fellowship and two with fellowship under a Government of Kerala scheme for SC/ST candidates. All the nine have joined the Programme in August 2006.

Progress of Current Scholars

The recently introduced structured study scheme has started to add to the pace of the studies. The new confirmation process will ensure the substantial part of the study to be completed before leaving for employment. It is also hoped that the 25 scholars, who have taken up employment without submitting the thesis, will be able to complete their studies in the coming years.

Doctoral Degrees awarded:

During this reporting period, two scholars were awarded PhD Degree.

Albert Christopher Dhas R., 1986–2005, ICSSR Fellowship, *Dynamics of Bovine Economy of Tamil Nadu: An Analysis of Factors, Processes and Implications*, under the supervision of K. Narayanan Nair & P.S. George (September 2006).

Subrata Mukherjee, 2001–2004, UGC JRF, *The Importance of Quality and Price in Choice of Health Care: A Study of West Bengal*, under the supervision of D. Narayana & Achin Chakraborty (January 2007).

Summaries of the dissertations of Albert Christopher Dhas R and Subrata Mukherjee are given below:

Dynamic of Bovine Economy of Tamil Nadu: An Analysis of Factors Processes and Implications

Thesis by: Albert Christopher Dhas R

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

The objectives of the study are to examine the development of the bovine economy of Tamil Nadu during the second half of the twentieth century with particular focus on milch animal population and distribution of bovine population across regions, milk production and demand for milk. The transition in the condition of the bovine sector during the 1930s forms the basis of the analysis. The analysis shows that the density of work animals per hectare of gross cropped area increased during the 1950s, remained unchanged in the mid-1960s and declined thereafter. The decline was mainly due to the introduction of tractorisation, in conjunction also with economic and institutional factors. The importance of milch animal population, on the other hand, has been increasing along with a shift in favour of high-yielding varieties. The influence of the density of work animals on the density of breeding cows has been declining over time. The trends in the work and the milch animal population are determined by changes in the size-classes of holdings. The importance of owning milch animals is



higher among small and marginal farmers. Although milk production has steadily been on the increase, a declining trend is observed from the early 1980s. Increase in production was due mainly to productivity effect in the case of cow milk. Artificial insemination gained momentum in the 1980s, but it slowed down in the 1990s. Stall-feeding has been becoming increasingly popular with farmers and the average quantity of feeds per animals has increased. Green fodder consumption per animal has also increased in the 1990s. The demand for milk has been increasing due to population growth, increase in per capita income, price movements of milk and changes in consumption habits. Co-operativisation has played a key role in the development of commercial dairying. The changes in size, composition, and distribution of bovine are found to be broadly in response to the development of dairying. Selective slaughter of males is practiced to keep the desired male-female ratio of bovines. In the context of economic liberalization, private milk-market and processing units tend to assume leading roles.

The Importance of Quality and Price in Choice of Health Care : A Study of West Bengal

Thesis by: Subrata Mukherjee

Supervisors: D. Narayana and Achin Chakraborty

The study makes an attempt to verify the proposition that increase in the price of health care does not have adverse impact on the utilisation of health care, provided, its quality also improves. Based on an in-depth conceptual analysis of quality, the study examines the choice of health care by individuals in West Bengal, using NSS 52nd round and NFHS 2nd round data.

Drawing on the conventional economists' approach, the public health approach, and Amartya Sen's approach to health care, an alternative approach is developed by the scholar making a distinction between technical and functional quality and between direct prices and access cost. While technical quality is related to the health outcome, functional quality refers to non-health outcome-related

satisfaction. The direct price is the sum of all expenditures incurred on health care facility and access cost constitutive of the sum of monetary and non-monetary cost minus direct prices.

The analysis of NSS 52nd round data on out-patient care shows that the proportion of treated illness to total illness increases with rise in economic status. However, the rural poor reduce resort to outpatient health care services when their prices rise. The direct price of outpatient health care charges by non-government providers is higher than that charged by the government, individuals resort to the former, indicating thereby that quality is considered more important. Government Services are not preferred not because they are low in quality but because their access cost is higher. Higher access cost is a more important detractor to households which have higher opportunity costs for time to the relatively rich. 'Ever married' women below 50 years are more satisfied with non-government health providers than government providers. Some discrimination against poor women is in evidence in the data on time spent by health providers and on women's needs for privacy, in the case of government health care facilities. In this aspect, non-government facility are found better, except in the privacy factor.

High degrees of difference in the rate of utilization of inpatient care indicate the role of economic status and the negative role of access cost in determining the utilization of inpatient care. A rural household has to spend longer time to utilize inpatient care than an urban household. Government facilities are resorted to more by patients than non-government facilities, particularly by rural households, largely due to the better quality of inpatient care. A district-level analysis has shown that spatial inequality in the utilization of health care sources is rooted in the spatial inequality in accessibility to inpatient care. Area targeting and exempted based on occupational status of households may prove more effective than conventional measures of exempting the poor.



The Scholars currently on the Rolls are listed below:

Understanding 'Crises' in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala

Indu K., 2002–, NCCR Swiss Foundation Fellowship
Supervisor : K. Narayanan Nair & Achin Chakraborty

Industrialising a Traditional Knowledge System: Transition in the Case of Indian Traditional Medicine

Harilal M.S., 2004 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor : P. Mohanan Pillai

Competitiveness of Indian Steel Industry

Subramanian T.K., 2004 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor : Sunil Mani

Punjab's Unorganised Industry: A Study in a Comparative Perspective

Varinder Jain, 2004 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K.P. Kannan & N. Vijayamohan Pillai

On Examining Economics of Marriage in India

Priyajit Samaiyar, 2004 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor : U.S. Mishra & S. Irudaya Rajan

Health Status of Socially Excluded Communities: An Enquiry into the Tribal Situation in Kerala

Sunitha A.S., 2004 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : P. Sivanandan & S. Irudaya Rajan

Higher Education and Employment of Women

Alice Sebastian, 2005–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K. Navaneetham & P.R. Gopinathan Nair

Impact of Food Safety Standards on India's Agricultural Export: A case study of Shrimp Sector in Kerala

Jayasekhar S, 2005–, Study leave ICAR
Supervisors : K.N. Harilal & K.J. Joseph

Labour Market Implications of Growth of IT sector in India:

Nadhanael G. V., 2005 –, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K. J. Joseph & K.N. Harilal

Internal Migration in India

Remya Prabha G., 2005–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : S. Irudaya Rajan & P. R. Gopinathan Nair

Deprivation and Vulnerability in the later Life in Kerala

Syam Prasad, 2005–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : S. Irudaya Rajan & U.S. Mishra

An Enquiry into the Productive and Environmental Efficiency of Indian Mining Industry

Amarendra Das, 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : V. Santhakumar & M. Parameswaran

Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: An Exploratory Study

Beena S., 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : P. Mohanan Pillai & P.L. Beena

Schooling Experiences of Dalits and Adivasis in Kerala

Binu Roshni, 2006–, GoK SC Fellowship
Supervisors : P.R. Gopinathan Nair & J. Devika

Contract Farming in India: An Economic Analysis

Braja Bandhu Swain, 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K.J. Joseph. & V. Santhakumar

Mobility, Migrancy and Globalisation: City-Spaces in Kerala

Mythri Prasad, 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K.N. Harilal & Praveena Kodoth

Health and Long-term Care for the Aged

Sreerupa, 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : S. Irudaya Rajan & Praveena Kodoth

Subnational Adjustment Lending: A Study of Recipient States in India

Suja Jananardhan, 2006–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors : K. Pushpangadan & K.K. Subrahmanian

Changing Work Pattern of Tribal Women in Attappady

Vijaya K.M., 2006–, GoK ST Fellowship
Supervisor : V. Santhakumar

Issues in Health Inequality: An Application in Indian Context.

William Joe, 2006–, UGC JRF
Supervisors : U.S. Mishra & K. Navaneetham



(b) M. PHIL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The M.Phil Programme is one of the very few courses in the country wherein students from any discipline with a Master's level degree can seek admission. The focus on applied economics from a plural perspective and adaptation of effective learning tools add to the uniqueness of this programme. The programme, started in 1975, has attracted nation-wide attention. In all 283 students from thirty batches till 2004–06 have been awarded the MPhil Degree.

Of the 13 students of the 2005–07 batch, one had chosen to leave the programme after coursework to join a programme abroad; rest of them are nearing completion of the dissertation studies.

For the 2006–08 Programme, the 32nd batch, we received 195 applications. Based on their scores for academic record and research proposal, 59 candidates were shortlisted for interview. From the 49 who appeared for interview, 15 were offered admission, with 2 each belonging to SC and ST ; 1 physically challenged and 1 from SERIFED, a Government of Kerala enterprise. In addition, a foreign national, with Master's from University of Pavia, Italy, was offered admission. The Programme commenced on August 01, 2006. Fourteen of the 16 joined the Programme and they have been granted confirmation of admission after satisfactory performance in the *Foundation Courses*. One of them however, discontinued after the first semester due to bad health. The students undertook an evaluation study of *Water Usage among Households* in the nearby Sreekaryam Panchayat for the field study component of the course on *Research Methodology*. The study examined the impact of income, educational levels, health considerations, and institutional parameters on water consumption in 200+ households in the Chempazhanthy Ward.

This year two additional optional modules in Law and Economics were introduced. The teaching assignments were handled by the CDS faculty with inputs from Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan for Module 202: *Macroeconomics* and Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty for Module 404 *Issues in Public Finance*.

The annual meeting of the JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/PhD Programmes was held on November 07, 2006.

The JNU nominees, Professors Anjan Mukherjee and Amit S. Ray and Dr S. Chandrasekharan, Coordinator (Evaluation) JNU, participated in the meeting.

List of Dissertations MPhil 2004 – 2006

Amarendra Das

Poverty and Deforestation Nexus in Joint Forest Management Regime: A Study in Chandaka Wildlife Division of Orissa State in India.

Supervisor: V. Santhakumar

Prem Kripal E. G.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement in Development Induced Displacement: An Economic Analysis of the CIAL Project in Kerala.

Supervisor: V. Santhakumar

Beena S.

Mergers and Acquisitions in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: An Exploratory Analysis

Supervisors: P. L. Beena & P. Mohanan Pillai

Binu Roshni

Education of the Marginalized: Situating Historically the Disadvantaged Communities in Kerala.

Supervisor: P. Sivanadan

Mythri Prasad

Geographies of Capital and Labour: Building Urban Infrastructure in Kerala

Supervisors: K. T. Rammohan & K. N. Harilal

Diana Abraham

Measurement of Subsidy: A Study of Kerala in the Context of Fiscal Imbalance

Supervisors: Chandan Mukherjee & T. M. Thomas Isaac

Lakhiram Hansda

Tribal Deprivation in Orissa

Supervisor: U. S. Mishra

Manikandan A. D.

Performance of Domestic and Foreign Firms in India, 1991-2004: A Comparative Analysis.

Supervisors: Sunil Mani & N. Shanta

**Sabira N.**

Gulf Migration and the Educational Mobility of Muslim Women in Malappuram District

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Chinnappan Gasper

Tannistha Samanta

Working Mothers and Child Survival: A Critical Exploration of the West Bengal Experience

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

Sajeevan G.

Economics of Disability in India

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

Sreerupa

Gender, Ageing and Widowhood: Health Vulnerability and Socio-Economic Influences

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Praveena Kodoth

Suja Janardhan

Financial Development and Economic Growth in India: An Analysis

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & N. V. Pillai

Suresh Naik V.

Regional Determinants of FDI: A Study of Indian States under Liberalization

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

William Joe

Strategy of Zoning Amidst Distributive Concerns: A Case of Marine Fisheries of Kerala, India

Supervisors: V. Santhakumar & John Kurien

Summaries of the above dissertations are given below:**Poverty and Deforestation Nexus in Joint Forest Management Regime: A Study in Chandaka Wildlife Division of Orissa State in India**

Dissertation by: Amarendra Das

Supervisor: V. Santhakumar

The complex relationship between poverty and deforestation has been extensively discussed in the economic literature.

