

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report

2008-09



CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) was registered as a Society in October 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 and protection in developing and and for those working on strategies for 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 provision transitional societies, for policy researchers employment generation, poverty alleviation,

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 gratefully acknowledges the support received from:

- Government of Kerala
- Planning Board, Government of Kerala
- Indian Council of Social Science Research
- University Grants Commission
- Jawaharlal Nehru University
- University of Kerala
- Reserve Bank of India
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INTRODUCTION

This is the 38th Annual Report of the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. In close to four decades since its inception in 1971, the institution has significantly expanded and diversified its activities. Eloquent testimony of this is the range of subjects that has stimulated our research scholars and the scope and value of their findings. In tandem, there has been progress in capacity building and training, and in extending outreach programmes. The infrastructure has been added to and modernised, while finances have remained stable.

In its vital first decade, the CDS was fortunate to have some of the eminent economists in the country among its faculty. The centre's academic foundation and vision were shaped by this far-seeing founding faculty. Issues related to the macro economy, agriculture and rural economy, industry, employment and labour figured high on the research agenda at that time. Socio-economic concerns such as poverty, nutrition, education and health also received a great deal of attention. From the early days, the tradition of research at the CDS has been to undertake theory-led empirical studies, without losing sight of the historical perspective. It was also understood in the formative years that research combined with teaching resulted in a strong synergy, instruction often reinforcing investigation. The MPhil programme in applied economics, introduced in the mid-1970s, was an acknowledgment of this.

It was also recognised that in a large and diverse country like India, the problems of development could be best understood by analysing them at the regional/local level. This produced a large number of studies involving regional comparisons, and, given its location, many of the CDS papers focused on the State of Kerala. In the mid-1980s, an international



training programme on population and development was set up at the Centre with the backing of the United Nations Population Fund. This was in recognition of the contribution the CDS had made towards explaining the phenomenon of very high levels of human development in Kerala, though per capita incomes were low. The new programme acted a catalyst on research in the areas of population, poverty, human development and associated subjects.

The mid-1990s saw the Centre's involvement in a large research programme for strengthening local-level research capacity in the State. The UN-funded programme came to an end in 2001 and the state project in 2004 when the agreements with the agencies concluded. In recent years, the core activities of the CDS have been confined largely to research, the two-year MPhil course and the four-year PhD programme. The Centre's research output has not only added to the social science knowledge system but also entered the public domain, besides providing useful inputs to policy-making bodies at various levels. CDS alumni now run into a few hundred and occupy high positions in academic institutions, policy-making bodies and public service.

While taking note of past achievements, it has to be emphasised that the Centre now faces a number of new challenges, none of which can be sidelined. Rather, they require the serious attention of all stakeholders. In this overview, we attempt to draw attention to the present scenario and suggest possible ways forward.

Research

From the very beginning, faculty of the CDS have been granted the freedom to choose their own subjects for research. This practice, combined with the faculty having diverse research interests, resulted in the Centre's work looking into the dynamics of a wide range of issues. While such distinctiveness in research had to be appreciated, it also raised questions about the focus of research at the CDS. In response to this, the Centre prepared a Vision Document and a Medium Term Work Plan for 2005-15. The broad subjects of research identified by the faculty and

outlined in the document are taken into account when seeking external funding for research.

An examination of research projects taken up in the last three years reveals that there has been a tendency among scholars to cluster inquiries around certain themes. For instance, the review of research for 2008-09 indicates a bunching-up around issues such as the global financial crisis and its impact, innovation systems, child health and nutrition, rural employment and social security, health-care financing, and international migration. These are highly relevant topics, and if consciously broadened and deepened, the research might yield substantial knowledge over the course of the next two or three years. A major challenge the faculty faces is figuring out how to go about internalising such synergy.

A closely related issue is that of the need to maintain a certain balance in research subjects. In the initial decades, researchers at the CDS made important contributions to analysing issues in some of the core sectors of the economy but work on such areas has considerably slowed down in recent years. For instance, the CDS was well known for its work on Indian agriculture. The challenge now is to maintain an interest among the faculty in such topics. Given that the strength of the faculty is only about 25 at any point of time, significantly broadening the area of research is difficult. Part of the problem can be tackled by encouraging MPhil and PhD students to take up research in such areas. However, it would also require some restrictions on project-driven research, prioritisation of the agenda for research, and its periodic review and implementation. At a time when socio-economic changes take place at a rapid pace, prioritisation and implementation of research are daunting tasks. Nevertheless, the Centre can commit itself to research in selected subjects if there is firm funding support from external sources to set up units mandated to work on them. Some of the research units established at the CDS in recent years have to be seen in this perspective.

A number of measures, which need to be earnestly pursued, to address the dilemmas mentioned above, are summarised.

(1) Each faculty member presents an annual research plan



outlining the completed, ongoing and new studies to be initiated during the year at a faculty workshop. It is proposed that a panel of external experts be invited to these workshops (it was once done earlier) to comment not only on the work of the faculty but also to identify important gaps in research. Such gaps could be filled by appointing additional regular, visiting or adjunct faculty. (2) A process of reviewing the activities of all the sponsored research units in the CDS has been put in place. Such reviews and the guidance of the advisory committees of these units should make it possible to undertake more focused research. (3) The present procedure for clearing externally funded research projects needs to be looked at afresh. Very often, we end up undertaking projects that are financially attractive but not so good in research content. (4) Students have to be encouraged to work in the priority areas identified. This would require better interaction between the faculty and students and creating incentives for students to prefer such subjects.

Promotion of the Usage of Research

The media used for publicising and promoting the use of research output are professional journals, popular magazines and newspapers, books, seminars, policy briefs and participation in policy-making bodies. As far as professional publications are concerned, the record of the faculty has been very satisfactory. In the year under review, the faculty published 10 books, 33 papers in peer-reviewed journals, 14 papers in other journals, 29 papers in edited books, and 12 working papers. In terms of quantity, the position has remained fairly stable during the last few years but a major challenge is improving the profile of publications that accept our work. There is a definite need to augment the number of papers published by the faculty in the top-ranking journals. During the year, 15 faculty members took part in 51 international conferences, and 19 in 87 national conferences, most of them presenting papers. Their participation in academic and policy-making bodies outside the CDS has also been satisfactory. Two areas that need to be improved on is the dissemination of information through policy briefs, and writing in popular magazines and journals.

We have been looking into ways of improving the scope, content and presentation of the CDS website and the house magazine, CDS Chronicle.

To encourage publication in international journals, a decision has been taken to reimburse scholars the submission fee they pay. The faculty has recently decided to publish two international journals -- Journal of International Migration and Journal of Innovation and Development -- in partnership with Routledge, a reputed publishing house.

Teaching Programmes

The MPhil/PhD programmes were begun in 1975 with affiliation to Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. The University of Kerala has recognised the CDS as a centre for its doctoral studies. The annual intake in recent years has been 18 students for MPhil and 7 to 9 for PhD. These programmes are periodically reviewed and appropriate modifications made to incorporate recent contributions to economic theory, methods and empirical verification.

In recent years, it was felt that students joining the MPhil programme were not up to the mark and unable to cope with the revised curriculum. A critical factor is the lack of quality training in economics and mathematics both at the undergraduate and graduate levels at most Universities. We sought to remedy this problem by offering foundation courses in economics and mathematics to MPhil students. But this did not produce the desired results. So, much of the teaching that we do at the MPhil level now turns out to be remedial, compensating for the poor quality of instruction at the lower levels. If students are properly taught the basic principles of modern economics and econometrics, alongside a few specialised courses in categories such as public economics, gender and development, environmental economics and so on, at the Master's level, their training in analytical research at the MPhil and PhD levels will be more attractive and rewarding to them and society.

It was also noted that the MPhil programme is losing its attraction for several reasons. These days, admission to PhD programmes in most Universities in India is based on a



Master's degree with high percentage of marks and a Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) award of University Grants Commission (UGC). Many good students are likely to qualify for the JRF and enter doctoral programmes directly.

In India, very few institutes excel in both research and teaching. It may be useful to combine Master's-level teaching and research at the CDS campus with teaching carried out by researchers-cum-teachers. These instructors will not only be well versed in the latest theoretical and empirical developments in their disciplines but also be using this knowledge base to provide opportunities for students to pursue MPhil and doctoral programmes at the CDS. Added reasons for having a master's programme is the low level of utilisation of library and computing facilities at present, and the enthusiasm among the faculty to share the additional teaching load.

It was also noted that the submission rate in the PhD programme has been low in recent years. Though, we have, made some efforts to restructure the PhD programme, it has not had the expected outcome. We plan to review the programme to chalk out measures to speed up the submission rate.

In addition to the MPhil and PhD programmes, the CDS contributes to improving higher education in the country by organising short-term training programmes for the College/University teachers and researchers on the frontiers of development studies.

Faculty and Supporting Staff

Several members of the senior faculty will be retiring in the next two to three years. The same is the situation with the supporting staff. A number of steps have been initiated to fill in the faculty and staff positions, taking into account the required qualifications and the budget.

The procedures for recruiting faculty members have been reviewed from time to time. Given the difficulties in getting well-qualified, full-time teaching staff, it has been decided to also extend the search to visiting and adjunct faculty members, who will be employed on flexible terms and

conditions. The faculty recruitment procedure has been streamlined. Apart from assessment of academic and research publications through refereeing, it now involves a seminar presentation, followed by an interview. In the last three years, we have succeeded in adding seven young members to the faculty. The initial appointment is for three years, at the end of which performances are assessed by a committee. The candidates are made (or not made) regular employees on the basis of the committee's recommendation.

A scheme for regular faculty assessment is now in place. There are two components to it. The first is a modified scheme designed by the UGC. The second, more constructive one, involves submitting self-assessment reports and important copies of publications. These are reviewed by an external expert. Each member of the faculty also presents his or her work in a workshop attended by all the faculty and experts. Comments and suggestions are frankly made by the specialists. A confidential report on the performance of the faculty member is prepared by an assessment committee constituted for the purpose. This exercise is to be carried out once in every three years.

The CDS has assessed the duties done by the supporting staff and on the basis of this, calculated the requirement of personnel in various departments for the next 15 years. It has also proposed a scheme for restructuring the staffing pattern. Since two-thirds of the supporting staff will be retiring by 2113, this is also an area that requires urgent attention.

Infrastructure and Finance

The construction of a four-storey building for the Library was completed during the year. The Library now has two interconnected buildings, comprising a total of 11 floors with an area of more than over 28,000 square feet, adequate to meet its future expansion plans. The ground floor of the old Library building has been renovated to accommodate a reception counter and some sections of books. One of the rooms on this floor is being converted into an air-conditioned board room. With the extension of the Guest House completed, there are 14 rooms available



for guests, four of them air-conditioned. The construction of a new kitchen with modern equipment and fittings is in progress. A 16-KVA power generator has been commissioned to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the event of power failures during academic events.

The computing facilities on the campus are now at an advanced technological level. The old monitors of desktop computers are being replaced with higher configuration LCD ones. A plan for a Central Storage based on Storage Area Network (SAN) technology has been finalised. Once commissioned, a portion of it will be allocated to users and each user will get a specified quota of disk space to store his or her files. Another new service being introduced is the Virtual Private Network (VPN) that will allow users to access CDS local area network (LAN) services (like online library catalogues) from anywhere. A proposal to set up wireless LAN on the campus has also been worked out. The Library has completed bar-coding a major portion of its books and back volumes of journals, and their bibliographic records have been entered in the Libsys program. A separate Documentation Centre to serve the needs of scholars researching local self-governments has been set up. The Library has digitised 260 working papers of the Centre and uploaded them on the CDS website.

During the reporting period, the financial position of the centre continued to be more or less stable. The expenditure stood at Rs. 365.56 lakh compared to Rs. 334.44 lakh during the previous year, an increase of 9.3%. The increase was due to payment of salary and dearness allowance arrears to employees, a revision in electricity charges, and an increase in the expenditure on travel and subscription of periodicals. Under all other heads, expenditure was less or almost static.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) provided a grant-in-aid of Rs. 142.00 lakh, compared to Rs. 133.00 lakh provided during 2007-08, an increase of Rs. 9.00 lakh. The Government of Kerala revised the plan grant from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh to support the expansion of infrastructure facilities and thus, the total grant-in-aid released by the Government stood at Rs. 195.11 lakh, compared to Rs.136.47 lakh in 2007-08. The CDS acquired assets worth Rs. 213.74 lakh, of which those worth Rs. 29.98 lakh were acquired utilising the grant-in-aid. The actual value of CDS endowment and other endowments earmarked for specific purposes grew from Rs. 25.34 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 26.68 crore in 2008-09.

The Governing Body held its annual meeting on 9th September 2008. The Finance Committee met once and the Committee of Direction twice during the year. All the internal committees, such as the faculty committee, academic committee, committees constituted for the teaching programmes, and others set up for the smooth functioning of the Centre, have been quite active.

Concluding Remarks

In recent years we have been reflecting on, and rethinking, the strategies and programmes needed to position the CDS as an essential entity in a time of national, regional, and global change. In particular, reorienting our research, teaching and training programmes, modernising the infrastructure, and improving the Centre's financial status have been our main concerns. Our relations with the Government of Kerala, the ICSSR, JNU and several national and international organisations continue to be excellent and we hope that all of them will continue to support us, standing by us in our journey along the road to further progress.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a review of the research studies that were completed and were in progress during the academic year 2008-09. Organising the studies, we have grouped them into the following thematic areas: (1) Macro perspectives, globalisation and development; (2) Agriculture, rural economy and decentralisation; (3) Industry, innovation and infrastructure; (4) Human development, health and education; (5) Migration; (6) Employment and social security; (7) Gender and women studies; and (8) Other studies. The list of studies and projects with details like research names, date of commencement and completion, sponsoring agency and so on are provided in **Appendix I**. Apart from research done by the faculty, the review also contains some of the work done by doctoral students.

1. MACRO PERSPECTIVES, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Studies in this group cover a range of issues such as the behaviour of the exchange rate; the exchange rate and exports; inflation and its regional dimensions; the impact of the global financial crisis on the economy; the growth of the service sector; and theoretical concerns in macro economics.

A research project (No. 1) examined the behaviour of the rupee-US dollar exchange rate against the background of ample and increasing capital inflows to India in the post-reform period. The study used monthly data and estimated a model in a time-series framework to assess the relative significance of capital inflows in the context of interest, inflation, and growth rate differentials and other factors. It concluded that foreign institutional investment was the dominant factor affecting the rupee-dollar exchange rate. Another paper (No. 2) in this area analysed the effect of the exchange rate on the exports of textiles and clothing . It



found that the exchange rate had an effect on such exports, with an inverse relationship in some cases.

An examination of regional variations in the inflation rate (No. 3) observed that liberalisation had led to a decline in the rate of inflation by all measures but there were differences across States. The contrast in the extent of competition across States may have been the reason for this. The paper pointed to the need for a deeper analysis of aspects such as institutional factors, infrastructure, differential tax policies, and producer state vs. consumer state. Another study on inflation (No. 4) argued that the prices of manufactures came down sharply during the liberalisation period, suggesting that market forces operated more effectively in this sector than the primary and tertiary sectors. The paper also noted that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial workers had declined the least compared to the other CPI indices, which demanded a detailed analysis.

An important study (No. 5) was on the impact of the global financial crisis on Kerala's economy. It took the view that Kerala was more vulnerable to the financial crisis than other States because of its greater integration with the world. Given the specificities of the State, the report identified five channels -- remittances, exports, credit, tourism, and the prices of intermediate inputs -- and discussed the possible impact on the State's economy under each of them. It also examined the implications of the crisis on Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) growth and government finance. The report suggested a number of mitigation measures, including streamlining the government and administrative machinery to effectively handle such crises in the future, strengthening the social safety net to minimise the impact on vulnerable people, and a number of steps to revitalise the State's economy.

An ongoing study, entitled 'Monetary Policy and Construction Sector Activities: An Indian Perspective (No. 6)', examines the impact of monetary policy and other macro economic factors on the growth of the construction sector and on housing prices. It analyses the demand and supply factors

affecting the construction sector, and discusses the role of monetary policy in terms of availability of bank credit and interest rates. A related study (No. 7) examined the key macro economic factors determining housing prices in India, using both macro and micro-level information.

A deliberation (No. 8) on the importance of home markets in boosting economic growth noted that in the mid-1960s India had experienced a demand problem in both the agricultural and industrial sectors. It argued that the domestic market was of great importance in a large country like India, and sustained industrialisation could only be based on its growth. However, the growth of home markets in an open economy like India still faced constraints because demand had to largely come from the poor, who lacked purchasing power. There was a related study that examined the relationship between macro economic fluctuations and agricultural prices. Another inquiry (No. 9) looked into the growth of the service sector in India and the job opportunities provided by it, focusing on the quality of employment.

A paper on various schools of macro economics (No. 10) argued that there was now only a "thesis-antithesis" process of antagonistic contradiction in the development of macro-economic thought, without the advantage of a full dialectics, blooming in a historically staged synthesis. These antagonistic forces appear in the guises of neo-classical vs. Keynesian, Keynesian vs. monetarists, and new classical vs. new Keynesian. The contention was that this antagonistic contradiction essentially emanated from the classical ideological difference between physiocrats and mercantilists: old wine in newer bottles.

The study 'In Quest of Truth: The War of Methods in Economics (No. 11)' discussed the "battle of methods" in economics in its epistemic pursuit within the framework of a dialectics between science and art. It outlined recent trends in econometrics and experimental economics in the context of this pursuit. The paper reiterated the contemporary consensus on the complementary roles of the two approaches: a theory-data confluence, not in a static, but a dialectical framework.



2. AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

There are four streams of research under this head -- rural livelihoods; the impact of the financial crisis on the rural economy; research on the plantation sector; and local governments and decentralisation.

Rural Livelihoods

A study entitled 'Peasant Classes Under Neo-liberalism: A Class Analysis of Two States (No. 12)' pointed out that Indian agriculture had been stagnant for more than a decade. Farm indebtedness had escalated following a steady decline in real product prices. At the same time, the gradual withdrawal of formal credit institutions from rural areas had led to the increasing dominance of private players in the credit market, rendering primary commodity producers all the more vulnerable. A class analysis of household-level farm production data from two States revealed the pattern of income distribution and rising indebtedness in rural areas. The paper noted that effective price stabilisation measures and a short-term but comprehensive debt-relief policy were called for.

A research project is on to analyse rural livelihood strategies (No. 13). Following economic liberalisation, the country has witnessed rapid economic growth, especially since 2000. However, this high growth has been dichotomous in nature. There has been phenomenally high growth in the service sector while the agricultural sector, which employs the largest proportion of the workforce, has been stagnant. This has depressed incomes in the primary sector and led to a shift of the workforce, mainly to informal, non-agricultural activities. The diversification of livelihoods can be seen as coping strategies of households and individuals primarily engaged in low-growth economic activities. Rural livelihoods and their transformation, which have larger economic and social implications, constitute a crucial area of study. An important aspect of livelihood diversification is the role of macro-level public policies and the range of institutions functioning in the economy. The economic relations of

households/individuals with different public and other institutions and the shaping of such relations by public policies determine the nature of the transformation process and its consequent outcomes.

Another study (No. 14) examined the impact of zoning, which prohibits fishing by mechanised boats in inshore waters and during monsoons, in Kerala. The study presented a theoretical analysis of the measure and analysed the available data to gauge its impact on fisheries. It found that zoning has had a positive impact on resource distribution patterns, but that it would only be a short-term solution if the larger problems in the sector were not addressed.

Impact of the Financial Crisis on the Rural Economy

An analysis of the implications of the financial crisis for the rural economy (No. 15) pointed out that it could have direct and indirect consequences. A major direct impact could be a fall in the world demand and the prices of primary agricultural products that are cultivated for export. Another direct impact could be a squeeze on credit to small-scale agriculturists and other rural producers. An indirect consequence could follow from the slowdown in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The agrarian crisis in the last decade resulted in a shift towards non-farm employment, particularly self-employment in the informal sector. That the present crisis could decelerate the manufacturing and services sectors implied that occupational diversification, even if on unfavourable terms, would be more difficult. The financial crisis, therefore, threatened to intensify the income deflation that was already a feature of the rural economy and aggravate the levels of hunger and malnutrition in the countryside.

There was also a paper reviewing the major issues surrounding the global food crisis (No. 16). The phenomenal surge in fuel and food prices, followed by the ongoing economic crisis, had increasingly deprived the poor across the world, particularly in the South, of their fundamental right to food. The magnitude of the food crisis demanded urgent action by governments, multilateral agencies and all



those who cherish the vision of a hunger-free world. An identification of the causes of the food crisis and rising hunger was crucial if policies and strategies were to be adapted to face this critical situation. Looking at the issue in a historical time-frame, one cannot help conclude that a review of the trade policies of developing countries and their export-oriented agricultural production is called for. In addition, making structural changes to their food stock policies and public distribution mechanisms could also be necessary.

National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD)

The plantation sector in India (No. 17) has been facing several challenges in recent years. It has been losing out in external markets and faces competition from imports in the domestic market. Its international competitiveness has eroded because of low productivity, an inadequate processing and marketing infrastructure, and a low level of value addition. Greater integration with the world market has also meant a decline and volatility in prices, which in turn have inhibited investment, as noted by the Taskforce on Plantation Sector. It is estimated that the plantation sector accounts for about 5% of the net sown area, contributes to about 10% of the income from agriculture and provides about 13% of agricultural exports. The estate sector alone employs nearly 2.5 million people, mostly women, while the presence of small holders is increasing. Evolving a long-term perspective for the plantation sector involves understanding the multifarious issues that are specific to it as a whole as well as crop-specific, and certain other issues that have national and international dimensions. Yet, the current state of research for informed policy-making is grossly inadequate. With a view to promoting policy-oriented research on all aspects of the plantation sector and help capacity building, a one-time grant of Rs. 500.00 lakh was granted to the Centre by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India to set up a Research Unit to launch a national research programme on Plantation Development at the CDS.

Research under the programme was initiated towards the end of the reporting year. Various issues related to production, post-harvest operations, processing, marketing and prices, exports and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), labour and employment, environment, agricultural research, extension and diffusion of innovation, and taxation and financing plantation development will be subjects for research in 2009-10.

Local Governance and Decentralisation

A study was conducted to analyse the implementation of e-governance in local self-government institutions in Kerala (No. 18). As of January 2009, around 92% of the panchayats in the sample had at least one software program installed and used it to some extent. Only 42% of them thought they had enough computers. Around one-fourth had no computer on the table of any regular employee. Less than 5% of them reported that more than three-fourths of their employees had been trained. Nearly 40% had trained half their employees, and another 40% one-fourth. To estimate the impact of computerisation on delivering services, we enquired about the time it took to issue birth or death certificates. Of the sample, 43% claimed to issue these certificates in a day. About 37% took two to three days and the remaining needed even more time. Logistic regression indicated that the availability of the sevana registration program (after controlling for other relevant variables) significantly reduced the time required to issue such certificates. However, the number of days actually taken was beyond what was necessary with the ideal use of the software. According to the local governments, there was a demand for computerisation among both citizens and elected representatives. But indirect evidence (or their revealed preference) indicated a different situation. A high number of elected representatives, 87%, said citizens approached them for speeding up services from their local governments, and in most cases they could help them. About 70% believed that people remembered such help provided by them. So only less than half the representatives thought that people should approach panchayat offices directly



instead of coming to them. This may be an indirect indication of the not-so-strong demand for better e-governance in local governments.



The study also examined how far citizens' charters served as an instrument of public accountability. Nearly 97% of the panchayats in Kerala had prepared citizens' charters but only 46% of the citizens had heard about them and only 42% knew that one existed in their panchayat. Not surprisingly, only 12% said they knew the time for each service was prescribed in the citizens' charter. But not all were willing to complain if a service was not delivered in the time mentioned in the charter, according to the survey. The regression results indicated that the poor and less educated as well as those in localities dominated by strong vote banks were less inclined to complain. Since a large number of local government programmes were aimed at social security

and poverty eradication, most of the beneficiaries were uneducated, and thus ill equipped to use the provisions of citizens' charters. This too can be seen as an indirect indication of the unwillingness of citizens to make an effort to improve governance.

Another project in three grama panchayats in Kerala assessed the impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on employment generation and the incomes of worker households. While worker registration was appreciably high, the demand for jobs had dropped in all three. In 2007-08, less than 40% of the card-holding households demanded jobs. Except in one grama panchayat, there was a further decline in 2008-09. Women in the general category constituted the major beneficiaries of the NREGS. But projects were generally taken up without considering the need to create durable assets and conserve natural resources. There was also a lack of integration with other government schemes and panchayat plans. The scheme was successful in raising the level of employment and income of rural households, thereby enhancing their purchasing power. It also substantially increased their creditworthiness and while working in groups socially empowered women. In some cases, it was noted that agricultural work and NREGS projects were on at the same time, which resulted in a deficit of labour in the agricultural sector. A study of the public assets created as part of decentralisation was also conducted by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG), CDS, in the three grama panchayats.

An ongoing research project addresses the question (No. 19) whether participatory initiatives in local governance enhance poor people's opportunities for political empowerment. It looks at three related aspects of empowerment—poor people's political capabilities, their political space, and their substantive citizenship. Based on a comparison of the situations in West Bengal and Kerala, this is a collaborative project among the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, University of Sheffield, U.K., and the CDS.



3. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In this broad topic, the studies are classified under the heads of innovation; electricity; information technology; trade and industry; and other studies on industry.

Innovation

An inquiry into the growth of knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship in India (No. 20) observed that the number of knowledge-intensive firms had been increasing over time. Almost all the entrepreneurial firms in the country in technology-intensive industries, mostly in the service sector, were promoted by trained entrepreneurs. These entrepreneurial firms were highly integrated with the global economy and were successful in coming up with useful innovations. The study held that venture capital institutions had played an important role in nurturing technology-based entrepreneurship. Another contributory factor had been the availability of technically trained personnel. A separate paper (No. 21) examined how effective tax incentives had been in encouraging investment in research and development (R&D). It found that R&D expenditure had shown very few signs of being responsive to tax subsidies.

A study (No. 22) explored the possibility of linking innovation system research and development studies to enable us to explain dynamism or the lack of it in a developing country as well as to design public policy for innovation. An allied paper (No. 23), which serves as the introduction to *Handbook of Innovation Systems and Developing Countries*, also discussed issues related to development and innovation systems.

An ongoing project (No. 24) argues that the present concept of an innovation system is based almost entirely on the development experience of advanced countries. The institutional context and nature of innovations are significantly different in developing countries. The paper attempts to evolve a conceptual framework for a Southern innovation system, which will be able to analyse the process of innovation and its underlying factors in developing

countries. Another study (No. 25) on industry-academia interaction said that most of the studies analysing the subject had so far examined the experience of the developed world. In developing countries, these processes may work differently. The paper empirically examined the extent of university/public research institutes interaction with industry in India. A related analysis (No. 26) looked into issues such as the current policy environment and institutional arrangements facilitating university-industry interaction, and their different forms and content. Their variation across industries with a varying scientific base and across firms of varying size operating in different organisational and market structures was also studied.

A study in progress, entitled "Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India" (No. 27), addresses the significance of agricultural development and rural industrialisation in ensuring sustainable and harmonious development in the two countries. It will give due weight to the fact that both China and India have the highest proportion of population dependent on agriculture and rural micro and small manufacturing enterprises for its livelihood. In another ongoing study (No. 28), 'Globalisation of Innovation: Its Manifestation, Determinants, and Implications for the Emerging Economies of China and India,' the aim is to critically examine the factors that make China and India favourite locations for R&D outsourcing. It analyses the impact of this activity on the overall economic performance of both the economies, specifically its role in accelerating the process of local technological development. Yet another ongoing project (No. 29) analyses the transition of global production networks to global knowledge and innovation networks and the capacity of emerging countries to participate in them. It also looks at global innovation networks, the dynamic impact moving knowledge-intensive activities overseas has on firms and evaluates the long-run costs and benefits of emerging global innovation networks in a range of industries.

Scrutinising the evolution of telecommunication equipment manufacturing industry in four countries -- Brazil, China, India and Korea -- a paper (No. 30) argued that though all



had crafted a state-led sectoral system of innovation, two divergent paths emerged. At one end of the spectrum, the Chinese and Korean systems succeeded in coping with the challenges posed by globalisation and emerged as major exporters of telecom equipment. At the other end, Brazil and India turned into net importers of telecom equipment. The paper explained the phenomenon using the theoretical framework of the sectoral system of innovation.

Electricity

'Forecasting Demand for Electricity: Some Methodological Issues and an Analysis (No. 31)' pointed out that the continuing "energy crisis" had made it crucial to accurately project the demand for electricity. After critically evaluating various electricity demand forecasting methodologies, it proposed a procedure in the classical time series framework. A work on power sector reforms by the same scholar (No. 32) contended that the problems confronting the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in India were internal to them. So what the system required was not a market-oriented restructuring, but an essence-specific reform that removed impediments in the way of improved performance. In this light, the paper proposed some viable reforms the power sector in Kerala could adopt. A companion piece by the same scholar drew some lessons from actual experiences of power sector reforms.

Information Technology (IT)

The determinants of investment in IT in the Indian manufacturing sector (No. 33) formed the subject of enquiry in one of the studies in this category. The factors considered included performance in the output market, the relative price of other inputs, inter-industry variations in skill intensity, the relative price movement of IT capital, degree of vertical integration, total factor productivity, capital intensity and the average size of firms. Coming to the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) of the WTO, a study (No. 34) called attention to the fact that the remarkable performance of the IT software and service sectors in India had coincided with a downturn in its hardware sector. It was believed that India's

participation in the ITA would help augment the production base for IT goods and help address the various demand side issues that stood in the way of IT diffusion. The paper explored the extent to which the ITA had helped India and found that tariff reduction and import competition had not halted the downward trend in IT hardware production. The increase in domestic demand appeared to be increasingly met by imports. Another study (No. 35) made an attempt to situate the role of information and communication technology in the development discourse on Kerala, setting it against the background of globalisation and knowledge-based growth in the State's economy.

Trade and Industry

A discussion on productivity growth in a liberalising economy (No. 36) focused on two avenues of growth -- resource reallocation and catching up. Using firm-level panel data for the period 1992-93 to 2005-06, the study showed that productivity growth due to the reallocation of resources was not only significant but also increasing in a majority of industries. The paper also found that reallocation to exporting firms increased aggregate industrial productivity. In most of the industries engaged in the catching-up process, there was a convergence in productivity, particularly during the second half of the study period. Investigating the effect of international trade on R&D investment (No. 37), an analysis showed that exports in general encouraged investment in innovation while competition from imports promoted such investment only when the domestic market was highly concentrated. Otherwise it had a negative effect, thus revealing the conditional nature of the impact of international trade on funds committed to R&D. Taking the dramatic changes in the industrial and trade policy regimes into account, another study (No. 38) examined the factors that determined the technology strategies of firms in Indian manufacturing industry. A different paper in this area (No. 39) explored the effect of openness in trade on the structure of Indian manufacturing industry and its implications for technological progress and employment. It indicated that trade had a restrictive effect on the shares of growth-



generating sectors while its effect was expansionary in labour-intensive sectors.

Other Studies on Industry

Examining competition as a multi-dimensional process (No. 40) within the framework of the industrial organisation theory, an empirical analysis took firm-level data on 14 industries from 1988-89 to 2000-01 as its basis. It showed that the most competitive industries were metal products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and electronics and the least were cotton textiles, non-electrical machinery, synthetic textiles, and transport equipment. The positive relationship between competition and growth rate suggested that enhancing competition was a prerequisite for accelerating industrial growth. Another inquiry (No. 41) examined the extent to which competition in Indian manufacturing industry tended to focus on dominant firm behaviour. A related paper (No. 42) probed whether the process of mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical industry had contributed to changes in its level of concentration. Using an exclusive database on the processes, it found that mergers and acquisitions had played a major role in changing the industry's market structure.

Using Prowess data in the context of financial liberalisation policies, another project (No. 43) examined the financing patterns of Indian industries from 1990 to 2006. The so-called pecking order theorem was found to be not applicable to many major Indian industries although there was a trend towards it. It concluded that although the development of the stock market had been expected to lower the cost of capital for Indian corporations, it had not played a major role as far as actual resource mobilisation was concerned. An associated study (No. 44) by the same scholar investigated the sources of financing for Cross Broad Mergers and Acquisitions (CBM&As) by Indian firms. A detailed case-study approach was used to analyse the overall financing pattern of Indian firms acquiring foreign firms located abroad. An allied analysis (No. 45) looked into the efficiency of investment allocation in Indian manufacturing industry against the background of liberalisation of the

financial sector, a measure that was expected to improve allocative efficiency.

Another paper (No. 46) examined the factors determining export of textiles and clothing (T&C) after the WTO's Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) came into effect. Empirical analysis, using Tobit models, revealed that exports by firms with low-cost labour showed an increase following implementation of the ATC. Capital and technology-based factors had a negative effect on exports, endorsing the view that Indian T&C firms by and large utilised the low road to competitiveness. The importance of import intensity in export performance also suggested that Indian T&C was becoming increasingly integrated in the global value chain.

4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION

A focus on population, health and human development has been central to research at the CDS since its inception. During the past year, research on these themes concentrated on four areas -- human development issues at the micro level; maternal and child health; health-care financing and utilisation; and ageing and development. And under education, it looked into school education with an emphasis on Kerala; and higher education.

Human Development Issues at the Micro Level

The CDS prepared the Kerala Human Development Report 2005 (KHDR 2005), which was very well received by policy-makers and researchers (No. 47). As a follow-up to it, the Kerala State Planning Board, under a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on 'Strengthening State Plans for Human Development', entrusted the task of preparing Human Development Reports (HDRs) for two districts (Kottayam and Wayanad) and two grama panchayats (Kottathara in Wayanad district and Madappally in Kottayam district) to the CDS. These HDRs are expected to facilitate evidence-based planning to address inequality across social groups, identify pockets of deprivation and accelerate the progress of human development activities.



During the reporting year, the Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report (No. 48) was completed and submitted to the State Planning Board. This report attempts to move forward from the KHDR 2005 observation that differences in deprivation among districts in Kerala are more due to social than regional characteristics. The multi-caste/religious Kottathara panchayat was selected for this exercise because it represents a true microcosm of rural Kerala. The report acknowledges that while Kottathara is almost entirely dependent on land and agriculture, the economy of Kerala as a whole is dominated by the service sector and remittances. The first of its kind in India, the report, which highlights the factors that have contributed to successes and failures in human development in the Panchayat, is expected to provide important inputs to planners and policy-makers.. The report points out that skewed distribution of land and landlessness among certain social groups, for instance, Paniyas, low agricultural yields and poor prices of agricultural commodities in recent years have led to the persistence of poverty in the Panchayat. Difficult access and social distance have denied educational opportunities and better health to a wide section of the population. The report recommends providing a better infrastructure for education and health-care development, which could have a positive effect on eradicating poverty. It also says that the existing gap between the functioning of State government departments and the Panchayat needs to be bridged for

better implementation of development projects and to tap growth opportunities in the service sector, like tourism. In addition, it urges the Panchayat Board to come up with a perspective plan for agriculture and NREGS works instead of viewing them as mere employment schemes. The report stresses that the local government should pay attention to educational development of the Paniya community and other poor social groups so that they will acquire the ability to fend for themselves.