The popularity of co-management system (Joint Forest Management in India), during the past two decades, to conserve forests, has brought a new dimension to this debate. The present study theoretically as well as empirically explains the factors that influence individual decisions to indulge in low-yielding forest-cutting activities. Based on a survey of 140 household in three forest fringe villages of Chandaka Wildlife Division of Orissa State in India, the study reveals that lack of human capital, landlessness and low environmental awareness significantly influence individual decisions to get involved in forest-degrading activities. The implementation of JFM or co-management system would merely transfer the dependency of a local community from one patch of forest to another, unless and until the opportunity cost of rural households is increased. Thus, even though the communities are successful at the unit level to conserve forests, they fail at the aggregate level. It implies that until the source of livelihood for the rural poor households is ensured, they would go for forest-degrading activities to meet their household needs. In order to check this depressing scenario, the provision of other means of livelihood is very important. The present study shows that the increase of opportunity cost by providing them other employment opportunities, developing human capital and, if possible, allocating land to the landless, would help a great deal to halt forest degradation by local poor households.

Mergers and Acquisitions in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: An Exploratory Analysis

Dissertation by: Beena. S.

Supervisors: P.L. Beena and P. Mohanan Pillai

The Indian pharmaceuticals industry has experienced large number of mergers, acquisitions and alliances in order to face internal as well as external competition particularly since the mid 1990s. This development has also coincided with increasing global trends in mergers and acquisitions. The present study is an enquiry into the nature, extent and consequences of this phenomenon in the Indian pharmaceuticals industry. The consolidation of the industry



through the process of mergers, acquisitions and alliances is seen to have been significant. The consequence of mergers and acquisitions was examined by looking into the various performance indicators, such as profitability, R&D, promotional expenditure, capacity utilisation, and trade performance. From a comparative analysis, it becomes evident that the merging firms' performance is relatively better than that of non-merging firms. Similarly, the post-merger performance of the merging firms has been found better than their performance during pre-merger period. An analysis of the role of mergers and acquisitions in changing the level of concentration was done by applying multiple regression frameworks. The results indicate that there exists a tendency of increasing concentration due to mergers and acquisitions. The study has also attempted to draw some implications for policy.

Education of the Marginalised: Situating Historically the Disadvantaged Communities in Kerala

Dissertation by: Binu Roshni.P

Supervisor: P. Sivanandan

Scholarship on Kerala's educational experience has painted it as a unique one, but its spread and impact do not seem to be egalitarian. Difference in the quality of instruction, the growth of private unaided institutions, and the levels of educational attainment among various social groups are all matters that require serious attention. The present study situates the educational achievement of *Dalit* and *Adivasi* students in a historical perspective. It explores the contemporary situation by analyzing their performance in the SSLC/Higher Secondary examinations and their school completion rates for a period of 14 years from 1991-2005. A case study of Model Residential Schools (MRS) — a successful government sponsored programme almost exclusively for the benefit of *Dalit* and *Adivasi* students — is attempted to bring out the merit of a total supportive system compared to the general assistance scenario. The pass percentage of SC/ST students in the SSLC examination seems to remain continuously lower than that of

non-SC/ST students; similarly the rate of improvement, if any, is also lower in their case. However a comparison of the SSLC Results of students in the Model Residential Schools with the performance of SC/ST students in the general schools shows a critical edge for the MRS system.

Measurement of Subsidy: A Study of Kerala in the Context of Fiscal Imbalance

Dissertation by: Diana Abraham

Supervisors: T.M. Thomas Isaac and Chandan Mukherjee

The study aims at measuring the quantum of subsidy, both explicit and implicit, in the context of the Kerala State. Subsidy is defined as transfers to departmental undertakings. It leaves out resources flows to public enterprises and borrowings by public enterprises, made on the strength of guarantee by government. Default of repayment by public enterprises get passed on to the State government. Implicit subsidy is also reportedly very high. The specific objectives of the study are to trace the fiscal imbalance of the Kerala government to its subsidy policy, to estimate explicit budgetary subsidy including the power sector subsidy and to critique the available estimates of subsidy with suggestions for methodological improvement in the estimation of subsidy. Owing to the narrow definition of subsidy employed, the state budget shows only a small amount as subsidy. Subsidy tends to be used as a cover to losses incurred by state enterprises. Losses left uncovered by subsidy are financed by loans from financial institutions taken on the guarantee of the state government. The refinement in estimating implicit subsidy suggested in the study are: restriction of the scope of subsidy to non-merit services and adoption of a different method to calculate the depreciation of capital. The quantum of implicit subsidy, calculated using the suggested methodology, is found smaller than earlier estimated due to (1) reckoning only non-merit services alone, and (2) valuing items of capital relevant to economic services. Thus it is found that the quantum of subsidy is sensitive to the definition of subsidy and the method of measurement.



Tribal Deprivation in Orissa

Dissertation by: Lakhiram Hansda

Supervisor: Udaya S. Mishra

Unequal access to economic resources across castes and classes hinders development of Orissa. Scheduled Tribes constitute a significant segment of the deprived sections in the State. The extent of deprivation of this group is examined in this study. Data for the analysis are taken from the 2001 Population Census and the two rounds of NFHS. The details of the expenditure on tribal development incurred by the Orissa government are also examined. The deprivation status of the tribals is examined using development indices and comparisons are attempted between the general population and the tribal population, according to regions. Regional disparities in development do exist; however they are not systematically related to tribal presence. A longitudinal comparison regarding the status of women and children shows that tribal identity is strongly correlated to adverse status. The pattern of expenditures incurred by the state over time for tribal development is found to have been unjust, judged in terms of their outcomes. The study concludes with suggestions for concurrent evaluation of programmes for tribal development implemented in the State.

Performance of Domestic and Foreign Firms in India, 1991-2004: A Comparative Analysis

Dissertation by: Manikandan A.D

Supervisors: Sunil Mani and N. Shanta

The Government of India has been promoting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) since 1991, on the basis of the New Industrial Policy Statement of 1991. Among the expected advantages of FDI are usually mentioned its characteristic of creating non-debt-creating financial flows to host countries, promoting exports of manufactured products from host countries and acting as a source of state-of-the-art technology to local economics units. Earlier studies on FDIs have discussed several aspects such as magnitudes of FDI flows, export performance, impact on export capacity and

determinants of FDI flows. Few studies have gone into a comparative analysis of the performance of FDI companies vis-à-vis domestic firms in the post-1991 scenario. In the present study, a detailed assessment of the over all performance of foreign and domestic companies in the post-1991 period is attempted, with particular reference to Chemical, Engineering, Tea, Textiles and Trade. The performance is evaluated in terms of finance, trade and technology. The analysis has attempted to examine performance at two levels; first taking all the selected industries together and thereafter, each industry individually, using sample ratio analysis and statistical test for significance. The analysis has depended on data furnished by PROWESS and supplemented with RBI survey data on FDI companies. The study found that no significant difference exists between foreign and domestic companies in the matter of financial and technological performance and both at the aggregate and the disaggregate levels. The average R&D and technology intensities are higher in a few of the foreign firms in tea, textiles and trading.

Geographies of Capital and Labour: Building Urban Infrastructure in Kerala

Dissertation by: Mythri Prasad

Supervisors: K.T. Rammohan and K.N. Harilal

This dissertation maps the making of urban public infrastructure in Kerala by focusing on the road construction sites of the multinational Punj-Lloyd Ltd. in Trivandrum City. It explores an emergent economy of space that connects these urban sites, villages in North and North-Eastern India and a fluid multi-national corporate space. These connections and exchanges between social relations and space are crucial in situating migration of workers from North and North-eastern India to these sites. It recognises, therefore, that for understanding migration, one has to look beyond the push-pull framework and beyond the labour market, to a host of institutions, actors, processes and relationships.

The study conceives of an analytical framework comprising elements of political economy, ethnography and critical



geography. It draws upon a diverse range of sources: government and company documents to ethnographic fieldwork both in the source region and the host region.

Sub-contracting of procurement and labour recruitment is a crucial spatial strategy employed by capital in its process of accumulation. Caste and kinship play a crucial role in the recruitment process. The absence of women in the men's journeys to work sites is viewed by men in terms of women's 'inability' to work in hazardous conditions and the need for participating in agricultural work to ensure subsistence at home and disapproval of women traveling long distances for work. Labour camps are all male.

The spatial organisation of the labour camps reflects ethnicity and the hierarchy at the work site. The identities of religion and caste are structured in a way that reinforces these identities. The conditions of life and work are extremely arduous. The work regimen of 12 hours a day is spread over 52 days. Migrant workers are temporary workers and do not have the power to forge alliances with local workers who are highly unionized. The increasing scale of in-migration has crucial implications for trade union action and governmental policy-making.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement in Development-Induced Displacement: An Economic Analysis of the CIAL Project in Kerala

Dissertation by: E. G. Prem Kripal

Supervisor: V. Santhakumar

The majority of the existing literature on displacement due to development projects has basically focused on the sociological aspect. Most of the studies reflect upon various economic and socio-cultural losses owing to displacement and inadequate compensation to the affected people. Nevertheless, in some cases displacement due to development projects has brought improvement in the economic well-being of the households without much affecting their socio-cultural fabric. Therefore, it is imperative to examine the process of Rehabilitation and Resettlement in such cases. This study of the households displaced due

to the CIAL project in the Kerala State of India shows that a majority of the displaced households are satisfied with the levels of compensation. Most of the households who received compensation through negotiation with the project authority with the help of political, religious establishments, NGOs, and Local Self-Governments, come under this category. The households who received better compensation by resorting to courts of law expressed dissatisfaction with the level of compensation they received. The study also reveals that a host of factors like, formal (judiciary, revenue department, media and other departments involved in Land acquisition), and informal institutions attributes peculiar to the project, rich social capital, social awareness of the displaced households and household characteristic (in the form of higher educational attainment etc.), play crucial roles to fetching higher compensation to displaced households.

Gulf Migration and the Educational Mobility of Muslim Women in Malappuram District

Dissertation by: N. Sabira

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and Chinnappan Gasper

International labour migration in Kerala has had several salutary effects on the households concerned. One of the basic improvements has been in the field of education. The present exercise endeavours to examine, on the basis of empirical evidence, the educational development in a migration-intensive area of Kerala, the Malappuram district. The upward mobility on the educational front taking place among Muslim women in the study area is found to be highly significant, the most important causal factor for the change being emigration and the resultant receipt of remittances. Malappuram seems to call into question the general contention that educational status of parents shape the educational fortunes of children.

The main objectives of the study are to understand the level and nature of women's educational attainment in the district between 1981 to 2001, to identify how Gulf migration accelerated educational development and to



analyze educational mobility of the female population coming from migrant and non-migrant households.

The age cohort taken for the analysis is women of 20 years and above. Both secondary data and primary data were used in the study. The analysis of data has been done through the construction of inter-generational mobility matrices.

At lower educational levels (primary education) the proportion of the enrolment of women has improved quite significantly, the proportion of women at higher education levels still lag far behind that of men; Remittances have acted as the source for financing the growth of the educational sector since all the unaided schools are either owned or supported by migrants. In migrant households women are significantly mobile between generations irrespective of their parents' educational status while in non-migrant household the situation is the reverse, a result which is contradictory, to the common presumption of educational mobility studies. It is concluded that in Malappuram, the positive externalities created through the process of emigration to the Middle East like improvement in 'household income', 'general awareness' and consequently better 'family environment' have been acting as the triggering factor for upward educational mobility of the present generation.

Economics of Disability in India

Dissertation by : G. Sajeevan

Supervisors : Udaya S. Mishra and S.Irudaya Rajan

Health-promotion receives increasing attention in recent years in India. Efforts for improvement in the quality of life are also on the increase. Health deprivation is the severest form of human deprivation, given the recent emphasis on human development. One of the important dimensions of health deprivation is 'disability' (both mental and physical)

In the present study, the major objectives are: (i) a critical review of the estimation of Disabled Person, in India and in the world; (ii) an assessment of the scale and spatial and temporal distribution of the disabled in India; and

(iii) introduction of the probability of chronic Disability Life Expectancy computation which RGI generates life expectancy at gender sector disaggregating.

There exist substantial variation in the conceptualization of disability. The economic aspects of disability are highlighted. The data-generating processes of two leading data producers—Census and NSSO are evaluated with a view to understanding the differences in the estimates produced by the two agencies at the turn of the millennium. The study finds NSSO data sets more in line with the WHO prescriptions on standards and capable of providing deep insight into the phenomenon of disability. The NSSO data set is analyzed to understand residence and gender aspect of the phenomenon. An attempt is made to calculate disability- adjusted life expectancy and comment on the economics of disability.

Gender, Ageing and Widowhood: Health Vulnerability and Socio-economic Influences

Dissertation by: Sreerupa

Supervisors: S.Irudaya Rajan and Praveena Kodoth

Women's health in the later part of their lives and the health consequences of widowhood have received little research attention in the existing gender scholarship in South Asia. Hence, a gender analysis of the association of marital status with poor health and health care utilization has been carried out in this study to capture the gendered nature of the experience of ageing and widowhood.

An attempt is made to present the aggregate picture of health vulnerability among the aged in India; with the help of a descriptive review-cum-analysis of health-related disparities among the aged of both the sexes and marital status groups using the unit level data of NSS. The association between health indicators and socio-economic conditions of the aged is examined using descriptive statistics followed by a multivariate regression analysis. Further interviews with aged widows in a predominantly poor area of a village in northern Kerala have been used to probe the processes underlying the vulnerability of aged widows.



An in-depth analysis of the unit level data reveals differences in the health status and utilization of health care services among the aged, by gender and marital status. Widowed persons of both the sexes were found to be vulnerable to poor health status and poor utilization of health care. The hypothesis that widowhood gives experiences different for men and women due to structural disadvantages associated with gender and marital status. A comparison revealed that widowhood is a much greater risk factor for aged women than for aged men.

The multivariate logistic regression results indicate that material circumstances and familial support only partly explain the differences in health status across marital status groups among aged women. It appears that there may be other socio-cultural or psychological disadvantages associated with widowhood in a highly patriarchal society like ours which may also contribute to the differences in health status across marital status among women. Significantly the qualitative enquiry brought to focus issues like lonesomeness and insecure living arrangements which have adverse influence on health of the aged widows.

In brief, this study highlights the need for modifying our understanding of the association of health, health care utilisation and marital status among aged men and women, based on research among diverse cultural settings.

Financial Development and Economic Growth in India: An Analysis

Dissertation by: Suja Janardhan

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan and N. Vijayamohan Pillai

The relation between financial development and economic growth has been exhaustively debated over a long period of time. Much of the earlier studies in the field of finance and growth appear to have made use of bank-based measures of financial development. It is only in the recent times that attention has shifted to stock-market-based measures as well. In addition, the literature gave emphasis to cross-country verification and very little work is done with respect

to country-specific issues. The present study attempts to take up the case of India to examine the significance of financial development at both the macro and the micro levels. At the macro level, financial development is analyzed in terms of banking and stock market development indicators, separately and jointly. Indicators representing banking and stock markets are first indexed separately (banking development index and stock market development index) and in combination (i.e. financial development index) through the Principal Component technique. All possible combinations of the indicators of banks, stock markets and economic growth are attempted by utilizing Cointegrated Vector Auto Regression approach to find out the relationship that exists between financial development and economic growth. The results indicate the existence of a significant long-run association between financial development and economic growth. The micro level study examines the sources of firms' financing (i.e. internal and external). The analysis is done at three levels: first, at the firm level, secondly, at the disaggregated level incorporating different industry groups and thirdly, at the aggregate level linking financing patterns of firms with the size component. External financing of firms is seen to out pace internal financing, with variations across industry groups. It is also found that firms go for external financing irrespective of size, primarily to banks and also to other financial institutions, among which the stock markets are of great importance.

Regional Determinants of FDI: A Study of Indian States under Liberalisation

Dissertation by: Suresh Naik. V

Supervisors: K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an important source of foreign capital, technology, market access and managerial expertise which enables developing countries to survive in the current context of keen international competition under globalization. Developing countries are liberalizing their FDI policy regimes to create a more favourable environment to attract FDI. Apart from policy liberalization, these countries are also providing different forms of incentives to attract



FDI. Such incentive competition is intense not only between countries but also between different sub-regions within countries. Yet, there is significant inter-country and intra-country variations in the extent of success in attracting FDI. Against this background, the present study is aimed at; (a) analysing the broad trends and patterns in FDI in-flows into India against the backdrop of policy reforms at the national and the regional levels and (b) exploring the regional determinants of FDI inflows.

The study finds unprecedented increase in the inflow of FDI into the country under liberalization. Despite growing competition among the states to attract FDI, bulk of the FDI is concentrated in a select set of industrially developed regions. The less developed states, some of which pursue liberal policies, are yet to receive substantial FDIs. Inter-state competition appears to have been detrimental to their own interests. This trend might lead to a situation where FDI becomes an instrument of aggravating rather than mitigating inter-regional disparity in regional development. This study finds that the size of a region's market has a positive, and wages cost a negative, effect on FDI. Policy variables such as special economic zone and incentives are becoming important instruments to attract FDI at regional levels. However, the study has found that special economic zones have a positive effect in attracting FDI, but that the state incentive is not statistically significant.

Working Mothers and Child Survival: A Critical Exploration of the West Bengal Experience

Dissertation by: Tannistha Samanta

Supervisors: Udaya S. Mishra and S. Irudaya Rajan

The relationship that exists between women's role as mothers and their role as economic providers is unclear. Do women's income-producing work which is increasingly recognised as crucial to the survival of poor families result in improvement or a deterioration of the health and nutritional status of their children?

A couple of studies have explored the relationship between mother's work and child survival; however most studies have

failed to recognize that the twin phenomena of child survival and mother's employment are virtual outcomes. Against this background, the present study draws upon an understanding that there exists a need for inclusion of process indicators in analysis. Such process indicators include child bearing, and child rearing-related variables as well as 'household conditioning' variables, to explore the impacts of women's work on child well-being.

The present study explores the West Bengal experience. For the purpose of the study, secondary data have been processed and analyzed. Multivariate statistical have been employed to detect possible causality within the complex scheme of indicators representing women's work and child well being.

An attempt has been made to understand women's work within the context of pervasive poverty and limited access to basic health services, rather than focusing solely on the trade-off between women's child-rearing responsibilities and market work. The study recommends policies that might enhance women's bargaining power within an intra-household set up and concludes that attributes of work as well as the social and cultural environment are important mediators of this obvious association.

Strategy of Zoning Amidst Distributive Concerns: A Case of Marine Fisheries of Kerala, India

Dissertation by: William Joe

Supervisors: V. Santhakumar and John Kurien

The existence of technological heterogeneity among fishermen creates appropriation problems within fisheries and numerous conflicts worldwide. In addition, lack of institutional arrangements to check the spread of detrimental technology has resulted in resource degradation. This further aggravates the distributional crisis among poor traditional fishermen. Kerala's marine fisheries sector encountered such problems during the 1970s and the early 1980s. Certain institutional interventions were attempted to overcome these problems. The institution of zoning was enforced whereby mechanized fishing was prohibited in



inshore waters and absolutely banned during the monsoon season. Institutional provisions were made to overcome the problem of credit to the traditional sector and encourage investments in efficient technology. The present study undertakes a theoretical and empirical analysis of these problems and the impact of institutional interventions on their well-being. Results obtained from the analysis of secondary data reveal that the rules governing the access to resources have been successful to overcome the problem of resource degradation. On the other hand, interventions in the credit market have facilitated the use of efficient technology of motorization among traditional fishermen. A survey of 100 households in the two fishing villages of Poovar and Thalikulam in Kerala, showed that households have benefited from investing in motorisation. But nonmotorised fishermen who were unable to access credit due to their inability to invest, still persist in poverty. Credit market interventions have crowded in investment in the traditional sector. It has thereby accelerated the emergence of the open access problem within the traditional sector.

(c) SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor

The Centre has been co-hosting a short-term international training programme on 'Universalising Socioeconomic Security for the Poor' with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and SEWA, Ahmedabad. This three-month Diploma Programme starts in January at the ISS, then moves on to SEWA during February and its last leg is held at CDS. The segment at CDS involved exposing the students to Kerala's 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 CDS, activists, elected representatives of local governments and bureaucrats, a few field visits of short and long duration were also organised.

This year there were 16 participants - a mix of social activists, officials and researchers – coming from Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, The Netherlands, Uganda, and U.S.A., besides India.

Short Duration Programme on Using Internet for Applied Development Research

The Centre has been collaborating with the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM-K) in conducting a short duration-training programme on the use of Internet for research in social sciences. The third updated and revised version of the programme was conducted at IIITMK. This year a number of new tools for searching, downloading, networking, data analysis, report writing and referencing were added and the programme was thrown open to participants from across the disciplines. As a result, there were 18 participants from diverse disciplines such as Clinical Medicine, Economics, English Literature, Engineering, History and Sociology. Another feature of this year's version was that participants came from as far as Delhi and Hyderabad. As usual, the course team continues to interact with the participants through the blog, <http://uiadr.wordpress.com>. In fact, two of the participants were selected to maintain this blog. The programme was co-ordinated by Sunil Mani. J.Muraleedharan, U. S. Mishra and K. Sreenivasan (IIITM-K) were the other resource persons. A leading publisher has come forward to publish a full-length book on the programme and the manuscript is under preparation. The launching of tool-specific workshops as a follow-up to this programme is planned. For instance, the first in the series will be on podcasting to be launched in November 2007.

The Teaching Innovations Programme (TIPE)

The Teaching Innovations Programme (TIPE) for college teachers in economics seeks to improve undergraduate education in economics in Kerala by offering the 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 as well.

The first version of the TIPE programme was offered in July-August 2006. This version was supported by the Ratan Tata Trust and about 15 lecturers from various colleges across the state participated in it. A second version of the programme will be offered in June-July 2007 and a third in May-June 2008.

After attending this programme the participants are (i) to be sensitised to the recent developments in micro, macro, statistics and Indian economy topics; (ii) to make the teachings of these topics more interesting and relevant to actual life situations; (iii) to adapt teaching strategies presented in the programme for use in their own courses.

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 participants can choose between various combinations of *at least* two modules. For instance a participant may opt for all the four modules or she may choose various combinations of the modules, say for instance Modules 1 and 2 or Modules 1 and 3 or Modules 1 and 4 and so on. Under each of the modules lectures are conducted in an interactive mode during the morning session. The afternoon session, on the contrary, will be devoted to the examination of various concepts and issues in a workshop mode. All the modules will also focus on using new technologies such as computer based exercises and the Internet to make the topics livelier and up-to-date. In fact introducing the participants to a whole host of web-based teaching and research resources is an important feature of this programme. Module 1 dealing with selected issues in Indian economy will introduce the participants to the database of Indian economy and also to techniques in data analysis.

Short-Term Training on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues

The course acquaints researchers with emerging issues and consequences of internal and international migration and familiarise them with the research tools of conducting surveys on migration as well as of assessing the magnitudes, characteristics, flows and implications of migration, based on types and sources of data. The duration of the course is one week and the course is being offered twice in a year to researchers and doctoral scholars working on migration and migration. Thirty eight scholars from all over India attended the last two programmes.

Training Programme on Advanced Demographic Techniques for Census Officials

The Centre designed and conducted two training programmes on Advanced Demographic Techniques for Census officials in collaboration with the Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

The programme focused on training the officials in using statistical softwares to interpret and analyse census data, thereby improving their analytical skills. They were also exposed to advanced techniques of demographic analysis.

(d) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Research Affiliation was granted to the following Researchers:

Ms. Nathalie Gyselinx, University of Namur, Belgium was granted research affiliation to work on a Research Project on *Gender Discrimination in Access to Basic Health Care in India* for a period of 10 months from August 17, 2006 to June 16, 2007.

Mr. Nicolas Schmids, University of Namur, Belgium was granted research affiliation to work on a Research Project on *Environmental Kuznets Curve: An Application to the Indian Himalayas* for a period of 5 months from September 18, 2006 to January 31, 2007.



Ms. Annette van den Broek, Department of Architecture, Building and Planning, Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e), The Netherlands was granted research affiliation to work on a Research Project on *Technologies for Rural Housing* for a period of six months from September 18, 2006 to February 27, 2007.

Mr. Maarten Louwse, Department of Technology Management, Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e), The Netherlands was granted research affiliation to work

on a Research Project on *Growth of the Infocommunications Industry in Kerala* for a period of six months from September 18, 2006 to February 27, 2007.

Ms. Miriam Ittyerah, Delhi University, Delhi was granted research affiliation to undertake a study on *Overcoming Malnutrition and Strengthening the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)* for a period of 12 months from January 4, 2007 to January 3, 2008.

ENDOWMENTS

(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. In September 2005, Professor Sunil Mani 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 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. Professor 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 research programme launched during the reporting period 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.