During the reporting year, the CDS translated the KHDR 2005 into Malayalam for wider dissemination of its findings at the local level and it was submitted to the State Planning Board. The Kottayam and Wayanad district reports and the Madappally Panchayat Report are expected to be completed by December 2009.

Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and child health issues occupy a significant space in research at the CDS. Many of the studies during 2008-09 paid attention to the socio-economic determinants of child and maternal health in India using data from the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3). 'Health Inequality in India: Evidence from NFHS-3 (No. 49)' presented an empirical assessment of income-related health inequality in India. This study found that poorer sections of the population are beleaguered by problems to do with child survival or child nutrition. It revealed that health inequalities escalated when rising average income levels of the population were accompanied by rising income inequalities. The study said that the poor sections had different needs and effective planning and intervention necessitated understanding the sources of inequality and recognising who the vulnerable groups were.

A study entitled 'Socioeconomic Inequalities in Child Health: Recent Evidence from India (No. 50)' described certain broad features of child health inequalities and their distribution across socio-economic groups, classified by gender, sector of origin and dispersal across space. It found that child health inequalities with respect to gender and



sector of origin were persistent, irrespective of the development status of a State. This should not only help policy-makers recognise persistent inequalities but also help them understand health performance at the State and regional levels, thus facilitating intervention where it is needed. Another inquiry examined inequalities in child malnutrition in India (No. 51) through three types of empirical analysis. First, it reported the socio-economic inequalities in childhood malnutrition across different Indian States. Second, it examined the gulf in malnutrition between children from poor and non-poor households to understand the unequal distribution of health determinants and their effects. Third, it looked into inter-group disparities in child malnutrition and noted that child groups privileged in terms of income, mother's nutritional status and education had lower malnutrition. The paper concluded that policies to reduce malnutrition inequalities should recognise that endowment revisions would be more effective if they were combined with behavioural intervention.

An analysis using NFHS-3 data, 'Social Infrastructure and Women's Undernutrition in India (No. 52)', examined the role proper social infrastructure, such as access to toilet facilities, drinking water on the premises and clean cooking fuels, could play in reducing undernutrition among women in India. It brought out that undernutrition was very widespread among women who lacked access to these three facilities. This lack of access, essentially part of the poverty syndrome, alluded to the fact that poverty can blight women's well-being, and by extension, that of the whole family. This study was part of a larger ongoing study on patterns and determinants of maternal nutrition in India (No. 53).

Another work critically looked at the wealth quintile distribution derived from NFHS-3 data (No. 54). It cautioned NFHS-3 data users who make use of wealth index scores against computing quintiles for the population they wish to stratify according to economic status. It was emphasised that while the wealth score was a household attribute, its quintile distribution had to be in accordance with the population and the relevant indicator that one wished to stratify in terms of this wealth score. Any analysis based on

the wealth quintile grouping in NFHS-3 data not only came to the wrong conclusion on wealth inequality but also provided misleading wealth-related inequalities in demographic and health outcomes. It concluded that the disaggregation according to wealth quintiles presented in NFHS-3 did not represent a true picture of wealth disparity as it ignored the inherent divide across States and rural-urban differences.

An ongoing study attempts to comprehend health inequities in selected health indicators of some other Asian and African countries (No. 55) using data from Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). Given the common format in which the DHS project collects information, a comparison of the magnitude of health inequity across Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, based on three different measures, is possible. The health indicators being examined relate to maternal and child health. The inequities are relatively higher in maternal health than in child health and the characteristics associated with higher inequities are maternal education and location. Among the selected countries, Egypt and Jordan seem to fare better than the others.

Health Care Financing and Utilisation

'Healthcare Payments in India: Its Catastrophic and Inequity Implications (No. 56)' suggested that about 10% of the households in rural and urban India spend up to 15% per cent of their total consumption expenditure on health care. This varied across States, ranging between 1% and 20%, with the rich spending more than the poor. Further, the same phenomenon was investigated in terms of its intensity. The poverty impact was assessed by comparing the pre and post-health care payment scenarios and it revealed different impacts across States, the severity being more in rural than urban areas. Finally, the progressiveness in health-care payments was affirmed in the Indian context with a few exceptions such as Haryana and Kerala. The redistributive index also indicated the positive role of health-care payments in reducing inequality. It was argued that such patterns were largely because of the lack of health-care facilities, especially in rural areas, and the inability of the poorer sections to spend on health.



A study, 'Consumption of Inpatient Care Services from Private Hospitals: Trends Emerging from Kerala (No. 57)', examined the evolution of private hospitals between 1986 and 2004 in terms of their services and equitable reach. The analysis revealed that improvements in the purchasing power of the population and the strategy of private hospitals offering different pricing options to generate revenue from the poorer sections had reduced the rich-poor divide in this sector in recent years. Though the quantum of utilisation of inpatient services in private hospitals among the poor was close to that of the rich, it taxed them more heavily.

A research project entitled 'Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Services in Kerala (No 58)', sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, was completed during the year. This was the second phase of a project focusing on access to basic services in Kerala. The objectives of it included consolidating the scientific assets from Phase I by exploiting its databases to the fullest and disseminating them among a wide audience. Besides, it aimed to analyse the implementation and the outcomes of community-based health insurance as well as the impact of micro-credit schemes on women's health, and collect more evidence on health and health needs, especially among the Paniya tribes. Strengthening existing ties with the local government, network of women's self-help groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also figured on its agenda.

'Assessing Fairness in Financing Outpatient Care in India' (No. 59), an ongoing study, attempts to revise the World Health Organisation's index of Fairness in Financial Contribution (FFC) by addressing its major limitation of insensitiveness to progressivity. In the revised index, an element of progressivity is introduced in place of the equal burden principle. An empirical illustration of the index, using data on India's outpatient health-care expenditure, shows that it is sensitive to catastrophic outcomes and provides valuable insight about the performance of the health system. It is also associated with the major indicators of health outcome as well as statistics on health-care facilities.

Ageing and Development

The year saw the completion of 'Age Structural Transitions, Human Capital and Economic Growth in India (No. 60)', which discussed the opportunities and challenges of Age Structural Transition (AST). It argued that if India exploited its window of opportunity, there was great potential for a dividend in terms of increased savings and investment for economic growth. ASTs were under way though their timing and pace varied across the States. The southern States were about to move out of the window of opportunity whereas the northern States were just entering it. The relatively rapid growth of the labour force would benefit India if employment opportunities were increased with sufficient speed to match it. The current labour force was dominated by those with secondary school qualifications and they experienced high unemployment. Productively employing this segment would be a challenge while the differentials in ASTs among States in India could encourage large-scale internal migration.

Highlighting that India is the second largest country in terms of the number of elderly, a study examined issues related to demographic aging and employment in India (No. 61). On an average, an elderly person is expected to live between 18 and 20 years after the age of 60. Around 33.1% of the elderly in India lived without their life partners. Widowers among old men were 14.9% and widows among old women



were 50.1%. A major social security programme to protect elderly females, particularly widows, was needed because they were much more vulnerable than old widowers, the study said. Labour force participation among the elderly in India was about 41.3%; 60.3% among males and 20.9% among females, according to the 2001 census. The striking aspect of the employment status of the elderly in India was that the vast majority of them was self-employed, followed by casual labour. Very few had regular jobs. The paper emphasised that trends in work participation rates had to be viewed in the context of poverty and inadequate social security systems. In India, 27.5% of households lived below the poverty line and households with the elderly reported slightly lower estimates of income than non-elderly households. Similarly, 58% of females and 45% of males were totally dependent on their children and grandchildren in rural areas compared to 64% and 45% in urban areas. In 2006, about 13% of elderly were covered by the formal pension system- -from 19% in Kerala to 11% in Rajasthan. On the other hand, 15.7 million people above 65 years were covered by the National Old Age Pension scheme which provides Rs. 200 a month to those below the poverty line. The mandatory retirement age in India in the formal (both government and private) sector varied between 55 to 65 years. The paper recommended that India should work on a universal mandatory retirement age and more research should be done on why older workers were not preferred in some occupations. Another area requiring more research, according to it, was the assessment of the productivity of workers by age and improvement of their skills through life-long learning programmes. Since the elderly in the informal sector continued to work until their final days in spite of serious health problems, it held that the government should extend the National Old Age Pension to all formal workers, irrespective of poverty status, and introduce universal health insurance for all the elderly. The study's revised estimates of elderly work participation rates indicated that elderly women work more than elderly men and it suggested that more research was needed on women's invisible participation in the work force in their old age.

An ongoing study, 'Age Structural Transition and Millennium Development Goals in South Asia (No. 62)', examines the role of AST in achieving the millennium development goals (MDGs) in South Asia. Rapid demographic changes in South Asian countries have created different opportunities and challenges. As these countries have different demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the consequences of AST will vary in each of them. Moreover, progress towards the MDGs in these countries has been rather slow, raising uncertainty over whether they will be achieved before 2015, the date set in the UN Millennium Declaration. The paper aims to undertake a situational analysis of the progress of the MDGs in South Asian countries and to examine the role of demographic factors in achieving them.



School Education with Focus on Kerala

The progress in school enrollment and retention rates in India during the last 50 years was examined, using NFHS-3 data, in 'On the Progress of School Educational Attainment in India (No. 63)'. Though remarkable progress had been made in primary and upper primary schooling, 10% of children still did not go to school. Urban females had caught up with their male counterparts in school educational attainment, while such a transition was under way in rural areas. However, the paper noted that the rural-urban divide in schooling was highly critical. Progress had been slower at



the high school and higher secondary levels. In the present generation, not even 50% of those enrolled in high schools were expected to successfully complete it and move to the higher secondary level.

Using data gathered on three major inputs in school education—facilities, teachers and students—from Kottayam district in Kerala, a study entitled ‘Policy Interventions and the Impact on School Education in Kerala (No. 64)’ showed that the available school facilities were reasonably good. But the availability of teachers was on the decline, more so among males than females. Enrollment of students was also decreasing with the fall among girls higher than that among boys. Enrollment of children from the Scheduled Tribes (STs) was also on the decline.

At the high school and higher secondary levels, girls developed a definite edge over their male counterparts, according to ‘School Educational Attainment in Kerala: Trends and Correlates (No. 65)’. Using NFHS-3 data, the study constructed schooling year cohorts based on the age of entry to different levels of schooling. The progress noted at lower levels of schooling did not continue to the higher secondary level, with less than half the children enrolling in high school progressing to the next level. Socio-religious differences were sharp at the higher levels, with progress being the least among STs, followed by Muslim girls and Scheduled Castes (SCs). The study noted that the situation of the most vulnerable among the STs was today worse than what the situation of Other Backward Community (OBC), Hindus and forward classes was at the time of the State’s formation in 1956.

A project is under way to analyse schooling continuity in Kerala using survival analysis (No. 66). The focus of ‘Correlates of Schooling Continuity in Kerala’ is on uninterrupted continuity in school, which is a major concern in the state, which has opted for an all-pass policy. This analysis is restricted to children aged seven to 17 years and who have never been to school. Life table techniques are used to arrive at the probability of entering upper primary school (Standard V), high school (Standard VII) and higher

secondary school (Standard XI). Cox proportional hazards models are applied to examine the correlates of the ‘actual age’ schooling continuation among the children after controlling for socio-economic factors.

An evaluation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in Kerala covered four districts—Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam and Wayanad—during 2008-09 (No. 67). The data was collected through a structured questionnaire in a sample survey of 100 schools in Thiruvananthapuram district, 42 schools in Kollam district, 40 schools in Kottayam district and 14 schools in Wayanad district. Besides, the survey covered two alternative and innovative education centres (AIEs) in each district. During the previous year, the state government had not sanctioned any new school in these districts. The study reported SSA investment on construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, walls to separate classrooms and compound walls. Schools were also equipped with libraries, laboratories and other facilities. As part of inclusive education, children with disabilities were identified and enrolled in regular schools. Their numbers were 9,536 in Thiruvananthapuram district, 7,657 in Kollam district, 8,163 in Kottayam district and 4,955 in Wayanad district. All the 14 districts in Kerala have been declared minority-focused, giving SCs, STs, minority groups and girls equal access to education.

Higher Education

The paper ‘Expansion of Higher Education and Concerns of Gender Equity in South India (No. 68)’ showed that higher education had grown rapidly in India in recent years. About a third of the educational institutions imparting higher education were in the four southern states -- Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. About 50% of the professional institutions, particularly engineering and medical colleges, and polytechnics, in the country were in these States. About 30% of higher-education students in India were enrolled in the Southern States. This study was based on national-level data related to enrolment in higher education in 2005. In the tertiary education sector in India, women’s enrollment was just around 38%. Women’s



enrolment (about 41%) was much lower than that of men in the southern States as well, though gender parity was slightly better compared to the whole of India. Only in Kerala was women's enrollment (54%) proportionally more than that of men (46%).

A study in progress is 'Institutional Issues and Reform in Undergraduate Higher Education in Kerala (No.69)', which probes the issues of access, equity and quality in the general arts and science segments of undergraduate education in Kerala. The State has the highest Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country. Yet, given its enrollment ratio in primary education and low dropout rates, a 15% enrollment rate in higher education suggests that there are important barriers to making the transition from secondary and/or higher secondary to graduate education. Recent work has noted the lack of research on higher education in the State, which has led to a dearth of information on even basic questions like its reach. For its part, the KHDR 2005 noted that the state had not seen adequate quantitative expansion in the general arts and science segments of higher education and that it trailed five states (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal) in the growth of graduates as a percentage of the population above the age of seven. However, the KHDR also focused on technical education as a segment that was vital to the development vision of the State, especially its future employment potential. The study will take all this into consideration.

5. STUDIES ON MIGRATION

The research on migration can be grouped under the heads of migration surveys and reports; studies on migration policy; the global financial crisis and migration; studies on migration history; and migration and transnationalism.

Migration Surveys and Reports

The Annual Migration Survey 2008 for Kerala (No. 70) was completed during the reporting year. It provided the latest estimates on emigration from Kerala and those returning to

Kerala. The estimates were based on data collected from a sample of 15,000 households selected at random from all the 63 taluks in the State. The number of emigrants from Kerala in 2008 was 21.6 lakh. The figure showed a statistically significant increase of 3.2 lakh from the 18.4 lakh it was in 2003. The number of returnees was 11.0 lakh in 2008. This showed a smaller increase of 2.1 lakh, from 8.9 lakh in 2003.

The Goa Migration Study (GMS) 2008 (No. 71) used four specially designed modules among 6,000 sample households in the State's two districts. With the aid of a stratified multi-stage random sampling method, it collected qualitative data on emigration to and from the State to analyse its pattern and impact on society and the economy. According to the GMS, 12% of households had an emigrant currently abroad. The emigration rate was estimated at 22.8 persons per 100 households in South Goa and 10.7 persons per 100 households in North Goa. The estimated number of emigrants from Goa was about 56,000, of whom 20% were females. The GMS found Goan diaspora in 43 countries of the world. The Gulf region hosted 56% of Goan emigrants, and 62% of the emigrants left the State in their prime, between the ages of 20 and 39. Among the emigrants, 58% had a minimum of secondary education compared to 28% among the general population, and females were better educated than males. The average cost of migration incurred by a Goan was Rs. 62,000. The total remittances to the state were estimated to be Rs. 800 crore in 2008, equivalent to 6.3% of the state domestic product. Most households, 82%, used the remittances for daily expenses. Nearly a third of them also used it for education while more than a quarter deposited it in banks. One-fifth of the remittances were used for building houses and buying land. The GMS showed that migrant households enjoyed a higher level of consumption than non-migrant ones. Their average level of savings and investment was also higher.

Studies on Migration Policy

The CDS prepared a background document for the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs as an input for a national migration



policy. The document (No. 72) discussed the aspects and patterns of labour mobility in a globalising world, and the opportunities and challenges it offered a country like India that has excess human capital and changing notions of migration, from brain drain to brain circulation and exchange. The dynamics and patterns of emigration from India, past and present, were given due consideration, apart from the connection between migration and employment. The legislative and administrative framework of the present system of emigration management, aspects of illegal migration and other issues and concerns were also elaborated in the document in an attempt to visualise a policy for the future. The developmental dimension of migration from India was stressed by pointing to remittances and investment. The document also underscored the necessity of having a national policy on migration that adequately recognised the gender issues involved.

Another study on migration policy was 'Overseas Recruitment Practices in India: A Critical Assessment (No. 73)'. This investigated overseas recruitment practices in India in an attempt to disentangle the enormous web of corruption and exploitation involved. It delineated the legal and policy frameworks governing overseas recruitment and the formal and informal practices of recruitment agencies, alongside looking into the nature and the levels of corruption and exploitation in the system. The data for the study was collected from eight cities where Protector of Emigrants offices are located, which also serve as major gateways of emigration from India. Supplementary data were gathered by surveying a sub-sample of migrant households covered in the Annual Migration Survey 2007. Information was also collected from emigrants at labour camps, foreign employers, foreign recruitment agents and Indian missions in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Qatar. The study highlighted inadequacies in the current system of emigration governance, especially recruitment practices, and recommended revamping it.