(c) Research Unit on Local Self Governments

The Research Unit on Local Self Governments, set up by the Government of Kerala has initiated the action research programme in the Kasargod District of Kerala. It focuses on ten Grama Panchayats in the district. The first step was to identify specific sectors in each Panchayat, conduct detailed studies and thereafter, plan and implement activities. This is being carried out by organising meetings of members and officials, members of working groups, representatives of civil social organisations, and political parties in each Panchayat. CDS assists each Panchayat to undertake status study and evaluation of schemes hitherto implemented in the specific sector identified. The major sectors identified are housing, health, animal husbandry, fisheries, and watershed management. Preliminary surveys have been completed in all Panchayats and in-depth surveys and focus group discussions have been initiated. Resource teams are being formed for whom special training programmes are being designed. The idea is to empower local people to undertake Panchayat-level studies.

(d) Research Unit on International Migration

The Centre has been conducting several studies on the micro and macro aspects of international migration from Kerala during the past three decades, which have received attention in national and international academic circles. In recognition of its work in this area, the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India set up a Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre. The Unit was formally inaugurated by Sri Vayalar Ravi, Minister for Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India on 12th June, 2006 at the Centre. During the reporting period, the Unit completed a series of studies including a draft emigration policy and manual for pre-departure training.

(e) 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 is credited with the formulation of a science and technology policy for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre.

(f) B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

The Endowment was set up by the family of Dr B.G. Kumar, an young economist who worked with the Centre as Associate Fellow during 1990-93 passed away in early 1993 after a prolonged illness. The endowment was set up by the 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.

(g) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

A.D. 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.

(h) 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 six public lectures.

PUBLICATIONS

The Publication Programme of the Centre is involved in the publishing of books, monographs, research reports of the faculty and students. Select M.Phil and Ph.D dissertations are also brought out as occasional papers / monographs.

Working papers are brought out on a regular basis. 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.

Presently there are 45 books and 382 Working Papers published under the Publications Programme. During this reporting year the working papers brought out covered areas like, industry, innovation, trade and liberalisation and populations studies. 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). The newsletter, CDS Chronicle, published on a quarterly basis has become an important medium for communicating with the public and activities of CDS and its accountability.

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

Devika, J (ed.) (2006) *Aanarashunaatile Kazhchakal: Keralam Streepaksha Gaveshanattil* (Sights from Male-dom: Kerala Under Feminist Lenses), Thiruvananthapuram: Women's Imprint. (Malayalam)



Devika, J (2006) *En-Gendering Individuals: The Language of Re-forming in Early 20th Century Kerala*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.

Joseph, K.J (2006) *Information Technology Innovation System and Trade Regime in Developing Countries: India and the ASEAN*, Palgrave Macmillan.

Joseph, K.J and Nagesh Kumar (eds.) (2007) *International Competitiveness & Knowledge based Industries in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Mani Sunil, (2006) *Kerala's Economy, Crouching Tiger, Sacred Cows*, (Eds.) Anjini Kochar and Arun Kumar, Kottayam: DC Books.

Narayanan Nair, K and Vineetha Menon (eds) (2007) *Confronting Violence Against Women in Kerala: Engendering Kerala's Development Experience*, Daanish Books, New Delhi.

Narayanan Nair, K and P.R. Gopinathan Nair (eds) (2007) *Micro Level Perspectives on Higher Education Problems in Kerala*, Daanish Publishers, New Delhi.

Narayanan Nair, K and Vineetha Menon (eds) (2007) *Social Change in Kerala: Insights from Micro Level Studies*, Daanish Books, New Delhi.

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Rammohan, K,T (2006) *Tales of Rice: Kuttanad, Southwest India*, CDS Monograph Series, Trivandrum.

Santhakumar, V (forthcoming) *Analysing Social Opposition To Reforms: Evidence from Indian Electricity Sector*, Sage, New Delhi.

Haddad, S., E. Baris, D. Narayana (eds.) (2007) *Safeguarding the Health Sector in Times of Macroeconomic Instability: Policy Lessons from Low and Middle Income Countries*, Africa World Press, NJ, USA.

(b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

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Devika, J and Mini Sukumar (2006) 'Making Space for Feminist Social Critique in Contemporary Kerala: The Case for 'Women's Imprint', *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. 41 (42), October 21-27, 4469-4475.

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Joseph, K.J. and Govindan Parayil (forthcoming) 'Can Trade Liberalization Bridge the Digital Divide: A Preliminary Assessment of the Information Technology Agreement under the WTO,' *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Mani, Sunil (2007) 'Revolution in India's Telecommunications Industry', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XLII, No; 7, pp. 578-580.

Mohan Pillai, P (2006) 'Botswana-Growth Sans Development,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLI No 23, June 10, 2006.

Shanta, N (2006) 'Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: A Mobility Analysis,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume 41, No.39 September 30.

Vijayamohan Pillai, N (2006) 'Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain: Inflation in India Revisited', *Indian Economic Review*, Vol. 41, No. 1; pp. 25 - 54. January - June.

Vijayamohan Pillai, N and K.P.Kannan (2007) 'Conceptualizing Social Security in a Human Development and Rights Perspective' *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol. 1, No. 1; pp. 31 - 51, January.

Mallick, Hrushikesh and Purna Chandra Parida (2006) 'Re-examining the Impact of Fiscal Deficits, Money Supply



on Short-Term Interest Rates in India,' *Asian Economic Review*.

Mallick, Hrushikesh and Udaya S. Mishra (forthcoming) 'Paradox of Capital Account Convertibility in India' in Paradigm.

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Mishra, U.S. and S. Subramanian (2006) 'On Measuring Group Differentials by Socioeconomic Indicators' *Applied Economic Letters*, Vol.13(8), pp. 519-521.

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Mohindra, K.S, Slim Haddad, and D. Narayana (2006) 'Women's Health in a Rural Community in Kerala, India: Do Caste and Socioeconomic Position Matter?' *J. Epidemiol. Community Health*; 60:1020-1026.

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- Pushpangadan, K** (2006) 'Socio-Economic Changes and Economic Analysis' in *Greening Hills and Empowering the Poor*.
- Vijayamohan Pillai, N** and K.P.Kannan 'Food Security at the Local Level: A Study in Contrast between Kerala and Orissa' in forthcoming book on 'Social Protection in Asia' Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer (eds.) for Ford Foundation.
- Haddad, S; E. Baris and D. Narayana** (eds) Chapters 6 and 7 in *Safeguarding the Health Sector in Times of Macroeconomic Instability: Policy Lessons from Low and Middle Income Countries*.



Narayana, D (2007) 'Participation of the Poor and Excluded in Local Governance: The Indian Decentralization Experience' in A Vaidyanathan, and K L Krishna (eds.) *Planning, Development, Institutions and Markets in India's Development: Essays for K N Raj*, (Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Devika, J (2006) Review of Saurab Dube, 'Post-colonial Passages: Contemporary History-writing on India,' New Delhi: OUP, 1004, in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 40 (2), 2006.

Devika, J (2007) Review of Niraja Gopal Jayal et al (eds), *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond*, New Delhi: OUP, 2006, and Archana Ghosh and Stephanie Tama-Rewal, 'Democratization in Progress: Women and Local Politics in Urban India', New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2005, in *The Book Review* 31 (1), 2007.

Joseph, K.J. and K.N. Harilal (2007) 'Growth and Structural Change in Kerala Economy,' in *Kerala Development Report*, Academic Foundation.

Joseph, K.J.(2007) Article on semiconductor Policy in *Financial Express*, March 5.

Joseph, K.J.(2007) Edit page Article on Union Budget 2007-08 in *Mathrubhumi*.

Joseph, K.J.(2007) Article on Kerala Budget 2007-08 in *Mathrubhumi*.

Mohanan Pillai, P (2007) Report on 'Small and Medium Industries' submitted to Government of Kerala.

Narayana, D (2007) 'Pursuing Justice and Equity in Health,' *Economic and Political Weekly* March 10, (Review article)

(e) WORKING PAPERS

Mishra, Rudra Narayan (2006) 'Dynamics of Caste-based Deprivation in Child Under-nutrition in India, *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 380, July.

Joseph, K.J. and Govindan Parayil (2006) 'Trade Liberalisation and Digital Divide: An Analysis of the Information Technology Agreement of WTO, *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 381, July.

Mani, Sunil (2006) 'The Sectoral System of Innovation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry, *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 382, September.

ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Dr. Mala Ramanathan, Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, *India's Population Policy since Independence* (World Population Day Celebrations) (July 11, 2006)

Prof. Sam Fleischcker, Professor, University of Illinois, Chicago, *What Exactly Is A Right to Welfare?*, (August 07, 2006)

Professor Lakshman Dissanayake, Director, Colombo University. Community Extension Centre & Dean Faculty of Graduate Studies, *Lessons Learned from Tsunami* (August 09, 2006)

Prof. T.C.A. Anand, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, *Why Should we be Interested in Studying Constitution?* (August 25, 2006)

Prof. Ashok V Desai, *Telecommunication Sector in India*, (October 11, 2006)

Prof. Thomas Isaac, Hon. Minister of Finance, Govt. of Kerala, *Why do the States not Spend? An Exploration into the Phenomenon of Cash Surplus* (October 20, 2006)

Dr Henry Romijn, Eindhoven Centre for Innovation Studies (ECIS), The Netherlands, *Assessing Potential for Biofuels with Strategic Niche Management: An Analysis of Jatropha in Tanzania* (November 9, 2006)

Mr. Venugopal Maddipatti, Fellow, American Institute of Indian Studies, Department of Art History, University of Minnesota, *The Crowd and the Conscience Collective: The Photographs of Gandhi's Funeral in the Life Magazine*, (December 18, 2006)

Dr Vinod Thomas, Senior Vice President, World Bank, Washington, *Kerala: Consensus on Development Issues?* (December 22, 2006)

Professor Penny Van Esterik, Ph D University of Illinois, Department of Anthropology, York University, Canada, *Breastfeeding and HIV/AIDS: Critical Gaps and Dangerous Intersections* (February 12, 2007)



Ms Riswana Soundardjee, M.Sc. Student, University of Montreal, *Gender Bias in Children's Health Care Consumption in a Rural Community in Kerala* (March 1, 2007)

Dr Katia Mohindra, University of Montreal, *Self Help Groups Re-examined: A Health and Vulnerability Perspective* (March 7, 2007)

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY / STUDENTS

Dr.Vinoj Abraham, *The Growth of Service Sector Income and Employment in India: A Regional Analysis* (April 7, 2006)

Professor Sunil Mani, *The Sectoral System of Innovation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry* (June 23, 2006)

Professor D. Narayana & Dr.T.R.Dilip, *Universal Health Care Scheme, Kerala: A Proposal*, (October 30, 2006)

Dr.Hrushikesh Mallick, *Examining the Linkage between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in India*, (November 3, 2006)

Dr M.Parameswaran, *International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Manufacturing Firms in India*, (November 17, 2006)

Dr J. Devika, *A People United in Development: developmentalism in Modern Malayalee Identity*, (December 1, 2006)

Dr Praveena Kodoth, *Gender on the Margins of the Marriage Market in Kerala*, (January 19, 2007)

Professor K.Pushpangadan, *Agrarian Crisis in Kerala: A Diagnosis* (February 2, 2007)

Mr.Varinder Jain, *An Inquiry into the Growth Dynamics of Punjab's Unorganized Industry: A Labour Perspective*, (February 28, 2007)

Professor Sunil Mani, *Facilitating Globalisation of India's Economy: Facets of the Telecommunication Revolution in India*, (March 2, 2007)

Dr Chinnappan Gasper, *Public and Private Cost of Medical Education in Tamil Nadu*, (March 16, 2007)

Professor K.J.Joseph & Dr.Vinoj Abraham, *Information Communication Technology and Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector*, (March 23, 2007)

Mr M.S.Harilal, *Home to Market: Commercialisation and Ayurveda from 1830s to 1920s*, (March 26, 2007)

Dr. N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, *Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) of a Power System* (March 29, 2007)

(c) LECTURE SERIES

Law and Economics Study Group: Lecture 4

Professor Mitu Gulati, Duke University Law School, *Law and Economics of Contract Interpretation* (June 07, 2006)

(d) INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Professor K.Narayanan Nair (Moderator), *State of the Economy and Union Budget 2007-08* (March 5, 2007)

(e) 4th GLOBELICS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (4-7 October 2006)

GLOBELICS - Global Network for Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems - is an international network of scholars who apply the concept of 'learning, innovation, and competence building system (LICS)' as their framework and dedicated to the strengthening of LICS in the South. The GLOBELICS has its regional chapters in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition to providing research training for the PhD Scholars through the Globelics Academy at Lisbon, Italy GLOBELICS organises annual conferences and the regional chapters organise annual regional meetings. The first Globelics conference was held in Rio de Janeiro (2003) followed by the second one in Beijing (2004) and the third in South Africa (2005).