Revamping the overseas recruitment system also figured in an inquiry conducted (No. 74) to assess its efficiency -- or lack of it. This was largely based on reports in the

contemporary media in India and the Middle East and in-depth case studies. It recommended a comprehensive institutional change, including setting up a Migration Management Authority for overseeing all aspects of emigration and expatriate life, with a simultaneous focus on the dynamics at home and in the host countries. It also underscored the need for rewarding legal emigration channels and penalising illegal ones, for which new social protection mechanisms would have to be put in place.

'Governmentality, Social Stigma and Quasi Citizenship: Gender Negotiations of Indian Housemaids to the Middle East (No. 75)' was an attempt to unravel the restrictions imposed on unskilled Indian women emigrants (housemaids) to the Middle East and South-east Asia. It explored the subtle manner in which these women negotiate and straddle such limitations in an attempt to find a niche for themselves. Housemaids are outliers within the category of women emigrants in particular and low-skilled emigrants in general. The paper also elaborated on how the women negotiate with the parallel economy of illegal migration to where they are often 'pushed' and oscillate between the domains of illegality and legality.





Growth, the Global Financial Crisis and Migration

The global financial crisis has the potential of pushing up the number of emigrants returning to Kerala while pulling down the volume of remittances. The objectives of an ongoing study (No.76) include estimating trends in the return of emigrants to Kerala and the flow of them from the State. This is done by assessing the educational and employment profiles of the returnees and estimating the annual remittances to Kerala by those employed abroad. It also enables an evaluation of the social and economic impact of the recession on Gulf countries.

A study linking migration and the economic growth of Kerala, 'Migration and Growth: Exploring Kerala's Performance (No.77)', used Becker's theory of allocation of time by households with emigrants to explain the service-led growth that began in the State in the 1970s. Migration had two effects on the allocation of time -- the income effect from remittances and the substitution effect due to the relative indirect cost of production of labour-intensive commodities. The net effect was an increase in the demand for durable goods, which had to be met either by local production or trade. At that time, traders in the region had not become entrepreneurs unlike in other places, probably due to weak incentives and the institutional set up. As a result, the additional demand for consumer durables increased all trade-related activities, including transport, banking and telecommunications. This brought about a service-led growth of the regional economy. A cross-district analysis of the impact of migration supported a backward-bending rural labour supply curve. A vector auto-regression growth analysis of the conventional three sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) provided empirical support for service-led growth, which was exogenously determined.

Studies on Migration History

'Land, Labour and Migrations: Understanding Kerala's Economic Modernity (No. 78)' sought to explain the historical circumstances that spawned a set of migrations for land

reclamation and agriculture in and from the erstwhile princely State of Travancore during 1900-70. On a wide canvas, it was a specific form of economic modernity, where a resolute native agency took the cue from colonialism. Spurred by a modern notion of development, the migrations were instrumental in bringing the newly settled regions under agrarian capitalism. The Syrian Christians, under specific historical circumstances, led the transition resulting in the formation of a new, forward-looking peasant class. The study attempted to disentangle the intertwining history of colonialism, capital and native agency and thereby capture the historical circumstances that unleashed a new discourse of development with land and hard work at its centre. The historical trajectory also demonstrated a weakening of the State's biopolitics and a turn to community-led biopolitics with its own structures of governance and welfare. A related ongoing study, 'Narratives of Malabar Migration and the Making of a Productive Citizen (No. 79)', attempts to read a set of narratives on the peasant, mainly Syrian Christian, migration in Kerala between the 1920s and 1970s, which was a movement of people on a large scale, in successive waves, in search of cultivable land.

Migration and Transnationalism

In a work in progress, 'Broadening Exchanges and Changing Institutions: Multiple Sites of Economic Transnationalism (No. 80)', a preliminary attempt is made to provide a theoretical formulation of the experience of economic transnationalism in India in general and in Punjab in particular. It will also attempt to examine the multiple channels, with a special focus on unconventional ones, through which economic transnationalism operates from the perspective of a 'sending country.' The paper will locate economic transnationalism at the national, state and local levels in an attempt to explain it as a compelling economic imperative that brings about institutional transformation.

A research project is being conducted on the theme of 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism (TRANS-NET) (No. 81)'. Its focus is on multi-layered transnational spaces



operating through political, socio-cultural, economic and educational exchanges. The issue of transnational empowering is of central importance along with an understanding of how migrant activities across national borders emerge, function, and change, and how are they related to the processes of governance in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. The CDS is involved in the research pertaining to transnational relations between India and the UK through the migration of different categories of workers in modern times. The Department of Anthropology, University of Sussex, is involved as a collaborator. The layers of transnationalism are being traced through a cumulative analysis at the macro, meso and micro levels by focusing on multifarious linkages. The Doaba region of Punjab has been chosen as the location of research and a field study is under way.

Another research programme undertaken is 'Childhood Vacant of Parentage: Labour Migration, Transnational Households and Children (No. 82)'. It seeks to understand the manifold impacts of migration on children from and to Kerala. Migration may improve the economic status of the families concerned by way of remittances. However, the changing nature and experiences of families and the problems of inadequate parental care and guidance for children are seen as serious social costs of international migration. The study will address the question of how children of transnational households (particularly those of low-income families) cope with quasi or full parental absence, or even full or partial surrogate parentage. This is done by acknowledging the agency of children and on the assumption that they have the intellectual and pragmatic tools to understand parental migration, to rationalise separation and even to envision reunification. It will capture the experience of six overlapping categories of children—those of mother-away households, father-away households, and both father- and mother-away households (children living with grandparents or other relatives), in addition to households with one child migrating alone, households of migrants, and children in boarding schools. The experience of 'loss' and 'gain' of these categories will be juxtaposed, besides

including those of children from households of non-migrant and co-residing parents.

6. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

There are four streams of research under this head. They are employment in the rural agrarian sector; labour and employment in the manufacturing sector; labour and employment- -other themes; and social security.

Employment in the Rural Agrarian Sector

'Rural Employment Growth in India: Distress Driven? (No.83)', an inquiry conducted using data from the 61st Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), showed that there had been a turnaround in employment growth in rural India after a phase of jobless growth. Paradoxically, this employment growth occurred during a period of widespread distress in the agricultural sector, which included low productivity, price instability and stagnation, leading to a rise in indebtedness. The analysis revealed that employment growth in rural areas was probably a response to the crisis. In conditions of distress, when income levels had fallen below the sustenance level, the normally non-working population was forced to enter the labour market to supplement household incomes.

Labour and Employment in the Manufacturing Sector

An ongoing study in the organised manufacturing sector seeks to bring out the importance of information technology in explaining the relationship between skill demand and wage inequality (No. 84). It aims to analyse wage differences between skilled and the less-skilled workers. Another project, based on a primary survey of 300 randomly selected wage workers from 125 establishments in the urban segment of Punjab's unorganised manufacturing sector, examined the effectiveness of skill in shielding wage workers from work-related insecurity. Entitled 'Relative Advantage of Skill and Wagerworkers Exposure to Insecurity: How Debilitating is



the Impact of Migration Status and Social Class (No. 85)', it pointed out that wage workers' acquisition of skill in unorganised establishments was influenced by education level, experience and job stability. It revealed that better-skilled wage workers were relatively less exposed to various work-related insecurities. Nevertheless, it found that wage workers' migration status and social class debilitated their skill advantage--SC/ST and migrant wage workers were relatively more vulnerable across different levels of skill. Similar inferences were derived after controlling for wage workers' gender, age, employment status and labour market experience through an ordered probit regression analysis.

Looking into the quality of jobs generated by Punjab's unorganised manufacturing sector in an era of globalisation, the paper 'An Inquiry into the Growth Dynamics of Punjab's Urban Unorganised Establishments: A Labour Perspective (No. 86)' argued that growth in this segment, under the conditions of exogenous technology, might be due to intensive and extensive use of hired labour. Through secondary and primary data analyses, it concluded that unorganised establishments had generated a large number of jobs, which could be described as being of poor quality because of low earnings, limited upward mobility, unjust wage setting, arbitrary job termination and low job satisfaction.

A paper entitled 'Contract Work in the Organised Manufacturing Sector: A Disaggregated Analysis of Trends and their Implications (No. 87)' analysed the employment structure in India's manufacturing sector in the context of globalisation. Low labour cost and flexibility in labour use had, among other things, become key sources of competitive advantage for firms. Moreover, the decisions of international investors on location were increasingly guided by the availability of cheap labour and the scope for informal employment arrangements. These developments have had varied implications for labour, employment and industrial relations. The nature of employment was changing, with new employment created in the economy being largely contractual, where employment was offered not as an appointment but as an assignment.

Labour and Employment--Other Themes

A volume comprising an introduction and eight papers, 'Labour and Employment in India (No. 88),' addresses the issues of the changing profile of employment in India and the co-evolution of institutional structures within the labour market. Much of the writing on the labour market in India had been focused on understanding the traditional questions of employment from a neo-classical perspective. The novelty of this book lies in that it tries to project newly emerging patterns and trends in employment across the economy and explore them from an institutional economics framework. The papers were presented in a national seminar at the CDS in April 2008.

In the context of the rising enrollment of women in higher education in Kerala, a study examined its impact on the women's labour market. Entitled 'Gender, Education and Employment: An Analysis of Higher Education and Labour Market Outcome in Kerala (No. 89)', it tried to explain the gender gap in the labour market using NSS data on employment and unemployment. It traced changes in the higher-educated labour market over three time points from 1993-94 to 2004-05. It also examined the role of job preference, gender segregation of occupations and labour force turnover in determining the unemployment level. The study showed that a rise in higher education had led to an increase in unemployment among women, alongside an increase in work participation. Both inter-labour force and intra-labour force mobility accounted for most of the increase in unemployment among higher-educated women. There were distinct job preferences among higher-educated women and men. While women preferred teaching and clerical jobs, men were employed in a wide range of occupations. This skewed job preference among women strengthened gender segregation of the labour market, which adversely affected their employment prospects. The gender segregation of occupations showed an increasing trend over time. This was true of both horizontal and vertical segregation. The highly gender-segregated labour market reduced the scope of increasing female higher education being translated into higher participation in economic activity.



Social Security

A major research project, 'Social Protection in Rural India,' which was Part I of a larger study, 'Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China,' sponsored by the Ford Foundation, was completed during the academic year (No. 90). The main objective of this was developing an intellectual case for basic social security as an entitlement, or a 'right,' to the poor, and excluded and vulnerable social groups while pursuing the possibility of universal coverage in India. The first major operational goal was to work out a comprehensive theoretical framework for social security in the human development and rights perspective. Following this, an attempt was made to look at the micro contexts of social security experiences through a field study of a minimum of 500 households in a village Panchayat in Kerala and another in Orissa. Intensive and in-depth case studies on the common coping strategies, both long and short-run, of the households in the face of 'insecurity,' were carried out. The analysis was at two levels--the household as well as personal level, and at the institutional level. The different dimensions of security considered at the household and individual level were employment security, food security, housing security, health security, education security, female security, old-age security, and contingent security.

Ongoing work on Part I of the 'Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China (No. 91)' intends to trace the evolution of existing social security schemes in India and evaluate their social effectiveness. It will explore the possibility of modifying some of them and/or establishing new forms so that the responsibilities and functions of government apparatuses, local communities, civil society organisations and individuals are clearly defined and the specific needs of excluded and vulnerable groups are identified and prioritised. It also aims to prepare a case for the provision of basic social security as a matter of public policy in low-income countries. Besides, the similarities and dissimilarities between China and India in terms of historical, political, economic and socio-cultural factors will be appraised to make the study useful to both countries.

7. GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Two major research studies, one on political decentralisation and another on micro finance, contributed to several of the eleven research papers (six completed and five ongoing) and two projects (one completed and one ongoing) reported in this section.

A study (No. 92) on political decentralisation in Kerala discussed the nature of women's entry to the political domain as elected representatives at the local self-government level and through welfare initiatives, especially Kudumbasree (the State poverty eradication mission). It also explored the tensions engendered by the process and set the analysis in the context of the state's history of gendered politics. Another paper (No. 93) found that unlike an earlier generation of women who could enter politics only by competing in a field governed by masculine standards, the ability to conform to the norms of elite femininity now appeared to be a valuable resource. But (perhaps consequently) women's participation in local governance does not mean that they are vested with full powers. While women mobilised by the Kudumbasree programme through neighbourhood groups have some achievements to their credit, an inquiry (No. 94) pointed out that their ability to organise around issues such as work and question dominant gender norms were restricted by the new pulls of consumption and uneven access to mobility. An ongoing paper (No. 95) considers how women on the social margins associate to articulate the claims of citizenship in a welfarist political regime. A completed study (No. 96) examined the different modes of care and nurture that had emerged in the context of Kerala and discussed them in relation to debates around eco-feminism.

A research project on micro finance provided the context for a critical discussion of different policy orientations towards women's development (No. 97). The paper argued that the most recent alignment of policy to 'compensatory measures' was essentially a move in a neoliberal direction. Ongoing work on 'Women Empowerment through Microcredit: Dissecting the Discourse' seeks to analyse recent discourses



on gender in the context of national planning and in relation to micro finance (No. 98). A study on residual farmers on household land (No. 99) critically examined women's livelihoods in a context where land is no longer the principal means of income for families and where its value as a commodity exceeds that of it as a productive resource. Other concerns raised in research papers related to the transformation of norms of gender and sexuality and their effect on the symbolism and expense of weddings among formerly matrilineal castes (No. 100). In a separate paper, the same scholar argued that the 'family approach' of State policy on gender was responsible for the conservative transformation of kinship in post-independent India (No. 101).

An interesting analysis, 'Gendering Governance or Governing Women? Politics, Patriarchy, and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala (No. 102)' focused on women in formal political institutions and local governance, women at the interface of politics and development, and women in oppositional civil social struggles that unfold outside the formal spaces of politics in Kerala. Each aspect was discussed separately and an introduction provided a bird's-eye view of the history of politics and gender in Kerala in the 20th century. It concluded with a summary of its arguments and a message to the state, political parties, and civil society. In an ongoing project (No.103) on a reader in gender studies, the proposal is to collect data that will be useful as a tool to enter key discussions in the broader field of women's studies that straddles many subjects--work, sexuality, violence, marriage and family, health, and so on.

8. OTHER STUDIES

Two ongoing research projects and a paper in progress are reported in this section. Both research projects are efforts to take stock, one of knowledge generation and social utility under a multi-annual, multi-disciplinary research programme of the Netherlands government, and the other of micro finance initiatives in Kerala that took shape in the wake of a bank linkage programme initiated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The research paper deals critically with dominant notions of

community identities in Kerala by examining the recent history of community assertions among Syrian Catholics and argues that efforts to naturalise community identities serve specific ends.

Scholarship on community politics in Kerala, with its endless reiteration of the goals, self-projections, and self-definitions of communities, has been complicit in the reproduction of rancorous community politics. This study (No. 104) hopes to question the homogeneity attributed to 'community assertion' through an analysis of different instances of Syrian Christian community assertion in Travancore in the 20th century. The strategies in moments of conflict were not simply and repetitively around religious identity and uniqueness. They were neither homogenous nor fired by the same kinds of strategies or ideologies. There was also no stable opposition to the 'secular' as it appeared in the pre-independence Hindu kingdom of Travancore and in post-independent India. The focus of the paper is on the process of primordialising or naturalising the community through avowed performances over time, with different strategies, under different historico-political circumstances, to specific ends. Community, then, appears as an unfixed, non-static constellation, which travels through time with inventions, deletions and renewals.

The project on Multi-annual, Multi-disciplinary Research Programmes (MMRPs) has 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 appropriateness of each country deciding its own course of development, the Dutch initiative gives autonomy to individual programmes to decide their own agendas of research and development. The main findings of the study (No. 105) show that the progress and impact of the programmes have been very much influenced by changing socio-economic conditions in the different countries. Effectiveness in the management of these programmes also shows wide variation across countries. The development of demand-led research is more widespread and intense in counties and regions with a vibrant democratic and human development base compared to



other societies. The programmes have had a degree of social impact with long-term implications. The study shows that it is possible to promote research in the South without the dominance of Northern researchers by adopting the MMRP mode of financing.

The other ongoing project is 'Multiple Membership, Sustainability and Quality of Self Help Groups in Kerala (No.106)'. The self-help group (SHG) bank linkage programme was launched by NABARD in 1992 in an effort to extend banking to the poor by recognising thrift and credit groups as its clients. This study, sponsored by NABARD, is in the context of the programme facing several problems in Kerala. The effort is to assess the problems of multiple membership, sustainability and quality of groups. The major micro finance agencies in Kerala not only include the government (state and central), banks of all descriptions and NGOs, but also cultural, religious and political interest groups. The expansion of micro finance in Kerala has no doubt been due to competition among a wide range of agencies promoting and supporting SHGs. More importantly, however, the expression of an interest in micro finance by political, cultural and religious agencies is a reflection of its perceived influence and its contentious character. The social and economic implications of competition for political and

cultural loyalties as well as how people choose from among the wide variety of micro finance institutions (MFIs) on offer will also be examined.

Concluding Observations

It is evident from this research overview that a diverse set of themes important for the economic and human development of the country and the state of Kerala has been the research focus of the faculty and students of the Centre. There are also issues overlapping different sub-themes listed here. One gets the impression that there could be more collaborative efforts between the faculty to work on such overlapping issues of human, social and economic development tapping in the synergies. The diversity of research themes is also driven by the research projects funded by outside agencies. Though funding for research projects is an unavoidable source of financing for the functioning of research institutes like CDS, a higher share of (untied) core grants may enable faculty members to concentrate on fewer themes and on more fundamental issues of research in social sciences. This may also work as a driving force to publish research articles, rather than concluding their research through the publication of research/project reports.

ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The University of Kerala (KU) had approved CDS in 1975 as a recognized centre for research leading to PhD; and in 1978 the Jawaharal Nehru University (JNU) amended its Ordinance on CDS to add the PhD Programme to the MPhil at CDS. Of the 129 scholars who were admitted so far, 50 scholars have obtained the PhD Degree: 41 from JNU and 9 from KU.

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.*

Awarded Degree	50
Thesis Under Evaluation	1
Discontinued (to join elsewhere.)	26
De-Registered (for employment, etc)	23
Re-Registered for submitting Thesis	2
Registered and in Campus	27
TOTAL	129

Following the JNU scheme, PhD Programme intake is only from those with MPhil; and hence, does not have any coursework. Selected scholars first rework their study proposals under the guidance of a mentor group of faculty, with research interests in related areas of their study topics. The topics and supervising faculty are finalised by the end of the first



semester. The registration is granted per semester, after review of progress by the Doctoral Committees. In addition, the scholars are to seek confirmation of registration in three semesters after a rigorous process involving both internal and external reviews of their study proposals and an adjunct paper. Scholars can choose to take up employment after two years, if they have obtained confirmation of registration; they can later on seek re-registration to submit the thesis. Registration will cease at the end of six years, beyond which CDS facilities will not be available. Scholars are provided financial assistance for participation in national conferences and seminars. CDS scholars are invited to/selected for major events abroad and thus they get an early exposure to international research initiatives and academia.



Admission to the Programme is once in an year and is linked to availability of fellowships. CDS has been receiving 6 *Institutional Doctoral Fellowships* each year from the ICSSR, the highest allotment among the ICSSR funded institutions. Further, the UGC JRF can be availed of at CDS. ICSSR Fellowships are @ Rs. 6,000 per month with tenure of three years. Proposals for revising its emoluments and tenure comparable to UGC JRF are long pending with the ICSSR. If three years is insufficient for a PhD study, CDS augments with a fourth year of fellowship from CDS funds.

Overview of the Year

2008 admission: Twenty four candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 38 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. The *Admission Committee* included the *Acting Director, ICSSR Western Regional Centre, Mumbai* as ICSSR's nominee. Nine candidates were offered admission: two with UGC's JRF, one with UGC's RGNF and six with ICSSR Fellowship. All the nine joined the Programme in August 2008.

The structured periodical reviews and the confirmation process are having positive influence on the studies. We are also expecting a good number from the twenty three, who have de-registered to take up employment, to submit their theses in the coming two years.

V.R. Prabhakaran Nair of the 2001 batch, who submitted his thesis last year, has been awarded degree. His thesis, '*Financial Liberalisation, Capital Structure and Investment: A study of Indian Private Corporate Manufacturing Sector*', was supervised by Professors N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan.

Rudra Narayan Mishra (2003 batch) has submitted his thesis for evaluation. His study on '*Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates*' was carried out under the supervision of Professor D. Narayana and Dr U.S. Mishra.

Rathikanta Kumbhar (2001 batch) and Lekshmi R. Nair (2003 Batch) have re-registered for submitting their theses.

Three scholars of the 2005 batch have de-registered: Nadhanel G.V who joined the RBI, Jayasekhar S, who rejoined Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) on completion of study leave and Remyaprabha G.

Sartith S and Siddik R. of the 2007 batch had discontinued to join other Universities.



Current Studies

1. *Struggle and Growth of a Traditional Knowledge based Industry: Ayurvedic Manufacturing with a Focus on Kerala*
Harilal M.S., 2004 – ICSSR Fellowship
P. Mohanan Pillai & J. Devika
2. *Competitiveness of Indian Steel Industry*
Subramanian T.K., 2004 – ICSSR Fellowship
Sunil Mani & K. Pushpangadan
3. *Understanding the Nature and Dynamics of Insecurity faced by Workers and their Households in the Urban Segment of Punjab's Unorganised Manufacturing Sector*
Varinder Jain, 2004 – ICSSR Fellowship
#K.P. Kannan & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
4. *Higher Education and Employment of Women*
Alice Sebastian, 2005 – ICSSR Fellowship
#K. Navaneetham & Praveena Kodoth
5. *Deprivation and Poverty among Elderly in India*
Syam Prasad, 2005 – ICSSR Fellowship
#S. Irudaya Rajan & U.S. Mishra
6. *An Enquiry into the Productive and Environmental Efficiency of Indian Mining Industry*
Amarendra Das, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#V. Santhakumar & M. Parameswaran
7. *Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: An Exploratory Analysis*
Beena S, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#P. Mohanan Pillai & P.L. Beena
8. *Schooling Experiences of Dalits and Adivasis in Kerala*
Binu Roshni, 2006 – GoK Fellowship
J. Devika
9. *Contract Farming and its Implication in India: An Economic Analysis*
Braja Bandhu Swain, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#K.J. Joseph & V. Santhakumar
10. *Mobility, Migrancy and Globalisation: City-Spaces in Kerala*
Mythri Prasad, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#K.N. Harilal & Praveena Kodoth
11. *Care in Later Life and Transnational Mobility: Experiences from Kerala*
Sreerupa, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#S. Irudaya Rajan & Praveena Kodoth
12. *Subnational Adjustment Lending: A Study of Recipient States in India*
Suja Jananardhan, 2006 – ICSSR Fellowship
#K. Pushpangadan & Pinaki Chakraborty
13. *Changing Work Pattern of Tribal Women in Attappady*
Vijaya K.M., 2006 – GoK Fellowship
J. Devika
14. *Issues in Health Inequalities : An Application in Indian Context*
William Joe, 2006 – UGCJRF
#U.S. Mishra & K. Navaneetham
15. *Macro Economic Impact of Financial Liberalization in India*
Gargi Sanati, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship
#N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & Lekha Chakraborty
16. *Globalisation and Organised Informal Labour Markets: A Study of Kerala's Industrial Workers*
Neethi P., 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship
#K. N. Harilal & M. Parameswaran
17. *Crop Diversification, Contractual Arrangements and Globalization: An Empirical Study for Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh*
Rajeev Sharma, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship
#K. Narayanan Nair & Chandan Mukherjee
18. *The Nature and Characteristics of Seasonal Migration: A Study of Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh*
Vijay Korra, 2007 – UGC/RGNF
#S. Irudaya Rajan & U.S. Mishra



19. *Viewing Competition Economics Through the Lens of Institutional Framework: A Study in the context of Indian Manufacturing Sector.*
Anoop S. Nair, 2008 - UGCJRF
#K. Pushpangadan & M. Parameswaran
20. *Macroeconomic Instability and Industrial Fluctuations: Macro and Micro Evidence from India*
Atish Kumar Dash, 2008 - ICSSR Fellowship
21. *Harnessing ICT for Addressing Poverty; A Study of Indian Experience*
Bibhuanandini Das, 2008 - ICSSR Fellowship
22. *Law, Social Norms and Contracts: A Few Essays.*
Indevir Singh, 2008 - UGCJRF
23. *Integration of international Stock Markets: Empirical Analysis: with special reference to India*
Krishnareddy Chittedi, 2008 - ICSSR Fellowship
24. *Deteriorating Fiscal federalism, Reform and Globalisation: Empirical Evidence From India.*
Midhun V.P., 2008-, ICSSR Fellowship
25. *Migration, Conflict and Economic Development in the North-Eastern Region: The Cases of Assam and Meghalaya*
Rikil Chyrmang, 2008 - UGC/RGNF
26. *Technological Innovation Process in India under Globalisation: Towards a Sectoral Perspective*
Sravanthi Choragudi, 2008 - ICSSR Fellowship
27. *Measurement of Services in National Income with special reference to Health Care Services.*
Suparna Pal, 2008 - ICSSR Fellowship



(b) M Phil PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The 34th batch of the Programme (2008–10) commenced on August 06, 2008. The class has 16 students; 5 from Kerala, 3 from West Bengal, 2 from Orissa and 1 each from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh as well as a UK national.

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook field surveys on *Time-use patterns of the Elderly*





in Prasanth Nagar Housing Colony and *The Saving and Consumption pattern of In-migrant Workers in Thiruvananthapuram*. The Coursework is scheduled to be completed by May 09, to allow two months preparatory time to finalise their dissertation study proposals. Submission of dissertation by the first quarter of 2010 would give them an early start on their PhD studies or other career prospects.

All the 10 students of the 2007–09 batch, are progressing well with their dissertation studies and are expected to complete them well before June 2009.

MPHil Awards of 2008–09

The year 2008-09 had ten M.Phil dissertations covering a number of issues like competition in the manufacturing industry, relationship between agricultural prices and macro economic fluctuations, social norms and individual decision making, and diffusion of hybrid silkworm. '*Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: Identification, Analysis and Impact*' by Anoop S Nair examines the extent of competition in the Indian manufacturing industry focusing on dominant firm behaviour. In '*Impact of Financial Liberalisation on Efficiency in Capital Allocation: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Sector*' Atish Kumar Dash analyses the efficiency of investment allocation in Indian manufacturing industry against the background of financial sector liberalisation, which is expected to improve allocative efficiency. The relationship between macro economic fluctuations and agricultural prices is examined by M Bharath Raj Urs in his study on '*Macro Economic Analysis of the Agricultural Prices in India.*' The dissertation '*Social Norms and Individual Decision Making: An Empirical Investigation of Occupations in Punjab*' by Indervir Singh seeks to explore the impact of social norms, informal laws of the society sustained by social sanctions, on economic activities, more precisely choice of occupation. Mantu Kumar Mahalik studied the key macro economic factors determining the housing prices in India using both macro and micro level information in his dissertation, '*Housing Price behaviour in*

Urban India: A Case study of Bhubaneswar'. The study, '*Service Sector Growth and Employment: The Indian Experience*' by Minu Rose Joy examines the service sector growth and service sector employment in India focusing on employment quality. The dissertation by G.K Rajesh titled '*Diffusion of Bivoltine Hybrid Silkworm in India*' examines the socio-economic determinants of bivoltine hybrid silkworm adoption among sericulture farmers in India by taking a case study of farmers in Sreerangapattanam Taluk of Mandya district in Karnataka. Rajesh M., makes an attempt to situate the role of Information and Communication Technology in the development discourse on Kerala against the background of globalisation and knowledge based growth of Kerala's economy in his dissertation titled '*ICT and Kerala's Development: An Analysis of Akashya Experiment*'. Rikil Chyrmang's study on '*Education and Migration from the Northeastern Region in India*' examines the interrelationship between education and migration from Northeastern region of India. In her dissertation titled '*Technology Strategies under Globalisation: A Study of India's Manufacturing Sector*' Sravanthi Choragudi examines, against the background of dramatic changes in the industrial policy regime, the determinants of choice of technology strategies of firms in Indian manufacturing industry.

DISSERTATIONS OF MPHIL PROGRAMME 2006 – 08

I MACRO ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. A Macroeconomic Analysis of The Agricultural Price In India.
Bharat Raj Urs M
Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & Lekha Chakraborty
2. Housing Price Behaviour In The Urban India: A Case Study of Bhubaneswar.
Mantu Kumar Mahaliik
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallik



3. Liberalisation, Size of Government and Federal Transfers: Empirical Evidence from India.
Midhun V. P
Supervisors: Pinaki Chakraborty & Lekha Chakraborty
4. Service Sector Growth and Employment: The Indian Experience
Minnu Rose Joy
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

II INDUSTRY

1. Competition In India n Manufacturing Industries: Identification, Analysis and Impact
Anoopa S. Nair
Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & M. Parameswaran
2. Impact of Financial Liberalization on Efficiency In Capital Allocation: Evidence From Indian Manufacturing Sector
Atish Kumar Dash
Supervisors N. Shanta & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
3. Technology Strategies Under Globalisation: A Study of India's Manufacturing Sector
Sravanthi Choragudi
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & M. Parameswaran

III POPULATION & LABOUR

1. Social Norms and Individual Decision Making: An Empirical Investigation of Occupations in Punjab.
Indervir Singh
Supervisors: V. Santhakumar & Vijayamohanan Pillai
2. Education and Migration from the North Eastern Region in India,
Rikil Chyrmang
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Chinnappan Gasper

IV TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION

1. Diffusion of Bivoltine Hybrid Silkworm in India
Rajesh G. K
Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai & M. Parameswaran
2. ICT and Kerala's Development: An Analysis of Akshaya Experiment.
Rajesh M
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

(c) SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE) for College Teachers in Kerala (June 23 - July 18.)

The third version of the Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics was offered between June 23 and July 18. The programme, for the first time, was thrown open to lecturers from Colleges and Universities throughout the country, and it attracted thirteen lecturers from Colleges in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and West Bengal. The structure of the programme was similar to the first two versions; with four one-week modules covering Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Econometrics, and selected topics in Indian economy. The major difference of the present version when compared with the previous two was that for each of the modules, the number of lectures was standardised at 10 lectures of 1 hour 30 minutes each. Although the programme sought to give equal importance to all the four modules, the emphasis this year was on the teaching of Macroeconomics, a subject that has assumed much importance given the ongoing process of globalisation of the Indian economy. Both theoretical and empirical aspects were well-covered in this module.

The highlight here was the introduction of a new textbook, *Macroeconomics* (Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008) by Professor Errol D'Souza of Indian Institute of Management. Professor D'Souza took the participants through the various chapters of this book. Workshops in which a number of exercises were worked out, so that the concepts learnt in



the theory sessions were applied to actual macroeconomic issues confronting India's economy, such as national income accounting, inflation, and balance of payments, was another highlight.

In addition, classes were handled by a number of well known external resource persons such as Professor Soumyen Sikdar (University of Calcutta), Professor Joga Singh Khokhar (Sri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi), Professor M. H. Suryanarayana and Professor R. Nagaraj- both from the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. The course thus introduced the participants to: new ways of handling topics in economic theory; mathematical modes of expression while analyzing relationships between economic variables and; a deeper understanding of the database of the economy for appreciating current debates in India's economy. One of the participants, Dr Himanshu Sekhar Rout, has taken over the running of the course blog and it has become a lively forum for exchange of information about new teaching resources.

A completely revised fourth version of the programme seeking funding from ICSSR has been finalised.

CDS-UNCTAD Training Programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade (10-30 October, 2008)

The training programme was organised as a part of the UNCTAD-DFID-GOI Initiative at CDS on Strategies and Preparedness for Trade and Globalisation in India. From a large number of applicants, 29 scholars, including six from CDS, were selected. The course was designed and offered with the aim of familiarising participants with recent theoretical and empirical developments in the research on international trade.

Resource persons included eminent scholars, policy-makers, and practitioners from across the country, apart from CDS faculty. The inaugural lecture on 'India's Negotiations at the WTO – Post Doha and its Bilateral and Regional Engagements' was delivered by Shri. S. N. Menon, former Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India. The course

provided wholesome coverage of key debates and discussions in the current research on international trade, such as the trade policy reforms in developing countries, issues relating to India's international competitiveness, new trade theories, application of CGE Modelling, issues relating to foreign - and regional - trade agreements, various agreements under WTO, and their implications.

The participants also gained considerable exposure to different databases and econometric tools relevant to the exploration of trade- and globalisation-related issues. The feedback from the participants has been quite encouraging. Our confidence and enthusiasm to conduct more of such training programmes has been enhanced.



Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues

(1-5 December, 2008)

The Research Unit on International Migration conducted a short-term training programme on 'Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues' at CDS. This is the third of its kind being organised by the RUIM, and aims at capacity-building in migration research. It was supported by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), Government of India, New Delhi.

The programme was attended by 18 young scholars from various disciplinary backgrounds from across the country, who were selected from a large number of applications.



The programme exposed the participants to diverse issues in migration research such as global trends in international migration, historical dimensions of migration from India, emigration and India's foreign policy, India's new migration policy, economic implications of high-skilled migration, migration and health, measuring migration with census and NSSO data, remittances and its developmental implications, mental health and migration, gender dimensions of migration, Kerala migration surveys, migration and development, migration in a trade theoretic perspective, migration and employment and issues of emigration to the Gulf.

Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy (DEIP) at NISTADS, New Delhi

(2-7 February, 2009)

This training programme was jointly organised by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, Centre for Development Studies, and the United Nations University-MERIT, Maastricht, The Netherlands at New Delhi. It targeted at senior and middle level officials of institutions involved in the formulation and implementation of science, technology and innovation policies in India. Personnel from private sector and non-profit organisations involved in innovation strategy-formulation and implementation were also eligible for participation. The programme took the participants through the nuances of designing innovation policies and evaluating their actual effectiveness, using conventional and non-conventional science, technology and innovation indicators. There were 22 lectures spread over a period of five and half working days; 48 candidates from all the major scientific agencies in the country and 6 doctoral students from leading research institutions and universities participated.

Universalizing Socio-economic Security for the Poor: ISS-SEWA-CDS Post-Graduate Diploma Training Programme

(9-26 March, 2009)

CDS has been teaming up with the Institute of Social Studies

(ISS), The Hague, The Netherlands and Self-Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad, India, every year for a Post-Graduate Diploma programme on '*Universalizing Socio-economic Security for the Poor (USS)*'. The programme imparts empirical information and guidance towards understanding issues related to the universalisation of socio-economic security for the poor and socially excluded. This is an eleven-week diploma course, which includes a five-week study visit to India to gain field exposure to two different approaches to the universalisation of socioeconomic security: the movement-led approach of the Self Employed Women's Association and the state-led approach pursued in Kerala. The syllabus provided a conceptual framework for policy analysis to address the challenges faced in universalising socio-economic security. Students acquired skills in problem identification, policy analysis and programme design. At CDS, students attended lectures and interactive sessions with academics, activists, elected representatives, bureaucrats and others, and conducted field visits. This year the programme was attended by participants from Switzerland, Nepal, Thailand, The Philippines and India.