The 4th GLOBELICS conference organised by the CDS and IIM Banglaore was supported by multilateral organisations like South-South Cooperation division of UNDP, UNCTAD India office, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Rural Development, and Planning Commission, Government of India, ICSSR, and the Institute



of Financial Management and Research, Chennai and Exim Bank of India. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce, Government of India, inaugurated the conference presided by Professor N.R. Madhava Menon, (Chairman, CDS) and Prof Bengt Ake Lundall, (Chairman, Globelics) addressed the gathering of over 200 delegates from 43 countries. In the valedictory session chaired by Professor K. Narayanan Nair, (Director, CDS) Prof Luc Soete, (Director, Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology) summed up the conference. Professor Thomas Isaac, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of Kerala delivered the valedictory address and Professor Prakash G. Apte, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, addressed the audience.

The three days conference was held in six parallel sessions and five plenary sessions and an industry conclave wherein leading businessmen reflected on challenges of India in the 21st Century. The plenary sessions addressed issues like relevance of innovation policy in enhancing competitiveness and economic development, the role of south-south cooperation for promoting innovations in developing countries, comparative analysis of the performance of India and China in the field of innovation and the role of innovation in addressing growing rural-urban divide in developing countries. In the context of current development paradox of Kerala, one of the plenary sessions also explored the role of innovation system in addressing this issue.

In the parallel sessions, papers addressing theoretical issues as well as wide-ranging issues of immense policy relevance to developing countries, including India, in the ongoing context of globalization were presented. Broadly, the issues covered by the paper presenters included, but not limited to, conceptual issues on innovation system, sectoral systems of innovation that covered different sectors in different countries, innovations in emerging technologies like IT and BT with special focus on developing countries and comparative analysis, regional innovation system and rural transformation, bearing of new IPR regime on innovation in developing countries, country experiences and comparative

analysis of FDI inflows and spillovers, ways and means of promoting innovation capacity of SMEs, Innovation in BRICS (Brazil Russia, India, China and South Africa) in its bearing on promoting south-south cooperation, industry academia interaction and R&D outsourcing.

On the whole, like earlier Globelics conferences, the 4th Globelics conference turned out to be a forum of systematic discussion and deliberation on issues related to technology in developing countries with a rare confluence of well-known senior scholars interacting with junior scholars leading to capacity building and policy learning.

(f) ICSSR NATIONAL SEMINAR

ICSSR National Seminar on *Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience*, organised by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during March 31 – April 1, 2007 and inaugurated by hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India.

(g) WORKSHOPS

One-day Workshop on 'Health Status of Kerala' organised by Dr.K.Navaneetham and Dr.M.Kabir at the Centre for Development Studies on August 29, 2006.

A Presentation on 'Plan for Economic and Political Weekly' by Dr.C.Rammanohar Reddy, Editor, Economic & Political Weekly on, 13th October, 2006.

ILO Workshop on 'Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers & Networking Tripartite Social Partners in Kerala' on October 26-27, 2006.

Inception Workshop on 'Gendering Governance or Governing Women: Politics, Patriarchy and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala, India' on November 10-12, 2006.

Two day Workshop on 'Migration Survey' under the Migration Unit, held at CDS during January 11-12, 2007.

Two day Workshop on Housing Project being prepared for Kodom Belur Panchayat of the Kasargode district under the LSG Project was held at CDS during January 15-16, 2007.

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

K. Narayanan Nair

- Presented a paper 'Institutions and Livelihood Strategies' at the Conference on *Globalisation and Livelihoods*, organised by Kathmandu University, Nepal and NCCR, Berne at Kathmandu, Nepal during 30 November to 3 December 2006.
- Keynote Speech 'Joint-Public Private Initiatives in Promoting Local Economic Development in India' at the *seminar on Role of local Governments within a Developmental State*, organised by German Development Institute Bonn, Germany during 25 February to 3 March 2007.

D. Narayana

- A presentation on 'What do we know of Kerala's health?' at the *Second Conference of the Quebec Global Health Research Network*, organised by the Quebec Global Health Research Network at the Montreal Public Health Authority on 4 May 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Tiger Prawns or Rice Bowls? Evaluation of Water Controlling Systems in a Fragile Environment in Kerala, India.' at the *seminar on Evaluation Methodology Series*, organised by AnEIS, University of Montreal, on 10 May 2006.
- Presented a paper along with Katia Mohindra, and Slim Haddad on 'Socially disadvantaged Castes and Poor Health: How Strong is the Relation in Kerala?'



at the Fourth International Conference, *Creating Healthy Societies through Inclusion and Equity*, organised by the International Society for Equity in Health, Adelaide, Australia, during 11-13, September 2006.

- Presented a paper along with Katia Mohindra, Slim Haddad and Marta Feletto on 'Health Inequalities and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala, India' at the Fourth International Conference, *Creating Healthy Societies through Inclusion and Equity*, organised by the International Society for Equity in Health, Adelaide, Australia, during 11-13, September 2006.

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Presented a paper 'Social Protection in India: Survey Results' at the *Ford Foundation Workshop on Social Protection in Asia*, organised by Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex) and the Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok in collaboration with the Ford Foundation at Emerald Hotel, Bangkok during May 14 – 17, 2006.
- Submitted a paper 'Survey Results: India' at the *Work-in-progress workshop on the Project on 'The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China'* and Field Visit organised by Chinese Project Team at Rural Development Institute of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing during October 29 – November 4, 2006.

Praveena Kodoth

- Submitted a paper 'Producing a Rationale for Dowry? Gender in the Negotiation of Exchange at Marriage in Kerala', at the *Sir Ratan Tata Fellowship Lecture*, organised by London School of Economics and Political Science, London, on 1 September, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Gender and Conjugal Stability in the Ritual Formalisation of Marriage in Kerala', at the *South Asia Seminar Series*, Department of Anthropology, University of Sussex, Brighton, U.K. on 9 June, 2006.

- Presented a paper 'Gender, Ageing and Property Rights in India', at the *European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies*, Institute for Asian Studies, Amsterdam during 28-30 June, 2006.

M. Parameswaran

- Presented a paper titled 'International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry', at the *Eight Annual Conference of the Global Development Network*, organised by Global Development Network at Beijing, China during 14-16 January, 2007.

Vinoj Abraham

- Presented a paper along with K.J. Joseph titled 'Missing Links in India's Innovation System for ICT: An Analysis of ICT diffusion in India's Manufacturing Sector', with at the *4th GLOBELICS International Conference* held under the auspices of CDS, Trivandrum and IIM Bangalore at Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during 5 to 7 October, 2006.
- Discussant for the session on 'New Technology and Innovations: ICTs' at the *4th GLOBELICS International Conference* held under the auspices of CDS, Trivandrum and IIM Bangalore at Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during 5 - 7 October, 2006.

P.L. Beena

- Discussant for two papers titled 'Capability Development and the Geographic Location of Developing Countries Firms' by Helena Barnard and 'Multinationals from the South: Outward FDI from the BRIC Countries' by Peter Gammeltoft at the conference on *Innovation Systems for Competitiveness and Shared Prosperity in Developing Countries*, organised by Globelics India 2006, during 4-7 October, 2007.
- Chairperson at the Panel Discussion on 'Emerging Paradigms in Managing Business' and also presented



a paper in a session on 'Paradigms in Finance' at the conference on *Emerging Paradigms in Managing Business*, organised by Holy Grace Academy of Management Studies in Association with ecom NET at Mala, Trissur, on 15&16 December 2006.

J. Devika

- Presented a paper 'The Abjection of Sexuality in Development Discourse in Contemporary Kerala, India' at the seminar on *World in Transition: New Challenges for Gender Justice* (Sub-theme: Body Politics, Sexuality, and Rights), organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi and Gender and Development Network, at Sweden during 13-16 December 2006.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a keynote speech titled 'Valuing Innovation Surveys, The International Dimension' at the *International workshop on Measuring Systems of Innovation, Inputs, Flows and Outputs*, National Advisory Council on Innovation, Republic of South Africa at Pretoria during April 24-25, 2006.
- Presented two lectures, 'Policy Instruments for Stimulating Innovation at the Enterprise Level in Developing Countries' and 'Innovation Capability in Developing Countries, A Study of the Telecommunications Equipment Industry in China and India', at the *Globelics Academy 2006*, Instituto Superior de Economia e Gest3o, ISEG, Lisbon Technical University, Lisbon, Portugal during May 8-9, 2006.
- Presented a keynote speech titled, 'Public Policy to Enhance National Industrial Innovation Systems' at the *International Seminar on National Innovation Systems*, Indonesian Institute of Science and United Nations Asia Pacific Centre of Transfer of Technology (APCTT), Jakarta, Indonesia during July 19-20 2007.
- Conducted a workshop on 'Indicators to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Industrial Policy Instruments' at

Industrial Research and Consultancy Centre, Ministry of Science and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan on August 22, 2006.

- Presented a paper on 'Sectoral Systems of Innovation of the Telecommunications Equipment Industry, Cases from Brazil, China, India and Korea' at the *Sectoral Systems of Innovation and Catch up in Developing Countries Workshop*, CESPRI, University of Bocconi, Milan, Italy, September 6-8, 2006.
- Co-organised and presented a paper, 'The Incremental Innovator Vs the Trader, Contrasts between the Sectoral Systems of Innovation of the Indian Pharmaceutical and Telecommunications Industries' at the *Fourth Annual Globelics Conference*, Trivandrum, October 4-7, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'The Emerging High Tech Competitors from Asia, Contrasts between the Innovative activities of China and India' at the *United Nations University-MERIT*, Maastricht, the Netherlands on December 13, 2006.
- Co-organised and presented two papers, 'The Emerging High Tech Competitors from Asia, Contrasts between the Innovative activities of China and India' and 'The Emergence of an High Technology Industry in India Case of India's Telecommunications Industry' at the *International Workshop, Trade, Technology and The Impact of Globalization*, organised by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management-Calcutta, Shastri Indo Canadian Institute at IIM- Bangalore during March 30-31 2007.

K.J. Joseph

- Made a presentation on 'University Industry Interaction in India' in the catch up meeting held in Bocconi University, Milan, during 6-8 September 2006, towards evolving a global project on University Industry Interaction wherein researchers from Asia, Africa and Latin America participate.



- Presented a paper 'Missing Links in India's Innovation System for ICT: An Analysis of ICT diffusion in India's Manufacturing Sector' at the *4th International Globelics Conference on Innovation Systems for Growth and Shared Prosperity in Developing Countries*, organised by CDS and IIM, Bangalore at the Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during 4-7 October 2006.
- Presented a paper on 'Hastening Catching up: Any lessons from India's ICT Sector' in the *Seminar on Managing Global Governance* organised by the German Development Institute, during 6-8 February 2007.
- Participated as expert member at *International Seminar on Saving Doha and Delivering on Development*, organised by UNCTAD at Hotel ITC Maurya Sheraton, New Delhi during 12-13 March 2007.

N. Shanta

- Chairperson of Session on 'Learning, Innovation and Competence Building Systems for Small Manufacturing Enterprises' at the *4th International Globelics Conference on Innovation Systems for Growth and Shared Prosperity in Developing Countries*, organised by CDS and IIM, Bangalore at the Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum, during 3-5 October 2006.

T.R. Dilip

- Presented a paper 'An Analysis of Age Pattern in Reported Morbidity in Kerala' at the *International Conference on Emerging Population Issues in Asia And Pacific Region: Challenges for the 21st Century*, organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai at the Grant Hyatt, Mumbai during 10-13 December, 2006.

P. Mohanan Pillai

- Submitted a paper 'Innovation System for Addressing the Development Paradox of Kerala' at the

4th International Globelics Conference on Innovation Systems for Growth and Shared Prosperity in Developing Countries, organised by CDS and IIM, Bangalore at the Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during 4-7 October 2006.

- Chairperson of the Session on 'Innovation, Competence Building Systems in SME Sector' at the *4th International Globelics Conference on Innovation Systems for Growth and Shared Prosperity in Developing Countries*, organised by CDS and IIM, Bangalore at the Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during 4-7 October 2006.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Visited the *Department of Land Economy*, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, to conduct a Ph.D viva for Meera Balarajan on the thesis, 'Transnational Indians Education, Migration and Relationships,' August 7, 2006.
- Visited the *School of Nutrition and Dietetics* at Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Halifax, Canada during August 10-18 2006, to finalise the project report 'Aging and Health in India' funded by the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi.
- Participated in the *Global Workshop on Decentralisation and Women's Rights* held at FLASCO Gender, Society and Policies Areas, in Buenos Aries, Argentina, during 27-31 August 1996 and presented a proposal on 'Gendering Governance or Governing Women? Politics, Patriarchy and Democratic Decentralization in Kerala, India'.
- Organised a *Indo-French Workshop on Indian Emigration* at Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Urbaine, Paris, collaboration with the Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED), Migrinter (UMR6588 CNRS, Poitiers University), the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme of Paris and the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India during 14-15 November 2006 and presented a paper.



- Participated as discussant in a *Workshop on Extending Pension Coverage to Informal Sector Workers: The Asian Challenge* organised by the World Bank, World Bank Institute and the Government of Pension Fund of Thailand, during November 30-December 1, 2006, held at Conrad Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Visited *Institute of Social Studies*, The Hague, The Netherlands, during 15-22 January as a coordinator of the ISS-SEWA-CDS Diploma Programme on Universalizing Social Security for the Poor.
- Participated as a discussant on 'Social Security in South Asia' at the *Asia Regional Seminar on Ensuring Social Protection/Social Pensions in old age in the context of rapid ageing in Asia* organised by the United Nations, International Labour Organization, Japan Foundation and Helpage International, during 29-31 January 2007 at United Nations, Bangkok Thailand.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Poverty and Inequality in India* organised by The Centre for Research on Economic Inequality (CREI) of Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan, on March 13, 2007 and spoke on 'Population Aging, Health and Social Security in India.'
- Visited Manila, Philippines during 18-23 February 2007 to prepare a paper on 'Managing Migration in the Philippines: Lessons for India,' funded under the *Research Unit on International Migration of the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs*, New Delhi.
- Presented a paper 'Patterns and Determinants of Morbidity in Kerala' at the *International Conference on Emerging Population Issues in the Asia Pacific region: Challenges for the 21st Century* organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai during December 10-13, 2006.

NATIONAL SEMINARS

K. Narayanan Nair

- Delivered the Key note paper on 'Agrarian Distress in India: Issues and Challenges' at the *Seminar on Agricultural Trade and Marketing in India*, organised by the Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur during September 25-26, 2006.
- Delivered the Inaugural address 'Economic Reforms and Regional Development in India' at the *Seminar on Analysing the Causes and Effects of Industrial Backwardness of Kanyakumari District*, organised by Planning Commission, Government of India at Scot Christian College, Nagarcoil during January 5 and 6, 2007.

K.J. Joseph

- Made a presentation on 'Towards a Regional Export Strategy for Kerala in the context of Globalization,' in the *Workshop on Export Strategy for Kerala*, organised by Keraxil and Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, at Kochi on 31st August 2006.
- Delivered the Inaugural address on 'India's March Towards 21st Century: Challenges Ahead' at *Inauguration of the Economics Association* in Basalios College, organised by the Department of Economics, Basalios College Kottayam on 29th October 2006.
- Participated as expert member at the seminar on *Strategies and Preparedness for Trade and Globalisation in India for Textile and Clothing Sector*, organised by UNCTAD India and Textile Committee at Royal Meridien, Chennai on 30 October, 2006.

K. Navaneetham

- Presented a paper 'Nutritional Status of Mother and Low Birth Weight in India' at the *International Conference on Emerging Population Issues in the Asia Pacific region: Challenges for the 21st Century* organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai during December 10-13, 2006.



- Plenary Speaker on 'India's March Towards 21st Century: The Relevance of Innovation Route' at the *Third National Conference on Finance and Economics: on the theme - Indian Economy: Forging Ahead in 21st Century*, organised and held at ICFAI, Bangalore during 24-24 November, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Planning for SMEs in an Open Economy by Harnessing ICTs' at the seminar *Small Scale Sector in the 11th Plan*, organised by ISED, Kochi and held at Hotel Mascot, Trivandrum during 27-28 November 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Relevance of South-South Cooperation in WTO Regime: The Case of ICTs' at the seminar *Fifty Years of Development Economic with Special Reference to India*, organised by Department of Economics, University of Calcutta during 29-30 December 2006.
- Presented a paper 'ICT Software and Service Boom in India: What we Know, do not Know and ought to Know' at seminar on *BENEATH IT: Formations of Industry and Labour in the IT Sector*, organised by Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies (CJNS)and Centre for Culture, Media and Governance(CCMG) Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi during 21-22 February, 2007.
- Submitted a paper 'Union Budget 2007-08 and Industrial Sector' at the discussion on *Union Budget 2007-08*, organised by Department of Economics, University of Kerala, at the University Senate Hall, Trivandrum on 1 March, 2007.
- Delivered the Key note address on 'India in the 21st Century: The Challenges Ahead' at the seminar on *Emerging issues in the Busyness Environment and its Implications for Development*, organised and held at the Government College Malappuram, during 21-22 March, 2007.

D. Narayana

- Submitted a paper 'Decentralized Planning in Kerala: Without Data and Technical Support?' at the *Macroeconomic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions - A National Conference* in Honour of Professor A Vaidyanathan, organised by Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during 9-11 April, 2006.
- Session Chairperson, at the Technical Session on Agricultural Credit at the *National Conference on Financial Inclusion and Beyond: Issues and Opportunities for India*, organised by ISED, Kochi at the Renaissance Hotel during 19-20 September, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'SSI 'Banking' for Growth in India, 1994- 2004' at the *National Conference on Small and Medium Enterprises and Livelihoods: Towards an Agenda for the Eleventh Five Year Plan*, organised by ISED, Kochi, and held at Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum, during 8-9 November, 2006.
- Submitted a paper 'The Sowing Public Sector and the Reaping Private Sector: The History of Commercial Banking in India, 1857-2007' at the National Seminar: *Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience*, sponsored by the ICSSR and organised by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on 31 March- 1 April, 2007.

Sunil Mani

- Attended the 'Sub-Committee Experts Meeting on National Innovation Surveys under the NSTMIS, Programme' of Department of Science and Technology (DST) to finalise the Innovation Survey Questionnaire. JSSATE Campus, Bangalore, September 21-22, 2006.
- Participated in the Fourth Expert Committee Meeting on Innovation Surveys at the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi on March 29, 2007.



S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the *National Conference on Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions* (in honour of Professor A Vaidyanathan), held at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during 9-10 April 2006 and presented a paper on 'Dynamics of Internal Migration affecting Kerala'.
- Participated in the *Seminar on Vulnerable Groups, Health and Human Rights* organised by the CEHAT at Hotel Atithi on 18th April 2006 and presented a paper on 'Population Aging and Health in India'.
- Attended the meeting organised by the *Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands* and the Institute of Human Development in connection with the WOTRO Capacity Development Grant, held at New Delhi, September 20-21, 2006.
- Attended a Joint consultation to institute new series of awards for the Overseas Indian Workers by the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, New Delhi on 19th October 2006.
- Participated in the *Regional Conference of the Helpage International* at Pondicherry during 7-8 November 2006 and was discussant in the session on 'New Paradigms in Social Protection'.
- Participated in the *Alzheimer Centenary* at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences organised by the Alzheimer and Related Disorders Society of India (ARDSI), 9-11 November 2006 and presented a paper on 'Mental Health Among Elderly'.
- Spoke at a Symposium on 'Figures, Strategies and Agenda at the Indian Aging Congress' organised by the *Association of Gerontology (India) and Indian Academy of Geriatrics*, held at KIIT Campus, Bhubaneswar during 22-24 December 2006.
- Invited Speaker to speak on 'Demography of Aging' at the thirty- two *All India Indian Sociological Conference*, held at Loyola College, Chennai, during 27-29, 2006.
- Delivered Key note address at the *Regional Seminar on Globalization, Aging and Changing Structure of Care* organised by the American College, Madurai, on 4th January 2007.
- Delivered Inaugural Address at the *National Seminar on Marginalized Groups: Aged and Children* organised by the Fatima College at Jubilee Hall, Madurai, on 5th January 2007.
- Participated in the 'Pravasi Bharatiya Nivas 2007' organised by the *Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India* in collaboration with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Confederation of Indian Industry, held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, during 7-9 January 2007.
- Participated in the *National Conference on Health, Population and Social Development in Southern States of India* organised by the Population Foundation of India, held at Hotel Taj Krishna during 12-13 February 2007 and presented a paper on 'Demographic and Health Transition in Kerala.'
- Participated in the *Regional Workshop on Seasonal Migrant Labour and Livelihood: Perspectives and Policies in South India* held at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad organised by the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Gramin Vikash Trust, Noida on 13th February 2007 and presented a paper on 'Migrant Workers and Livelihood Issues: The Kerala Experience.'
- Visited Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, on March 2 to discuss the proposed 'Gujarat Migration Survey.'
- Participated in the *National Seminar on the Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience*, held at the Centre for Development Studies, during 31 March-1 April, 2007 and presented a paper 'International Migration From India In The Last Two Centuries.'



P. Sivanandan

- Participated as Steering Committee Member, Session Chairperson and Team Leader from Centre for Development Studies at the *ICSSR Development Convention* at CMDR, Dharwad during 27-28 April, 2006.
- Participated as Steering Committee Member, Session Chairperson at the *ICSSR Development Convention* at MIDS, Chennai during 22-23 February, 2007.

K. Navaneetham

- Submitted a paper 'Emerging Trends and Patterns in Mortality in India' at the *National Seminar on Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience*, organised by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during 31 March 2007- 1 April 2007.

Praveena Kodoth

- Discussant of paper 'Sent Away Boys' (by Radhika Chopra, University of Delhi) at the Panel on Masculinity and Sexuality at the *Seminar on Exploring Masculinities*, organised by Department of English, St. Aloysious College, Trissur and Aakar, New Delhi during 19-20 February, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'From Kinship to Conjuality: The Transformation of Family and the Rise of a Commercial Marriage Market', at the *National Seminar on Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience*, organised by the ICSSR and held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on March 31 – April 1, 2007.

M. Parameswaran

- Submitted a paper 'International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing industry' at the *Globelics India 2006*, organised by CDS and IIM Bangalore at Trivandrum during 4-7, October, 2006.

- Presented a paper 'Trade-induced Structural Change and its Implications for Technological Progress: Evidence from Indian manufacturing Industry' at the *Seminar on Globalisation and Industrial Re-location: Implications for Development strategy of Underdeveloped Regions*, organised by NIT Silchar, Assam during 27-28 October, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'International Trade, R&D Spillovers and Productivity: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry', at the *Meeting of the South and South East Asia Econometric Society*, organised by South and South East Asia Econometric Society and held at Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai, India, during 18-20, December, 2006.
- Submitted a paper (along with Pulapre Balakrishnan) 'Growth Regimes since 1950: What the data show' at the *Meeting of the South and South East Asia Econometric Society*, organised by South and South East Asia Econometric Society and held at Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai, India, during 18-20, December, 2006.
- Presented a paper titled 'International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry', at CDS faculty seminar series on November 17, 2006.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Submitted two papers (a) 'Survey Results: Demographics' (b) 'Survey Results: Empowerment Measures' (along with Sabina Alkire and Valery Chirkov) at the *Workshop on 'Individual Agency or Empowerment: A New Measure?'* organised by CDS – Harvard University Collaborative Project, held at CDS during April 22 – 23, 2006.
- Attended the seminar 'National Consultation on Social Security for the Unorganised Workers' organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi in association with the National



Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector and International Labour Organisation held at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during July 7 – 8, 2006.