(d) RESEARCH AFFILIATIONS

Ms. Anette Ekelund, Master Student (Development Studies), Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Science (UMB) for her research work on *The Impact of Labour Migration on*



Children's Development in Kerala, India for a period of 4 months from September 03 to December 31, 2008.

Ms. Ingvild Jacobsen, Master Student (Development Studies), Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Science (UMB) for her research work on *Responses to Violence Against Women: Challenges and obstacles in promoting women's empowerment and rights in Kerala* for a period of 4 months from September 03 to December 31, 2008.

Dr. Margaret Winifred Walton-Roberts, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada for her research work on *Female Temporary Migration from Kerala to Bahrain and UAE: Socio-*

cultural Impacts in the Sending and Receiving Religion for a period of 10 months from September 17, 2008 to July 17, 2009.

Dr. Terry Macedo Ivanauskas, Rua Heitor Bariani 511, Tatuape, CEP 03080-020 Sao Paulo, SP, Brasil for his research work on *The History, the Achievements and the Process of Decentralization of Kerala's Health Care System* for a period of one year from December 17, 2008 to December 16, 2009.

Ms. Yoko Kon, Ph.D Student, University of Tokyo, Japan for her research work on *A Society of Plural Modernities: The Privatization and Pluralization of Educational Sphere in Kerala* for a period of one year from March 26, 2009 to March 25, 2010.

PUBLICATIONS

The Centre's publication programme publishes books, monographs, research reports and selected M Phil and PhD theses. The findings of research at the CDS are initially brought out as working papers which are later published as articles in professional journals. At present there are a total of 410 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme.

This year 12 working papers were published, covering areas like agriculture, health, industry, innovation, finance, trade and employment etc. A total of 11 books have been published by the faculty, 23 articles in national and 10 articles in professional journals, 29 chapters in edited volumes and 14 publications in other papers, volumes etc have also been brought out. The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Oxford University Press, Prentice-Hall, Anthem Press, Bookwell Publishers, Sage Publishers, Manohar Publishers, Rawat Publications Daanish Books and Orient Longmans.

The CDS also brings out a quarterly newsletter, 'CDS Chronicle' which is an important medium for communicating with the public the activities of CDS and its accountability.

(a) BOOKS

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- Pushpangadan, K and N. Shanta. (2009) *Dynamics of Competition: Understanding India's Manufacturing Sector*, Oxford University Press.
- (b) JOURNAL ARTICLES**
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(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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Banerjee, Arindam. 2008. 'Hunger and its Underlying Causes: A Broad Indian View', November 7, available at www.networkideas.org (<http://www.networkideas.org/featart/nov2008/Hunger.pdf>)

Devika, J. 2008. Review of Sumit Sarkar and Tanika Sarkar (eds), *Women and Social Reform in India*, Vol. I, New Delhi: Permanent Black, in *The Book Review*, South Asia Special Number –XII, Vol. XXXII, 10, October.

Devika, J. Continued to be active in Malayalam journals, especially *Mathrubhumi Weekly*, and as a translator.

Devika, J. Translation of K R Meera's short story 'Mohamanjha' from the Malayalam, titled 'Yellow is the Colour of Longing' has appeared in the recent issue of *Feminist Studies*. A translation of V P Muhammed's well-known retelling of the myth of Kunhaayan Musaliar in Malabar, *Kunhaayante Kusritikal*, titled *Kunhaayan and the Kings of Malabar*, is due in May 2009, from Scholastics India, New Delhi, which is a leading publisher of books for young readers.



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(e) WORKING PAPERS

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Sunil Mani (2009) 'The Growth of knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007, Analysis of its Evidence and the Facilitating Factors,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 409, February.

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Hrushikesh Mallick (2008) 'Government Spending, Trade Openness and Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Analysis,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 403, July.

K. Pushpangadan and G. Murugan (2008) 'Dynamics of Rural Water Supply in Coastal Kerala: A Sustainable Development View,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 402, June.

K.K. Subrahmanian and Syam Prasad (2008) 'Rising Inequality with High Growth, Isn't this Trend Worrisome? Analysis of Kerala Experience,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 401, June.

TR Dilip (2008) 'Role of Private Hospitals in Kerala: An Exploration,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 400, June.

V. Dhanya (2008) 'Liberalisation of Tropical Commodity Market and Adding-up Problem: A Bound Test Approach,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 399, May.

ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

The Centre conducts a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops as part of its effort to disseminate the research activities at the CDS. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from within the country as well as abroad. This year 11 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 15 faculty seminars were held by the faculty, out of which 3 were joint presentations with the students. The CDS also organised four international, one national conference and nine workshops.

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Professor K.L.Krishna, Delhi School of Economics, N.Delhi, *India's Industrial Performance in the Post-Liberalisation Period* (April 18, 2008).

Dr.Agustin Fallas Santana, Visiting Professor of Costa Rica, *Costa Rica and Kerala: Some Reflections*. (June 16, 2008)

Professor P.Nandakumar, IIM, Kozhikode, *Skilled Labour-Specificity and the Pure Theory of International Trade: An application to the Indian Information Technology Sector* (June 20, 2008)

Professor Errol D'Souza, IIM, Ahmedabad, *Public Investment Reversals, Inequality and Deficits* (June 27, 2008)

Professor R, Nagaraj, IGIDR, Mumbai, *Is Services Sector Output Overestimated? An Inquiry*(July 18, 2008)

Professor Nakagava, Ritsmeikan University, Japan, Dr.Mrs.Nakahara, Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan, Mr.Lalitha Prasad, Global Training Centre, TCS, India. *Addressing Skill Deficit in the IT Sector: The Asian Strategies* (August 7, 2008)



Dr.B.S.Suran, Research Affiliate, CDS, Deputy General Manager, NABARD, *The Deluge of Debt: Understanding the Financial Needs of Poor Households* (November 21, 2008)

Professor Adam Arvidsson, Associate professor, Department of Sociology, universita Di Milano, *The Ethical Economy: Towards A post-capitalist Theory of Value.* (December 12, 2008)

Dr. Kajal Lahari, Professor, Department of Economics and Center for the Elimination of Minority Health Disparities University at Albany – SUNY, *Between - And Within -Racial/ Ethnic Group Health Inequalities in the US: Estimates and Explanations* (January 13, 2009)

Dr. Margaret Walton-Roberts, Associate Professor Department of Geography and Environmental Studies Director, International Migration Research Centre, Wilfrid Laurier University, *Social Legitimacy, Symbolic Gender Politics and Global Migration Circuits: Twenty-first Century Transitions in Kerala Nurse Migration* (January 22, 2009)

Prof. Giuseppe Tattara, University of Venice, *Technical Progress with Industrial Clusters in Italy: The Experience of Benetton Group* (February 4, 2009)



(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY / STUDENTS

Dr.U.S.Mishra & Mr.William Joe, *Health Care Payments in India: Its Catastrophic and Inequality Implications* (April 25, 2008)

Prof. K.K. Subrahmanian & Mr. Syam Prasad, *Inequality and Inclusive Growth: The Kerala Experience* (May 30, 2008)

Dr.Pinaki Chakraborty *Budget Rules, Fiscal Consolidation and Government Spending: Implications for Federal Transfers* (June 06, 2008)

Professor Sunil Mani, *Financing of Industrial Innovation in India: How Effective are Tax Incentives for R&D?* (July 4, 2008)

Dr.V.J. Varghese, *Land, Labour and Migrations: Understanding Kerala's Economic Modernity* (November 28, 2008)

Mr. Jayasekhar.S & C. Nalinkumar, *Quality Measures, Trade Facilitation and Export Competitiveness: The Case of Indian Seafood Industry* (December 5, 2008)

Professor Sunil Mani, *The Growth of Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007, Analysis of its Evidence and Facilitating Factors* (December 11, 2008)

Dr. K N Harilal, *Indiscreet Fiscal Equalization among States and Elusive Virtuous Cycle of Development In Kerala* (January 23, 2009)

Dr. Arindam Banerjee, *The Triple Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Rural Economy in India* (January 30, 2009)

Dr. T R Dilip, *Educational Attainment in Kerala: An Alternative Appraisal* (February 6, 2009)

Dr. Devika. J, *The Rise (and fall) of State-centric Civil Society: Gender, Welfare, Consumption, and Politics in New-Millennium Kerala.* (February 13, 2009)

Dr. M. Parameswaran, *Productivity Growth in a Liberalizing Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry.* (February 20, 2009)

Dr. P.L Beena & Dr. Hrushikesh Mallik, *Exchange Rate and Export Behaviour of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector: An Enquiry* (March 13, 2009)

Dr. Vinoj Abraham, *Wage Inequality in the Indian Organised Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Information Technology* (March 20, 2009)



Prof. K. J. Joseph & Dr. Vinoj Abraham, *Information Technology Agreement of WTO and India's IT Sector* (March 26, 2009)

(c) SPECIAL LECTURES

World Population Day Celebrations

Dr.C.R.Soman, Chairman, Health Action by People, *Demographic Transition and Emerging Public Health Issues* (July 11, 2008)

Prof. Amit Bhaduri, *Lectures on Macroeconomic Analysis for Policy Formulation in India* (December 2-3, 2008)

Women's Day Celebration

Dr. Seema Bhaskar, Director, Mahila Samakhya Society, *Beyond the Agent of Social Development: Contemporary Issues and Challenges before Malayali Women.* (March 11, 2009)

(d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Shri S.N.Menon, Formerly India's Ambassador to WTO and Secretary, Department. of Commerce, Government of India, *India's Negotiations at the WTO (Post Doha) and its Bilateral and Regional Engagements* (October 10, 2008)

The Second B.G. Kumar Endowment Lecture on '*Intersecting Inequalities*' by Prof. Gita Sen, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. (January 24, 2009)

(e) INTERNATIONAL / NATIONAL CONFERENCES

International Conference on Employment Opportunities and Public Employment Policy in Globalising India, at Centre for Development Studies (CDS) during April 3-5, 2008, co-ordinated by Dr Pinaki Chakraborty

CDS-UNCTAD Seminar on International Competitiveness and Inclusive Development held at CDS during October 20 – 21, 2008, co-ordinated by Prof. K.J.Joseph and Dr. Hrushikesh Mallick.

National Conference on Challenges in Human Development held at CDS, during January 23-25, 2009, co-ordinated by Prof. Navaneetham and Dr. Vijayamohanan Pillai.

International Conference on Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: The Case of Kerala held at (CDS), Trivandrum, January 27-28, 2009, co-ordinated by Prof. Sunil Mani.

International Conference on 'India's two Faces: the Haves and Have-Nots' (CDS- BNUIF Annual Conference) at CDS during March 23-25, 2009, co-ordinated by Prof. Pushpangadan.



(f) WORKSHOPS

Two-day Regional Workshop on Local Governments and Decentralized Governance Organised by the Commission on Centre-State Relations, New Delhi at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram during March 10-11, 2008.

A half-day Workshop under the project in collaboration with the University of Sheffield on *Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance* was held at Centre for Development Studies on April 11, 2008.

One-day Consultation Workshop on Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report, sponsored by the Kerala State Planning Board, Trivandrum on June 16, 2008.



One-day Workshop on Insights from NFHS-3 data – July 26, 2008 – co-ordinated by Prof. S.Irudaya Rajan and Dr.K.S.James

Talk on “India and Sri Lanka: Ancient Civilization in 21st Century delivered during the Visit of Scholars from the ‘Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Programme 2008’

Speakers were Dr.J.Devika, CDS; Dr.V.J.Varghese, CDS and Dr.P.J.Cherian, Director, Kerala Council of Historical Research, Trivandrum, on Monday, July 28, 2008.

Annual Faculty Review Workshop, held at Vizhijam, Trivandrum during 4-5 August , 2008, coordinated by Prof. K.J. Joseph,

Round Table Discussion on Global Financial Crisis And Its Impact And Implications For Workers in The Gulf Countries held at CDS on February 3, 2009. Co-ordinated by Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan

National Research Programme on Plantation Development held at Hotel Mascot & CDS, during March 6-7, 2009, co-ordinated by Prof. K J Joseph

Workshop on Gender History Reader, at CDS on April 03, 2009, co-ordinated by Dr. Devika. J

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS

Both the faculty and the students are involved in participating and presenting papers at seminars, conferences and workshops outside the CDS. Out of a total of 51 international seminars, 15 faculty and 7 students attended or presented papers at the seminars. In the case of national seminars too out of a total of 87, 19 faculty and 4 students presented papers. It is noteworthy that this year has recorded an increase in the involvement of the students as against the previous years.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

J. Devika

- Delivered the Keynote Address on 'Migration, Mobility and Development – Rhetoric: Another Feminist Dilemma?' at the *Conference on Women and Migration in South Asia: Social and Health Consequences*, organised by Professor Kumudu Wijewardana, University of Sri Jayawardenapura, Colombo during February 9-11, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Women, Community, and Marxism: Kerala in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*' at the *Invited Guest Seminar*, University of Colombo, organised by the Department of English, University of Colombo on February 12, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Really Beyond 'Constituencies Suitable for Ladies'? Reflections on quotas for women in local governance in India' at the *International Conference: Decentralization, Local Power and Women's Rights: Global Trends in Participation, Representation and Access to Public Services*, organised by International Development Research Centre, the Government of Mexico, and the UNDP at Mexico City, during November 18-21, 2008.



- Presented a paper 'Political Society and the Consumer-Citizen: Reflections on politics and women's self-help groups in Kerala State, India' at the *Invited Guest Seminar*, jointly organised by Gallatin School NYU and CUNY, New York at New York University on November 25, 2008.
- A paper 'Politics, Patriarchy, and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala' was presented at the *Annual Summer Conference of the International Association for Feminist Economics*, organised by University of Turin, Italy during June 19-21, 2008.

M. Parameswaran

- Participated in the *3rd Meeting of Winners of the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economics Science* in Memory of Alfred Nobel at Lake Constance, Germany, during August 20-23, 2008.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Participated in *3rd Lindau Nobel Laureate Meetings* in Economic Science in Memory of Alfred Nobel, held in Germany and Switzerland from August 20-23, 2008.

N. Shanta

- Presented a paper along with P.Mohanan Pillai titled 'A Tale of two Inflationary Phases: What do the Data speak about Regional Inequality' at the *International Conference on 'India's Two Faces: the Haves and The Have-Nots'* (CDS-BNUIF Annual Conference 2009), organised by British Northern Universities of India Forum (BNUIF), and CDS at Trivandrum on 23 and March 24, 2009.
- Presented a paper along with K.Pushpangadan titled 'Product Market Competition and Employment in Indian Manufacturing Industries' at the *International Conference on 'India's Two Faces: the Haves and The Have-Nots'* (CDS-BNUIF Annual Conference

2009), organised by British Northern Universities of India Forum (BNUIF), and CDS at Trivandrum during March 23-24, 2009.

- A paper titled 'Gender and Technology' was presented at the *International Conference on, Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: The Case of Kerala*, organised by the CDS and Department of Political Science, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies at CDS during January 27-28, 2009.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper titled, 'Financing of Industrial Innovations in India, How Effective are Tax incentives for R&D?' at the *Second Conference on Micro Evidence on Innovation in Developing Economies*, Center for Applied Statistics, Renmin University, Beijing, and UNU-MERIT, United Nations University and University of Maastricht at Renmin University of China, Beijing, April 21-23, 2008.
- Presented a paper 'The Sectoral System of Innovation of the Telecommunications Equipment Industry: Contrasts between the Chinese and Indian Cases' at the *International Workshop on Innovation Systems and the Role of Foreign Capital: A Comparison of China and India*, at the Institute of Comparative Economic Studies, Hosei University, Tokyo, on August 2, 2008.
- Was a discussant to the paper on 'Economic Globalisation and Weak States of South Asia' at the conference on *Weak States and South Asia Insecurity Predicament*, at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, October 4, 2008.
- Participated as a panelist in the round table on 'Transforming South Asia,' organised by the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies and Canadian International Council at McGill University, Montreal, Canada on October 4, 2008.



- Presented a paper on 'Growth of Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007, An Analysis of its Evidence and Facilitating Factors,' in the UN-MERIT and UNU-WIDER Research Workshop on Entrepreneurship, Technological Innovation, and Development, UNU-MERIT, Maastricht during October 30-31, 2008.
- Presented a paper (*in absentia*) on 'The growth of Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007, Analysis of its evidence and Facilitating Factors' at the AEGIS kick-off meeting at the University of Bocconi, Milan, Italy January 14-15, 2009.
- Organised and co-ordinated an International Conference on 'Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: Case of Kerala' during January 27-28, 2009, in collaboration with the Department of Political Science, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies. The conference was sponsored by the IDRC and the Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT).

P. Mohanan Pillai

- Presented a paper titled 'ICT Employment and Poor Women: Some Reflections on Kerala's Experience' at *International Seminar on Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development*, organised by McGill University and McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies, at CDS during January 27-28, 2009.
- Presented a paper titled 'Inflation in India- what do the Data say about Regional Dimensions' at the International Seminar On India's Two Faces: The Haves and Have Nots, organised by British Northern Universities India Forum at, Thiruvananthapuram on March 23-25, 2009.

Praveena Kodoth

- Attended as Civil Society representative from India and presented a paper on the 'Role of Civil Society in

Implementing International Instruments in India,' at the *Regional Dialogue on Implementation of International Instruments on Protecting Rights of Migrants*, organised by the International Organisation for Migration and UNIFEM in Dhaka between August 18-20, 2008.