- Submitted a paper 'Food Security at the Local Level: A Study in contrast between Kerala and Orissa' at the *Writershop on Social Protection in Asia*, organised by Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex) and the Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi in collaboration with the Ford Foundation held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi during September 22 – 24, 2006.
- Submitted a paper 'Survey Results: India' at the *Work-in-progress workshop on the Project on 'The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China'* and Field Visit organised by India Project Team at CDS and held at Sheela Towers, Sambalpur (Orissa) during January 15 – 28, 2007.
- Discussant of a paper on "Measuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Supply: Application of Fuzzy Inference Systems" by K Pushpangadan and G Murugan, presented in an Open Seminar at CDS on April 20, 2007.

Vinoj Abraham

- Presented a paper along with K.J. Joseph 'Information Communication Technology and Productivity: Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector', at Open seminar at CDS, on 23 March, 2007.
- Presented a paper 'Agriculture and Employment' at an Open seminar at CDS, on the theme *State of the Economy and Budget:2007*, on 5 March, 2007.
- Discussant for the Open seminar on 'An Enquiry into Growth Dynamics of Unorganised Manufacturing Sector : A Labour Perspective' by Virender Jain at CDS, Trivandrum on 28 February, 2007.

- Attended the seminar titled 'Labour Regulations in India: Its Impact on Growth, Investment and Employment' organised by Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, during 21-22 November, 2006 at the Institute premises.

P.L. Beena

- Presented a paper 'Gender and Enterprises in Kerala: An Assessment' at the *Conference on SMEs and Livelihoods: Towards an Agenda for the Eleventh Five Year Plan*, organised by ISED in association with Planning Commission at Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum, during November 27-28, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'Spectres of Jobless Growth and Prospects of an Inclusive Growth: The Case of Small-scale Industrial Sector in India' at *conference on Development Planning In India : Issues, Lessons and Options*, organised by the Dr John Mathai Centre, sponsored by ICSSR at Economics Department of Calicut University during March 27-28, 2007.
- Presented a paper 'Theories of Mergers and Takeovers and the Experience of Indian Firms during 1990-2005' at the *Post Graduate Departments of Commerce and Economics Government College, Malappuram*, sponsored by UGC, held at Malappuram Government College, during March 21-22, 2007.
- Presented a paper 'Theories of Mergers and Acquisitions and the Experience of Indian Firms under Neo-liberal Reforms' at the *National Seminar on India's Foreign Policy: Emerging Trends in the new Century*, organised by Political Science Department of Kerala University, sponsored by UGC at the University Senate Hall during April 2-3, 2007.

J. Devika

- Presented a paper 'Fantasy Echo'? Reflections on Republishing Early Modern Writing by Malayalee



Women in Contemporary Kerala' at the *seminar on Women's Histories, Women's Narratives*, organised by the School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, during 29-30 March, 2007.

- Presented a paper '*Escaping the Shadow Zone: The Constitutive Contexts of Discipline-centered Knowledge and Research on Women in Kerala*', at the seminar on Women's Studies in the Academy: Opportunities and Challenges, organised by Krantijyothi Savitribhayi Phule Centre for Women's Studies, Pune University, during 16-17 March, 2007.
- Keynote presentation on 'Women's Studies and Public Discourse' at the *Indian Association of Women's Studies' Southern Regional Workshop*, United Theological Centre, Bangalore during February 2-3, 2007.

T.R. Dilip

- Presented a paper 'Trends in Policy Changes and Public Expenditure on Reproductive and Child Health Services in India' at the *National Seminar on Maternal and Child Health Services: Issues and Challenges*, organised by Council for Social Development, New Delhi at the India International Centre, New Delhi during 11-12 April, 2006.
- Submitted a paper 'National Health Accounts India 2001-02' at the *Workshop on Dissemination of National Health Accounts India Estimates*, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the India International Centre, New Delhi on 8th June, 2006.
- Resource person for 4 sessions at the *State Level Capacity Building Workshop on National Health Accounts*, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and WHO India Country Office, held at USO House, New Delhi during 7-9 September, 2006.

Chinnappan Gasper

- Presented a paper 'A Review of the Progress of *Sarva Shiksha Agyan* in Kerala and Lakshadweep during 2006-07' at the *Appraisal Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Agyan* in southern states during 2006-07, organised by Directorate of *Sarva Shiksha Agyan* in Tamilnadu, sponsored by MHRD, New Delhi on 15 & 16, November, 2006.
- Presented a paper 'An Assessment of the Progress of *Sarva Shiksha Agyan* in four districts of Kerala during 2006-07' at the *Appraisal Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Agyan* in India during 2006-07, organised by MHRD, New Delhi and held at NCERT, New Delhi on 23 February, 2007.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper on 'Impact of Real Interest Rates on Real Output Growth in India: A Long Run Analysis in a liberalized Financial Regime' at the *5th Development Convention* of ICSSR Institutions located in Southern Part of India held at CMDR, Karnataka on April 27-29th, 2006 and the same was also accepted for presentation in *Business, Management and Economics 2nd International* conference held at the Yasar University, Turkey, 15th-18th June 2006.
- Presented a paper 'An Examination of the Linkage between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in India' at the CDS, Trivandrum on 3rd November 2006 and the same was also presented at *43rd The Indian Econometrics Society (TIES)* annual conference held at IIT, Mumbai on 5-7 January 2007.
- Presented a paper 'Does Energy Consumption Fuel Economic Growth in India' at the *International conference South and South East Asia Econometric Society Meeting* held at the Institute of Financial Management and Research (IFMR), Chennai on 18th - 20th December 2006.



- Participated in the discussion on 'The State of the Economy and The Union Budget: 2008-09', on 5th March 2007 at CDS, Trivandrum and made a presentation on 'Inflation, Growth, Equity and The Budget: 2008-09'
 - Presented a paper 'Remittance, Private Consumption, Investment and Economic Growth in India' at the Open Seminar at CDS, Trivandrum on April, 2007.
 - Attended a 4-week Public Finance Refresher course programme at NIPFP (2006), New Delhi
 - Presented a paper 'Agricultural Performance in Kerala' at the seminar on *Agricultural Performance in Kerala*, organised by Government College, Nedumangad in March 2006.
 - Chairperson at the *Seminar on Kerala's Performance since Independence*, organised by the Government Women's College Trivandrum in March 2006.
 - Chairperson for the session on 'Empirical Industrial Organisations' at the *Meeting of the South and South East Asia Econometric Society*, organised by the South and South East Asia Econometric Society at the Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai, India in December 2006.
 - Submitted a paper 'Competition and Profit Rates in Indian Manufacturing Industries' at the *Meeting of the South and South East Asia Econometric Society*, organised by the South and South East Asia Econometric Society at the Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai, India in December 2006.
- K. Pushpangadan**
- Delivered the keynote address at the *All India Seminar on Agrarian Crisis* at S B College, Changanassery.
 - Presented a paper 'Agrarian Crisis in Kerala: A Diagnosis' at the *National Seminar on Indian Agriculture on Cross Roads*, organised by the Madurai Kamaraj University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu in February 2007.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

K. Narayanan Nair

- Member, Governing Body, CDS
- Member, PPAC, ICSSR

Sunil Mani

- Member, Expert Committee on Innovation Surveys, Department of Science Technology, Government of India.
- Member, Expert Group on Innovation, United Nations Industrial Organization, Vienna, Austria.
- Member, Kerala State Planning Board Taskforce on Public Spending

D. Narayana

- Chairperson, Working Group on Health, Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12).
- Member, Task force on Financing Health, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- Expert Panel Member, Annual Review Meeting, Rubber Research Institute of India.

P. Mohanan Pillai

- Chairman, Task Force on Small Industries, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Plan Committee on Industry, IT & Public Sector Enterprises, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Governing Body, CDS



P. Sivanandan

- Member, Governing Body, Institute for Societal Advancement, Trivandrum.
- Member, Task Force and Steering Committees- XI th Five Year Plan, State Planning Board.
- Member, Expert Committee to Study the Experience of Decentralized Planning in Kerala, sponsored by Government of Kerala.
- Member, Governing Body, CDS

K. Navaneetham

- Member, Plan Committee on Health, Eleventh Five Year Plan, Kerala State Planning Board.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- 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 State Planning Board.
- Member of the Task Force on Social Security for Workers in the Unorganized Sector, constituted under the National Commission for Enterprises in the unorganised sector, constituted by the Government of India.

J. Devika

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

K.J. Joseph

- Member, Committee appointed by the Government of Kerala to reopen public sector units - Chittoor Sugar Cooperatives (CHICOPS) and Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited (TSC) a Report was submitted to the Government of Kerala to Rejuvenate the Beverages sector of Kerala.
- Member, Globelics Scientific Board.

N. Shanta

- Member, Task Force on Traditional Industries set up by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

T.R. Dilip

- Member, Expert Committee formed by Health Commissioner, Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Institute of Development Research for preparation of State Health Accounts Estimates for Gujarat. Made a presentation on Estimation of Out of Pocket expenditure in Gujarat at the first meeting held at GIDR Ahmedabad on 4th January, 2007.
- Member, Expert Group meeting for the WHO sponsored study on "Out of Pocket Expenditure in Public Hospitals in India, at the Institute of Health System, Hyderabad between 26-27th February, 2007.

Chinnappan Gasper

- Member, Governing Body of Primary Education Development Society of Kerala.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Member, Technical Advisory Committee, Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
- Member, Task Force set up by the UNFPA, India office, to assess the ICPD 10+
- Member, Panel of Aging in Development Countries, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
- Member, Board of Studies in Economic, University of Kerala.
- Council Member, Association of Gerontology (India)

K. Pushpangadan

- Member, Governing Body, Institute for Societal Advancement (ISA)



PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL TEACHING

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered two Lectures on 'Statistical Methods' and held Discussions with the participants of the 18th Refresher Course in Economics organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 9 August. 2006.
- Delivered two Lectures on 'Quantitative Methods (Application of Mathematics in Economics). and held discussions with the participants of the 18th Refresher Course in Economics organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram on 17 August. 2006.
- Inaugurated the current year programmes of the Economic Association and delivered a special lecture to the students of the Department of Economics on the 'Significance of Mathematics in Economics' organised by Department of Economics, Fatima Matha National College, Kollam, Kerala on 4 December 2006.
- Delivered four Lectures on 'Statistical Methods' and held Discussions with the Participants of the 19th Refresher Course in Economics, organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 15 and 16 March, 2007.

K. Pushpangadan

- Visiting Professor, Pondichery University.
- Visiting Professor, Asian School of Business, Trivandrum.

M. Parameswaran

- Taught one session on "Evolution of Modern Theory of Economic Growth" at UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, on 7th August 2006.

Vinoj Abraham

- Delivered a lecture on 'Structural Change in India' at the UGC-Academic Staff College, Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram, for the 18th refresher course for university and college teachers, on August 10th, 2006.

P.L.Beena

- Delivered a lecture on 'Issues on Corporate Governance' at the Holy Grace Academy of Management Studies, Mala, Trissur, Kerala, in December 2006.

Sunil Mani

- Conducted a workshop for the teaching staff of Loyola School, Trivandrum, May 15, 2006.
- Presented a talk on 'Economic Liberalisation and Industrial Entrepreneurship, The Indian and Kerala Experiences' at Assumption College, Changanacherry, January 22, 2007.
- Presented a talk on "Who is Doing better: China or India? An Analysis of their Comparative Economic Performance" at YMCA, Trivandrum, February 17, 2007.

T.R. Dilip

- Taught Demography to 3rd Year Students of Government Nursing School, Panamaram (25th & 26th April, 2007)
- A Session on "Estimation of Health Expenditure in India" for the UGC Refresher Course for College teachers in Economics at the Administrative Staff Collage, University of Kerala.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

K. Narayanan Nair

- Examiner for two PhD theses- one from MG University, Kottayam, and other ISEC, Bangalore University.



K. Pushpangadan

- Member, Board of Studies for Social Science, Cochin University, Cochin.
- Ph.D Examiner, Calicut University.
- Board of Selection: IIM Calicut.
- External referee for two articles in the Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Sunil Mani

- Lead Discussant, Inter Agency Technical Reference Group on Capacity Building, United Nations, New York.
- Advisor, National Advisory Council on Innovations, Republic of South Africa.
- Instructor: Globelics Academy 2006 and 2007
- Organising Committee, Globelics 2006 at Trivandrum, and Globelics 2007 at Saratov.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Board of the following three international journals: Research Policy, International Journal of Technology and Globalization, and Science, Technology and Society.
- Referee: to Industry and Innovation, Edward Elgar, Review of World Economy., Science and Public Policy.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Ph.D thesis examiner, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
- Selection of Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
- Referee for the following journals: World Development, Asia Pacific Migration Journal, International Migration, Asian Population Studies, Gender, Technology and Development, Development and Change.