Vinoj Abraham

- Participated in the kickoff meeting of the project 'Impact of Networks, Globalization, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' conducted by FEEM, at the Bologna University, Italy.
- Participated in the Methodology workshop of the project 'Impact of Networks, Globalization, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' organised by *Gordon Institute of Business Studies*, Johannesburg, South Africa at the Zebula Lodge, Bela Bela, South Africa during March 1-5, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Women in Work-Long term Macro Trends' at the *SEWA Round Table on Women Workers*, organised by SEWA, Kerala at the CDS during March, 7-8, 2009.
- Participated at the *Methodology Workshop of the project 'Impact of Networks, Globalization, and their Interaction with EU Strategies'* organised by Gordon Institute of Business Studies, Johannesburg, South Africa at Zebula Lodge, Bela Bela, South Africa during March 1-5, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Leader in Production, Laggard in Consumption: the Case of Information Technology Diffusion in India,' *Sixth GLOBELICS Conference*, organised by UNAM and UAM, Mexico at the Fiesta Americana Hotel, Mexico City, Mexico, during September, 22-24, 2008.
- Submitted a paper 'Rural Non-Farm Sector Employment in India: Distress Driven or Growth Driven?' at the *International Conference on Employment Opportunities and Public Employment*



Policy in Globalising India, organised by the ICSSR at the CDS during April 3-5, 2008.

K. Navaneetham

- Presented a paper 'Age Structural Transitions, Human Capital and Economic Growth in India: Opportunities and Challenges,' at the *UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Mainstreaming Age Structural Transitions into Economic Development Policy and Planning*, organised by UNFPA in collaboration with Institute of Future Studies of Stockholm University at Vienna, Austria, during October 7-9, 2008.

K. Pushpangadan

- Presented the following papers – 'Product Market Competition and Employment in the Organised Manufacturing Sector in India' (jointly with N. Shanta); 'Migration and Growth: Exploring Kerala's Performance'; 'A Tale of two Inflationary Phases: What do the Data Speak about Regional Inequality (Jointly with N. Shanta and P. Mohanan Pillai) and ' Does Water and Sanitation Influence Poverty in Rural India? (Jointly with G. Murugan) at the *First Annual Conference of British – Northern Universities Indian Forum*, organised by CDS and held at Kovalam during March 23-25, 2009.
- Was Chairperson for the 'Capacity Building Programme' at the *First Annual Conference of British –Northern Universities Indian Forum*, organised by CDS, and held at CDS on March 25, 2009.
- Presented a paper (Jointly with G. Murugan) titled 'Sustainable Development: Technology and Water Resources' at the *International Conference on the Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: The Case of Kerala*, organised by IDRC and McGill University, held at CDS on January 27-28, 2009.

D. Narayana

- Spoke on 'Ten Years of Partnership between the Centre for Development Studies and Université de Montréal', at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Université de Montréal, Montréal, on October 31, 2008.
- Participated in a panel discussion on 'Revisiting Good Health at Low Cost' at the Canadian Conference for International Health, October 27, 2008, Ottawa.
- Presented a paper on 'Kerala: Good Health at Low Cost?' at the *Intersectoral Action to Improve Health, Workshop*, November 3-5, 2008, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

K.J. Joseph

- Presented a paper on 'Industry University Interaction in India' (co-authored with Vinoj Abraham in the *Seminar on Industry-University Linkages and Economic Performance*, held in Seoul National University on February 27, 2009 in Seoul, Korea.
- Participated in the project-launching workshop of the EU-sponsored project on 'From Global Production Network to Global Innovation Networks' at Bologna, Italy.
- Discussant of the session on 'Globalization, MNC and innovation: Issues related to MNC in developing countries,' at the *Sixth GLOBELICS International Conference*, September 22-24, 2008, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Participated the preparatory meeting of the Research Project on Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India organised by National Science Foundation, China and IDRC, Canada, March 24-26, 2008, Beijing.
- Initiated the Panel discussion on 'Is There a Need to Develop New Rules of the Game at the Global Level to Compensate the Developing Countries for Brain Drain,' at the *Sixth GLOBELICS International*



Conference, September 22-24, 2008, Mexico City, Mexico.

- Presented a paper on, and discussant of the session on 'Globalization, MNC and Innovation: Issues related to MNC in Developing Countries,' at the *Sixth GLOBELICS International Conference*, September 22-24, 2008, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Presented a paper on 'India's Innovation System,' in the *3rd BRICS seminar* held at Sustainability Institute, Cape Town, South Africa, August 28-30, 2008.

V.J. Varghese

- Presented a paper entitled 'Towards a New Migration Policy: India's New Regime of Transnationalism' in the international conference on *Managing Transnational Migration: Comparing Transnational Migration Policies and Patterns in the World*, organised by the Institute of Political Science and Governance, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia on November 6, 2008.
- Participated in the second project meeting on 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation' (TRANS-NET), Tallinn, and made a project presentation jointly with S. Irudaya Rajan, on 'The Current State of Art on Transnationalism: the Indian Case,' during November 7-8, 2008.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the Commission of Experts Meeting organised by the Ministry of Labour, United Arab Emirates at Abu Dhabi on April 20, 2008.
- Participated in the meeting of the Project Management Team of the Pilot projects to demonstrate best practices in the Administration of the Temporary Contractual Employment Cycle at Abu Dhabi, organised by the Ministry of Labour, United Arab Emirates on April 21, 2008.

- Participated in the Regional Symposium on 'Deployment of Workers Overseas: A Shared Responsibility' organised jointly by the International Labour Organisation, European Commission, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation and Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Government of Bangladesh, held at Sheraton Hotel, Bangladesh during July 15-16, 2008 and initiated a discussion on Migrant Recruitment Practices in India.
- Participated in the Refresher Course on 'Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor in South Asia' organised by the Institute of Social Studies, Hague, The Netherlands and Netherlands Alumni Association of Nepal, in Kathmandu, Nepal during September 12-16, 2008 and delivered a lecture on 'Social Security for Elderly in South Asia.'
- Attended the International Conference on 'European Governance of Migration: The Political Management of Mobility, Economy and Security,' organised by the European Commission, British Council, Canadian Embassy, United States Embassy, Robert Bosch Stiftung and Heinrich Boll Foundation, held at Berlin, Germany during September 17-18, 2008 and spoke in Round Table 3 on 'Migration and Development: Potentials and Shortcoming' as a lead speaker and in Round Table 5 on 'Protecting the Vulnerable: Refugees, Asylum & Resettlement and Undocumented in the European Union' as a speaker.
- Participated in the Migration Policy Institute (MPI)-Hellenic Migration Policy Institute workshop on Diasporas and Development, held at Acropolis Palace Diwani Hotel, Athens, Greece, during November 14-15, 2008.
- Participated in the International Conference on 'Decentralisation, Local Power and Women's Rights: Global Trends in Participation, Representation and Access to Public Services' organised by the International Development Research Centre at Mexico during November 18-21, 2008.



- Participated in the technical workshop on 'Labour Migration, Growth and Development: Exploring the Linkages' organised by the International Labour Organisation, International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Office during December 11-12, 2008 at Turin, Italy, and presented a paper on Migration, Human Rights and Development.
- Participated in the 'Task Force on International Migration Second Meeting' organised by the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia University during January 15-16, 2009, at UNAM, Mexico, and presented a paper on 'Gulf Migration from India.'
- Attended the first meeting of the Migration Information System in Asia (MISA) Project organised by the International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Scalabrini Migration Center at Manila, Philippines during January 20-23, 2009.
- Participated in the Regional Consultative Meeting on 'Labour Migration from South Asia,' organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) of the University of Dhaka at Dhaka, Bangladesh on February 15, 2009.
- Participated in the South Asia Migration Resource Network (SAMReN) Third Residential Training Workshop on 'Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development' organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) of the University of Dhaka and the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty based at Sussex University, UK on March 9, 2009 in the Godavari Village Resort, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Participated as the Awarding Committee member for a Public Defence of Doctoral Thesis held at the Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands on March 13, 2009.

National Seminars

Arindam Banerjee

- Presented a paper 'Global Financial Crisis and Job-loss: Implications for the Rural Economy' in the Academic Session 5 at the *National seminar on Global Financial Crisis: Implications for India*, and was Chairperson in the Academic Session 3 on Day 1, of the seminar organised by the Centre for Trade, Development and Governance (C-TDG), School of International Relations and Politics, Mahatma Gandhi University in collaboration with CENTAD, New Delhi and IGNOU held at Orchid Residency, Kottayam, Kerala during January 12-13, 2009.

P.L.Beena

- Presented a paper titled 'Economic Liberalisation and Financing Pattern of Indian Industries' at the *National Conference on Corporate Sector, Industrialisation, and Economic Development in India*, organised by *Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID)*, New Delhi, during March 27-28, 2009.
- Participated in the seminar 'How are the Poor affected by Trade' organised by UNCTAD, India, during October 14-16, 2008.
- Was co-ordinator of the Conference on 'International Competitiveness and Inclusive Development' organised by CDS-UNCTAD held at CDS during October 20-21, 2008.

T.R. Dilip

- Resource Person at the *co-ordination Meeting on Implementation and Future Strategic Directions: Health Systems Development Cluster*, organised by WHO India Country Office at Chennai during December 12-13, 2008.
- Submitted a paper 'Role of Private Hospitals in Kerala,' at the *Health System and Policy Seminar*,



organised by Institute for Development Studies, Kolkata, at Kolkata during December 12-13, 2008.

- Presented a paper 'Preparing Proposal on Public Health Issues for Funding,' at the *Third National Conference on Current Trends in Public Health and Hospital Administration*, organised by the School of Medical Education, M.G. University, Kottayam, at Kottayam on May 23, 2008.
- Presented a paper 'Changing Access to Private Hospitals in Kerala, 1986-2004,' at the *National Seminar on Changing Health Care Scenario and Emerging Social Problems*, organised by and held at Department of Sociology, University of Kerala during November 27-28, 2008.
- Participated in the *Kerala National Family Health Survey Dissemination Seminar*, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, at Trivandrum on January 23, 2009.
- Participated in the *State Level Workshop on Achieving Maternal and Child Health Related MDG's in Kerala*, organised by Child Development Centre, Government Medical College, Trivandrum at Trivandrum during November 17-18, 2008.
- Co-ordinated the Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report Dissemination Seminar sponsored by State Planning Board/ UNDP, at CDS on June 16, 2008.

M. Parameswaran

- Participated in the *4th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development*, organised by Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi and presented a paper titled 'International Trade and R&D investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry,' during December 17-18, 2008.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper 'Examining the Behaviour of Exchange Rate under a Partial Capital Mobility Regime,' at the *Seminar on Forecasting Financial Markets In India*, organised by Prof. Rudra P. Pradhan, IIT Kharagpur, during December 29-31, 2008.
- Co-ordinated a 21-day Training Programme on 'Contemporary Issues in International Trade' during October 10-30, 2008, along with Prof. K.J. Joseph under the CDS-UNCTAD project.
- Participated in the *V.K.R.V Rao Centennial Conference on Economic Growth and Development* held at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi on May 2008.

V. Santhakumar

- Co-ordinated two training programmes of 10 days each titled 'Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in Local Governments' conducted by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments, CDS.
- Presented a paper 'E-governance in Local Governments' at the *International Conference on the Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: The Case of Kerala*, organised by the CDS, Department of Political Science, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies, at CDS, Trivandrum, during January 27-28, 2009.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Presented a paper 'Women in Development Discourse: A Critique' at the *National Conference on Challenges in Human Development in India*, organised and held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during January 24 - 25, 2009.
- Was the discussant of two papers on (i) 'Testing the Convergence Hypothesis: An evidence from South



- Asian Countries' by Saba Ismail and Shahid Ahmed and (ii) 'Liberalization and Labour Market Dualism in Organised Sector: Theory and Some Evidence from India' by Dibyendu Maiti, Bibhas Saha and Kunal Sen, presented in the *Seminar on International Competitiveness and Inclusive Development*, organised by CDS and UNCTAD, at CDS during October 20-21, 2008.
 - Was co-ordinator of the *National Conference on Challenges of Human Development in India*, sponsored by UNPF, New Delhi; ICSSR; Planning Commission, Government of India; and Exim Bank, Mumbai, during January 24-25, 2009.
 - Co-ordinator of one-week *Workshop on Research Methodology for Social Sciences* organised by the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, during February 9-12, 2009.
- Sunil Mani**
- Was keynote speaker (*Challenges of Innovations in a Developing Country Context*) at the International Seminar on *Innovations, Enhancing the Quality of Life*, at Loyola College, Chennai during January 12-13 2009.
 - Presented a paper with V. Santhkumar on 'Diffusion of New Technologies and Productivity in Growth in Kerala's Agricultural Sector: Coconuts vs Natural Rubber,' at the CDS-McGill conference on, *Role of New Technologies in Sustainable Development: Case of Kerala*" at CDS during January 27-28, 2009.
 - Chaired a session on 'Specific Governance Aspects of Biotechnology and Nanotechnology in India,' at the conference on *Emerging Technologies in Developing Countries: Capabilities and Governance Issues*, The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi, February 4, 2009.
- Delivered the 16th ICSSR-IPE Distinguished Lecture on 'Is India Becoming more Innovative since 1991? : An Analysis of its Evidence and some Disquieting Features,' at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad on March 20, 2009.
 - Presented a paper on 'Technical Education in Kerala since Liberalization: Has Significant Increases in Enrolments Transliterated into Actual Supply of Engineers?' at *International Seminar on India's Two Faces: the Haves and The Have-Nots* at Trivandrum, during March 23-24, 2009.
 - Presented a paper on 'The Technological Dynamism of India's Private Corporate Sector since 1991" at the *National seminar on India's Industrialization* at Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi during March 27-28, 2009.
 - Coordinated two Teaching programmes -- Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE) for College Teachers in Kerala (June 23-July 18) and Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy (DEIP) at NISTADS, New Delhi during February 2-7, 2009.
- Praveena Kodoth**
- Presented a paper on 'The Dimensions of Dowry in Kerala' at the *South India Consultation on Dowry and Related forms of Violence*, on December 17, 2008, at Vimochana, Bangalore.
- Udaya Shankar Mishra**
- Presented a paper 'Health Inequalities in India: Evidence from NFHS-3' at the *Seminar on Health Equity in India*, organised by SATHI, Mumbai during October 2-3, 2008.
- K. Navaneetham**
- Presented a paper titled 'Age Structural Transitions, Human Capital and Millennium Development Goals in India,' at the *South Asia Regional Conference on Demographic Scenarios, Employment and Social*



Security Issues of the Old, organised by the Institute of Economic Growth and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, held at New Delhi, during November 10-11, 2008.

- Was co-ordinator of the National Conference on 'Challenges in Human Development in India' sponsored by UNFPA, ICSSR, Planning Commission and Exim Bank held at CDS during January 24-25, 2009.
- Co-ordinator of the *Consultation Workshop* on Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report, sponsored by CDS and Kerala State Planning Board, Trivandrum on June 16, 2008.

K. Pushpangadan

- Participated in the one-day Seminar on 'State Level Studies to be undertaken for SC/ST commission in Economics,' organised by SC/ST Commission; at the Institute of Management in Government, Trivandrum on November 15, 2008.
- Participated as a Panalist for the discussion on 'Food Security,' in the *National Seminar on Maintaining India's Economic Growth in the context of External Shocks*, at Madras Christian College on September, 30, 2008.
- Chief Guest, ARTHA '08 Inter-University Competition held at Madras Christian College on September, 30, 2008.

D. Narayana

- Co-ordinated the Kottathara Human Development Report Dissemination Seminar at the District Collector's Conference Hall, Kalpetta, sponsored by the State Planning Board, Trivandrum on June 16, 2008.
- Addressed the plenary session address and Keynote address on 'Public Health Challenges and the Indian Response: High Growth but no Public Health' at the *International Conference on Health and Development: Issues, Strategies and Options*, School of

Development Studies, Department of Applied Economics, Kannur University, October 22-23, 2008.

- Delivered the key note address 'Public Health Challenges and the Indian Response: High Growth but No Public Health' at the *National Seminar on Changing Health Care Scenario and Emerging Social Problems*, at The Department of Sociology, Kariavattom University Campus, University of Kerala, 27-28 November, 2008.
- Presentations on 'Reference Period for Health Surveys in India', and 'Public Health Challenges and the Indian Response,' respectively at the ISI, Kolkata and the Calcutta University during December 10-11, 2008.
- Moderator, Round Table on Plantation Crops, Plantation Crops Studies Unit, CDS, 2008.
- Made a presentation on Towards Evolving a Development Strategy for Idukki District, at High Range Development Society, January 20, 2009.
- Delivered a Keynote address on 'Innovation System: A Southern Perspective' at *ICTPI Conference*, March 14-16, New Delhi.
- Delivered keynote address on 'Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy' in the *Seminar on Global financial Crisis*, organised by YMCA, Trivandrum on November 12, 2008.
- Delivered a public lecture on 'Global Financial Crisis and Plantation Sector' at NABARD, Trivandrum, March 27, 2009.
- Co-ordinated the workshop on *The State of Plantation Sector in India: Issues for Research & Policy Action*, at the instance on NRPPD, during March 6-7, 2009.
- Co-ordinator of the *National Seminar on International Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth*, during October 20-21, 2008.
- Co-ordinator of the training programme 'Contemporary Issues in International Trade', sponsored by UNCTAD, during October 10-30, 2008.