K. Navaneetham

- Thesis examiner: M.Phil Thesis examiner, Dept. of Demography, University of Kerala.
- Referee: Journal of Tropical Medicine and International Health; UK-INDIA Education and Research Initiative Project Proposal.

P.L. Beena

- Contributed a note 'Rural Industrialisation Process and the role of LSG in Kerala: An Assessment' for the working group on *Productive Sector* under the Plan Committee on Local Self Government Institutions, State Planning Board, Trivandrum, December 2006.
- Contributed a note 'Structure and Growth of Modern Small Scale Sector in Kerala during Post-Liberalisation' for the working group on *Modern, Small & Medium Industries* under the Plan Committee for the formulation of XIth Five Year Plan, State Planning Board, Trivandrum, December 2006.

J. Devika

- Editorial advisor to the first women's publishing house in Malayalam, Women's Imprint.
- Advisor for Stories Project, Anveshi, Hyderabad.

K.J. Joseph

- Member Selection Committee of Professors at Delhi School of Economics.
- Editorial Board Member, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development, Inderscience Publishers.

T.R. Dilip

- External Evaluator for MSc (Demography) for Kerala University, 2007.



- Part of the team which prepared the Universal Health Care Scheme for Kerala, for the Kerala State Planning Board.
- Coordinated the Community Field Placement of 3rd year Students of Government Nursing School, Panamaram, Wayanad (20th – 13th May, 2006).
- Organised a workshop on Preparation of 11th Five Year Plan for Wayanad for the Elected members of Panchayathi Raj Institutions in the district (25th July, 2006).
- Reviewed an article each for the following journals (1) Journal of Bio-Social Science and (2) Journal of Tropical medicine and International health.

Chinnappan Gasper

- External Resource Person in the appraisal of the State and District Annual Work Plan & Budget of SSA in Kerala for 2007-08 at MHRD, New Delhi during March 22 to 29, 2007.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Served as a Referee to review articles submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals: 'On the Evolution of Financial Development and Economic Growth,' *Review of Development Economics* (2007) and 'Inflation and Economic Growth in Bangladesh: An Empirical Analysis', *Journal Of Developing Areas* (2007).

(a) LIBRARY

During the reporting year, the library procured 993 books in various subject areas relevant to the activities of the Centre. The library also received 545 working papers from different institutions. The library subscribed to 238. Periodicals and received 200 journals as gift or on exchange.

During the reporting year bibliographic records of 1168 books and 19 CDs were added to the library's database. The backlog in cataloguing is being cleared. There was marked increase in the library membership also, 202 new memberships (both external and internal) with borrowing facilities and 503 reference memberships were added to the library during the above period. On an average 1800 volumes (books/periodicals) were bound during the reporting year.

The CD-ROMs supplied along with books and those procured independently for the library were organized and shelved conveniently. Monthly accession lists are displayed in the library notice board and also posted on the CDS web site.

The library continued to serve the members by providing reference service, internet document delivery service, literature search from databases (CD/Online)etc. Subject bibliographies based on the holdings of the library were also prepared and distributed to the users on demand. Information on recent arrivals of journals and books and online access to some of the journals are also available through our web OPAC An exhibition of selected readings on social security was arranged in the periodical section of the library as part of CDS/ISS Training programme 2006. The bibliography on social security was also updated for this



purpose. The CDS library offered practical training to six CLISC students from the Kerala State Library Council, Thiruvananthapuram. The training programme was held during 10 October-31 October 2006.

Barcoding of catalogued books started in May 2006 was completed in November 2006. Around 90,000 books were barcoded during the above period. We have started barcoding the uncatalogued publications in the library from December 2006. The old census publications, around 4000 volumes, forming a major portion of the uncatalogued publications in the library were also barcoded after technical processing.

The Revised Rules regarding membership and Annual Subscription Fee for external members have come into force during this reporting period. The fine system for overdue books for external members was also implemented from 3rd October 2006. To recover overdue books several reminders were sent to the external members during this period.

Electronic Database Centre

The Electronic Database Centre (EDC) of the continued to give excellent service to internal as well as external members. The EDC has 125 valuable databases in economics and related Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are Indiatat.com, Prowess, Popline, IMF database UN Comtrade, JSTOR and National Sample Survey Unit Level data. This Section renders personalized services like online data search and retrieval and other Internet information services.

Local Self Governments Documentation Centre

A separate documentation division to serve the information needs of the researchers of 'Local Self Governments' has been set up in the CDS library. Efforts are being made to strengthen the collection in the documentation centre.

The Documentation Centre has now the following:

1. A separate collection of books (350 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 *decentralization* 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 (CC) provides the required technological support to achieve the organisation's objective of knowledge creation/dissemination. In this regard, the CC supports teaching/research activities and different operations of the library/administration. The IT facility undertakes tasks such as programming, daily monitoring/tuning of the desktops installed across the campus and other support services to the faculty, staff and students. In addition, computer training programmes are being conducted regularly for students and faculty.

Apart from the aforementioned tasks, the IT wing provides a range of services that include 24x7 Net access (for faculty/staff/students) and e-mail service with web-based and POP access. The Library automation system has been upgraded to a web-enabled one. To further tighten up our online security, a new firewall with anti-virus/anti-spyware features has been introduced.

Our web site is being redesigned. The new web site (a database driven, dynamic one), will become live during the month of August, 2007.

We have initiated the process of replacing old PCs with more powerful ones. Efforts are also on to roll out a centralized storage solution based on SAN (Storage Area Network)/NAS (Network Attached Storage) technology, to build a content management system (CMS) for the faculty (to self-publish their teaching materials on the Intranet) and to make the



campus Wi-Fi enabled for allowing users to access the computing services/resources from anywhere on the campus via mobile devices.

(c) STAFF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Welfare Fund, instituted in 1999, provides financial support to the employees in the form of loans and grants. The loans are provided for purchase of land for construction of own house, house construction and 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, twenty two employees were granted loans and retirement benefit of Rupees ten thousand each to five employees who have retired from the services. Twelve children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations.

COMMITTEES**Committee of Direction**

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon (Chairman)
 Professor S.Mahendra Dev (Member)
 Shri V. Ramachandran (Member)
 Dr Alok Sheel (Member)
 Dr K.K. Subrahmanian (Member)
 Dr P Mohanan Pillai (Member)
 Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Director)

Faculty Committee

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairperson)
 Dr K.N.Raj
 Dr K.K. Subrahmanian
 Dr Chandan Mukherjee
 Dr John Kurien
 Dr P. Mohanan Pillai
 Dr P. Sivanandan
 Dr D. Narayana
 Dr K. Pushpangadan
 Dr K.J. Joseph
 Dr S. Irudaya Rajan
 Dr N.Shanta
 Dr K.Navaneetham
 Dr Sunil Mani (Convenor)

Finance Committee

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon (Chairman)
 Dr. Alok Sheel
 Dr T.C.A Anant
 Dr Anjan Mukherji
 Dr Alwin Prakash
 Dr P. Sivanandan
 Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Director)

Ph.D. Advisory Committee

Dr V. Santhakumar (Chairperson)
 Dr Sunil Mani
 Dr K.J.Joseph
 Dr Udaya S. Mishra
 Dr J. Devika
 Dr K. Navaneetham (*ex-officio*)

M.Phil Advisory Committee

Dr K. Navaneetham (Chairperson)
 Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
 Dr D. Narayana
 Dr Sunil Mani
 Dr K.N. Harilal
 Dr P.L. Beena
 Dr V. Santhakumar (*ex-officio*)



JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/ PhD Programmes

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Chairperson)
 Dr Anjan Mukherji (*Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU*)
 Dr Amit S. Ray (*Centre for International Trade and
 Development, JNU*)
 Dr Chandan Mukherjee
 Dr S. Irudaya Rajan
 Dr John Kurien
 Dr K.J. Joseph
 Dr K.P. Kannan
 Dr P. Mohanan Pillai
 Dr D. Narayana
 Dr K. Navaneetham
 Dr K. Pushpangadan
 Dr N. Shanta
 Dr P. Sivanandan
 Dr Sunil Mani

Academic Programme Co-ordinators

Ph.D. Programme:
 Dr V. Santhakumar (Co-ordinator)

M.Phil. Programme:
 Dr K. Navaneetham (Co-ordinator)
 Dr N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Library Committee

Dr. D. Narayana (Chairperson)
 Smt. P. Sathi (Convenor)

Publication Committee

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairperson)
 Shri Tilak Baker (Convenor)

Academic Committee

Dr P. Sivanandan (Convenor)

CDS Seminars and Invited Lectures

Dr K.J. Joseph (Chairperson)

Staff Welfare Fund

Dr P. Mohanan Pillai (Chairperson)
 Shri. M. Krishnankutty (Convenor)

Computer Committee

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairperson)
 Shri J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

Investment Committee

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Chairperson)
 Dr D. Narayana
 Shri C.G.Pankajakshan (Partner, Varma & Varma)

Committee on Sexual Harassment

Dr Mridul Eapen (Chairperson)

Ethics Committee

Dr K. Mohandas (Director, SCTIMST)

Staff Council

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairperson)
 Smt K.B. Sreekumari (Convenor)

Hostel Warden

Dr P.L. Beena

Right to Information Act

Shri Tilak Baker (Information Officer)
 Smt K.B. Sreekumari (Asst Information Officer)
 Dr. K. Narayanan Nair, Director or
 Shri Soman Nair, Registrar
 (Appellate Information Officer)



FACULTY

Fellow and Director

Narayanan Nair K.

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Globalisation and Development,
Agriculture, Water and Natural Resources for Sustainable
Development, Poverty and Vulnerability, Kerala in a Comparative Perspective

Fellows

Kannan K.P.

Ph.D in Development Studies
(ISS, The Hague)
(On leave)

Research Interest: Development Economics, Poverty and
Human Development and Labour and Development

Chandan Mukherjee

Ph.D in Statistics
(ISI Kolkatta)

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, Mumbai)
(On leave - 1.4.2006 onwards)

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, Decentralised Governance

Narayana D.

Ph.D in Economics
(ISI Kolkatta)

Research Interest: Population and Human Development

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: ICT and Development; Innovation Systems

Irudaya Rajan S.

Ph.D.in Demography
(IIPS Mumbai)

Research Interest: Migration and Ageing

**Navaneetham K.**

Ph.D in Demography
(IIPS, Mumbai)

Research Interest: Population, Health and Development

Shanta N.

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Applied Macro Economics

*Associate Fellows***Udaya Shankar Mishra**

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Mumbai)

Research Interest: Population Policies and Programme Evaluation, Gender and Reproductive Health, Analytical and Measurement Issues in Health

Santhakumar V.

Ph.D in Economics
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Research Interest: Environment and Development, Governance & Development

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Ph.D in Economics
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Ph.D in Education
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Research Interest: History of Malayalee Modernity, Feminist Theory, Development Theory, Social-Science Methodology



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Research Interest: International Trade, Economic Growth,
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Research Interest: ICT and Development, Labour, Services Sector.

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Research Interest: Morbidity Analysis, Health Financing and Fertility Studies

Visiting Scholar

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Research Interest: Socio-cultural Anthropology, Development Studies,
Medical Anthropology, Vulnerable Groups and Communities.



ADMINISTRATION

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K.M.Celin	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>

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K.B.Sreekumari	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
T.S.Geetha Devi	<i>Programme Assistant</i>

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D.Girija	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
M.Krishnankutty	<i>Receptionist-Cum- Office Assistant</i>
M.Mohanan	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

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Tilak Baker	<i>Publication Officer</i>
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E.N.Sathy	<i>Accountant</i>
T.N.Anirutdhan	<i>Accountant</i>
S. Suresh	<i>Jr. Accountant</i>

Director's Office

S.Rajalekshmi	<i>P.A. to Director</i>
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K.Lekha	<i>Receptionist</i>

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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>

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M.Mohammed Hussain	<i>Driver Grade I</i> (Retired on 30.6.2006)
V.Surendran	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
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Kadak Bahadur	<i>Watchman</i>
P.R.Gopidas	<i>Watchman</i>

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E.Sujana Bai	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i> (Retired on 31.1.2007)

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C.K. Sankaran	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i> (Retired on 31.10.2006)
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Ameer Ali	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>

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