V.J. Varghese

- Presented a paper entitled 'Outside and Inside the Nation: Narratives of Malabar and the Making of a Productive Citizen,' in an interdisciplinary conference on *Non-Metropolitan Modernisms*, organised by the Department of English, Delhi University at Delhi during March 25-27, 2009.
- Presented a paper entitled 'Reclaiming the Region to History: Renditions of Malabar Migration and Modernizing Space' in the *UGC National Seminar on Revisions of History: Region, Literature, Culture*, organised by the Department of English, Maharaja Sayajirao University at Vadodara, during March 20-21, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Making the Region Productive: Economic Transformations in Travancore-Cochin during the Colonial Rule,' at the seminar on *The Heritage of Cochin: The Contributions of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British*, organised by St. Albert's College and sponsored by the UGC at St. Albert's College, Ernakulam during September, 25-26, 2008.
- Submitted a paper 'Economic Modernity, Developmentalism and Making of Modern Self in Kerala,' at the *Research Experience Sharing Workshop*, organised by the Department of Economics, Nirmalagiri College, Kannur on December 20, 2008.
- Co-ordinated a workshop along with S. Irudaya Rajan on 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Migrations from Punjab to UK' (*Policy Informing Workshop*) sponsored by TRANS-NET, CDS, CRRID, at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh on April 6, 2009.

K. Narayanan Nair

- Delivered an address on the 'Global Financial Crisis and the Regional Economy of Kerala,' at the Pravasi

Bharatiya Divas Seminar on Global Financial Crisis, on January 9, 2009.

- Delivered the valedictory address at the *National Seminar on Agricultural Development Problems and Prospects* at the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, on March 27, 2009.
- Attended the *13th Finance Commission Meet on Regional Disparities in India*, organised by the Centre for Public Finance and Policy and Asian Development Regional Institute on December 13, 2008.
- Attended the Annual Conference of the European Association of the Development Institutes at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland during June 22-26, 2008.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Visited the office of the Commissioner for Non-Resident Indian Affairs, Government of Goa during April-July and discussed the Goa Migration Survey 2008.
- Participated in the *Global Civil Society Year Book meeting* organised by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, in collaboration Centre for the Study Global Governance, London School of Economics, held at Mumbai, during May 1-3, 2008 and presented a paper on 'International Migration from Kerala'.
- Visited the Registrar General of India office and held preliminary presentation of the Report on Internal and International Migration on June 26, 2008.
- Visited the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during July 15-16, 2008 in connection with the preparation of the proposal on the Karnataka Migration Survey.
- Visited the Administrative Research Institute, Bangalore, on July 22, 2008 and participated at the First National Migration Policy Drafting group Meeting.
- Participated in the Initial Consultation of Migration and Human Development as a part of the Human



- Development Report 2009 organised by the United Nations Development Program on September 11, 2008 at the UN Conference Hall, New Delhi and initiated a discussion on Labour Migration to the Gulf.
- Visited the Administrative Research Institute, Bangalore, on October 1, 2008 and participated at the Second National Migration Policy Drafting Group Meeting.
 - Participated in the *XXX Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population*, held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during October 17-19, 2008.
 - Visited the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, on October 21 and participated at the Third National Migration Policy Drafting Group Meeting.
 - Visited the Administrative Research Institute, Bangalore, during November 6-8, 2008 and participated at the Fourth National Migration Policy Drafting Group Meeting.
 - Participated in the *Regional Conference on 'Demographic Scenarios, Employment and Social Security Issues of Aged in South Asia,'* organised by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi in collaboration with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (India office) during November 10-11, 2008 and presented the paper 'Declining Family Size, Ageing and Lack of Social Security Provisioning: A Review of Conditions in South Asia.'
 - Participated at the first *Technical Advisory Committee Meeting* of the 2001 Census organised by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, held on November 25, 2008 at New Delhi.
 - Participated at the *National Dissemination Workshop* of the District Level Household and Facility Survey 3 (2007-08) held at the SCOPE Complex, New Delhi on December 8, 2008.
 - Participated at the *International Symposium and Conference of Gerontology and Geriatrics and 14th Biennial Meeting of the Association of Gerontology* held at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, on December 16, 2008.
 - Participated as a resource person for the Southern Regional Consultation on the Development of Safe Mobility Framework for Migrants at Chennai, organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New Delhi, and Arunodhaya Migrant Initiatives on December 17, 2008 and initiated a discussion on 'Overview of Migration in India.'
 - Visited the office of the Commissioner for Non-Resident Indian Affairs, Government of Goa on December 18, 2008 and discussed the Goa Migration Monitoring Study 2008.
 - Participated at the Pravasi Bharatiya Nivas 2009 organised by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu held at Chennai during January 7-9, 2009.
- Chinnappan Gasper**
- Presented a paper 'Expansion of Higher Education and Concerns of Gender Equity in South India', at the *National Seminar on Restructuring of Higher Education*, held at the Hindu College, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh during November, 8-9, 2008.
 - Presented a paper 'Policy interventions and the Impact on School Education in Kerala,' in the *National Conference on Challenges in Human Development in India*, held at CDS on January, 24-25, 2009.
- K.J. Joseph**
- Made a plenary presentation on 'Innovation System: A Southern Perspective,' at the 5th Asialics Conference organised by IIM Bangalore during April 2-4, 2008.



- Participated in the High Level *Workshop on Dialogues for Sustainable Development - India and EU*, organised by European Union, New Delhi on August 19, 2008.
- Made a presentation on 'Towards Evolving a Development Strategy for Idukki District,' at High Range Development Society, January 20, 2008.
- Delivered a keynote address on Innovation System: A Southern Perspective at ICTPI conference during March 14-16, New Delhi.
- Delivered keynote address on 'Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy,' in the *Seminar on Global Financial Crisis* organised by the YMCA, Trivandrum on November 12, 2008.
- Delivered a Public lecture on 'Global Financial Crisis and Plantation Sector' at NABARD, Trivandrum, March 27, 2009.
- Co-ordinated the *Workshop on The State of Plantation Sector in India: Issues for Research & Policy Action*, at the instance on NRPPD during March 6-7, 2009.
- Co-ordinator of the *National Seminar on International Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth*, during October 20-21, 2008.
- Co-ordinator of the training programme 'Contemporary Issues in International Trade Duration,' sponsored by UNCTAD, during October 10-30, 2008.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

K. Narayanan Nair

- Chairman, Task Force on Decentralisation and Local Governments, Centre-State Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Advisory Board, Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Asian Development Research Institute, Patna.
- Member, Advisory Board, Madhya Pradesh Council for Science and Technology.
- Member, UNESCO Commission on Higher Education.
- Member, Academic Council, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
- Member, Governing Body, Centre for Multi-disciplinary Studies, Dharwar.

J. Devika

- Member of SASNET South Asia Reference Group.
- Member of Sustainable Kerala Network, which links scholars in research institutions in Kerala with peers in Scandinavian countries.

T.R. Dilip

- Member, Doctoral Advisory Committee for a Student doing PhD in Public Health at Sri Chithra Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology.



N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Member of the State level Expert Group to vet the survey forms and the sample survey in connection with the project on Total Energy security Mission under the State Planning Board.
- Member of the Task Force on social security for Workers in the Unorganised Sector, constituted under the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, constituted by the Government of India.
- Member of the Doctoral committee to review the progress of Ph D Scholar (P Sundara Raj of the Department of Economics, ST Hindu College, Nagercoil) of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

Sunil Mani

- Member of the Scientific Committee, Globelics, Dakar, 2009
- Member of the Programme Committee, Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2009.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, India (IPE- an ICSSR institution).
- Honorary Fellow, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS - a CSIR Institution).
- Member, Steering Group on FDI in R & D.

K. Pushpangadan

- Member, Interview Committee for successful candidates in IES – 2008, Career Institute, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum, 2008.

- Member of Expert Group; Kerala State Commission on SC/ST, 2008.
- Expert Member, Faculty Selection Committee at IIM, Kozhikode, 2008.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Chairman, Board of Studies for Demography, University of Kerala.
- Member, Drafting Group on the National Policy on International Migration by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Technical Advisory Committee on issues connected with the holding of the 2011 census by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Council for Promotion of Overseas Indians, Government of India.
- Nominated Vice President for the Association of Gerontology (India) for the years 2009-10.
- Co-ordinator, research report on internal migration in India for the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Co-ordinator, research report on old age issues in Kerala for the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

K.J. Joseph

- International Expert, Review Committee of Human Science Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa
- Member, Advisory Council of Kerala Social Service Forum.
- Member, Governing Body of Social Security Mission, Government of Kerala
- Member of Ph D Award Committee of Globelics, 2008
- Member, Selection Committee of Professors at Delhi School of Economics



- Member, Globelics Scientific Board from India
- Member, Steering Committee on India EU Science and Technology Co-operation

V.J. Varghese

- Member, Executive Committee of the 'Association for Comparative Studies,' Changanassery, Kerala.

PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

Sunil Mani

- Delivered a lecture on the 'Emergence of India as High-tech Giant' at the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan on July 31, 2008.

K Navaneetham

- Delivered a lecture at the UNCTAD Training Programme conducted during October 10-30, 2008.
- Delivered a lecture at the CDS-ISS Social Security Programme conducted during March 9-26, 2009.

P.L. Beena

- Taught one session on 'Multifibre Agreement and WTO' at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade organised by CDS and UNCTAD during October 10- 30, 2008.

A Power Point presentation circulated mainly based on the paper by P L Beena (2008) "Limits to Universal Trade Liberalisation: Experience of South Asia in Textiles and Clothing Sector" in Ashwini Deshpande (ed), *Globalisation and Development: A Handbook of New Perspectives*, Chapter 4, Oxford University Press, October.

- Served as a resource person by delivering three lectures for the Refresher course on 'The Corporate Sector, Globalisation and Indian Economic

Development' at ISID, Delhi for college teachers sponsored by UGC during 7-8 November, 2008.

J. Devika

- Taught one session on 'Gender, Welfare, and Social Security in Kerala: A View from History' at the CDS/ISS Diploma Programme, conducted at the CDS, during March 9-26, 2009.
- Handled a session on 'The Fortunes and Discontents of 'Development' at the NRTT Annual Workshop for Doctoral and Post-doctoral Scholars 2009: the Second Social Science Workshop, organised by CSSSC, Kolkata during January 4-9, 2009.

T.R. Dilip

- Delivered two sessions on 'Analyzing Migration Related Issues Using NSSO data sets (2) Analyzing Migration Related Issues Using Census Data,' at the Short Term Training on Analyzing Migration Related Issues, organised by CDS and sponsored by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi.
- Delivered two sessions on 'Using SPSS for Data Analysis,' at the Workshop on Research Methodology, sponsored and organised by Department of Economics, University of Kerala during February 12 & 16, 2009.

M. Parameswaran

- Associate co-ordinator of TIPE and delivered two sessions in 2008-09
- Conducted one workshop and delivered one session at the CDS-UNCTAD Refresher Course during 10-30 October, 2008.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Taught one session on 'Theories on Exchange Rate' at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, sponsored by UNCTAD-India from during October, 10-30, 2008.



V. Santhakumar

- Took 6 sessions at the training programme on 'Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in Local Governments' organised by the RULSG, CDS. A manual in Malayalam on project planning, monitoring and evaluation in local governments was developed from this programme.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered one session on 'Kerala Human Development Report' at the training class on 'Kerala Human Development Report' organised by the HDRC Unit of the Kerala State Planning Board, Trivandrum, under the Planning Commission – UNDP Project for Strengthening State Plans for Human Development at Kovalam on April 7, 2008.
- Delivered a Lecture titled 'Panel Data Econometrics' at 2 sessions to the participants of the Summer School (Refresher Course in Economics), organised by Department of Economics, Mizoram University, and sponsored by UNCTAD at the Department of Economics, Mizoram University, Aizawl on May 21, 2008.
- Delivered 2 lectures titled 'Testing of Hypotheses,' and 'Data Analysis and Interpretation with Excel Software' at 2 sessions at the Development Workshop for the faculty of the ICFAI National College, Kerala region, organised, sponsored by ICFAI National College, Kerala Region at Trivandrum on April 29 and May 1, 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Introduction to Human Development and Kerala Human Development Report' at the One-Day Consultation Workshop on Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report, organised by CDS and HDRC Unit of the Kerala State Planning Board, Trivandrum at the District Collectorate Auditorium, Kalpetta, Wayanad on June 16, 2008.

- Lectured on 'HDR Concept and Overview' at the 5-day Training Programme on Human Development Index, organised by Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala at Trivandrum on August 18, 2008.
- Lectured 2 sessions on 'Introduction to Time Series Econometrics' at the Training Programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, organised by CDS and UNCTAD on October 16, 2008.
- Delivered a lecture 'Paul Krugman and his contributions' at the Lecture on the Nobel Laureate Paul Krugman and his contributions, organised and conducted by Department of Economics, University of Kerala on November 3, 2008.
- Delivered 5 Lectures:- (i) Basic Statistics; (ii) Hypotheses Testing; (iii) Regression Analysis; (iv) Time Series Econometrics; and (v) Panel Data Analysis, at the one-week workshop on 'Research Methodology for Social Sciences,' organised by the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, during February 9-12, 2009.
- Took 2 sessions on 'Poverty and Human Development: Measurement Issues' at the Visiting Faculty Lectures, organised by Department of Econometrics, University of Madras, Chennai during March 11- 12, 2009.

Sunil Mani

- Taught at the 5th International Ph.D. School on National Systems of Innovation and Economic Development, Globelics Academy, University of Tampere, Finland, June 9-13, 2008 and also commented on six PhD dissertations during this time.

K. Pushpangadan

- Delivered a lecture on 'HD Growth Strategy,' at the training programme on Strengthening State Plan for Human Development, conducted jointly by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Kerala and UNDP, on August 19, 2008.



- Delivered a lecture for the Post Graduate students on 'Paul Krugmans contribution on Trade Theory,' Government Women's College, Trivandrum, on October 11, 2008.

K.J. Joseph

- Took one session on 'Information Technology Agreement of WTO and India's IT Sector,' and another on 'FDI in India after Globalisation: In Search of Research Issues,' at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, sponsored by UNCTAD and organised by the CDS during October 10-30, 2008.

V.J. Varghese

- Taught one session on 'Migrations from India: Historical and Contemporary Issues' at the short-term training on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues, organised by the Research Unit on International Migration, CDS and sponsored by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India during December, 1-5, 2008.
- Took one session on 'Fragmenting the Migrant: Migrations from Kerala as a Subaltern Ordeal' at the Fulbright-Hays Seminar Abroad Programme, 'India and Srilanka: Ancient Civilizations in the 21st century, organised by the Fulbright-Hays Seminar Abroad Programme and CDS.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Sunil Mani

- Was external examiner and chaired the *viva-voce* of the Fellow Programme thesis on 'Internationalisation of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry-A Study on Export Performance' at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, February 19, 2009.

K.J. Joseph

- Referee, World Development, Economic and Political Weekly, South Asia Economic Journal, Science and Public Policy, Science, Science Technology and Society.
- Ph D thesis examiner, University of Malaysia.
- Editorial Board Member, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development, Inderscience Publishers.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Referee for Reviewing Articles with Edited Volumes & Journals in Applied Economics (2008) (a) 'Monetary Policy Rules in Large Emerging Market Economies: A comparative *Francis Group*. (b) Does Financial Liberalization and Trade Openness Promote Growth in South Asia for the book on *Sustainable Economic Development and the Influence of Information Technologies: Dynamics of Knowledge Society Transformation (2009)* edited by Dr. Muhammed KARATAS, Mugla University, Turkey and Dr. Mustafa Zihni TUNCA, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey with IGI Global Publication, USA.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Evaluated a PhD Thesis on 'Property Tax Assessment by Grama Panchayats in Kerala: Reality and Challenges,' by Devadas K.M submitted to the Kannur University, October – November 2008.

K. Navaneetham

- Ph.D Thesis Examiner, International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)
- M.PH Dissertations Examiner, Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Trivandrum
- Reviewed the paper submitted for publication in the journal 'Social Science and Medicine.
- Reviewed the paper submitted for publication in the journal 'Asian Population Studies'



K Pushangadan

- External Examiner for the Evaluation of Doctoral Thesis titled 'Mean-variance Approach of Portfolio Management: An Empirical Analysis of Indian Experience,' of Francy T.V., M.G. University, Kottayam.

V.J. Varghese

- Member, Editorial Board, Tapasam Journal for Kerala

Studies, Quarterly research journal of the 'Association for Comparative Studies.'

D. Narayana

- Associated with for the Finance Department, Government of Kerala in preparing the Memorandum for the 13th Finance Commission.

ENDOWMENTS

(a) Planning Commission Endowment in Development Economics

The Planning Commission, Government of India had Instituted the Endowment in 1998 with a contribution of Rs.40.00 lakh to promote research studies on various issues relating to Indian economy. Dr Sunil Mani, Professor, CDS has been the Chair Professor since September, 2005. The Unit focused on carrying out research projects, teaching and training programmes under the themes, namely (a) measurement innovation using new indicators; and policy instruments for promoting innovation at the firm level; and (c) Telecommunication industry. The Unit also launched collaborative training programmes to bring the research results to the innovation policy practitioners and forge a number of collaborative research and training links with prominent institutions specializing in economics and policy studies of technological change in India and abroad. The report on the research carried out under the Unit are reported elsewhere in the Annual Report.

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

The Reserve Bank of India provided a one time corpus of Rs.150 lakh and instituted the Reserve Bank of India endowment in April 2002 at the Centre. Dr D Narayana, Professor, CDS is the Chair Professor of the Unit. The Unit focused on consolidating the work on access to health care and inequalities in health, 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 was set up by the Government of Kerala. The objective of the Unit is to generate knowledge on the functioning of local self governments to help



them in efficient planning and implementation of projects for local level development. The Unit conducts research concurrently on the problems faced by the Local Self Governments in carrying out the functions expected from them. The action research initiated by the Unit are good governance initiative, particularly e-governance in two grama panchayats and in the district panchayat of Kasargode; pilot study on participation between cultivators and scientists; implementation of 'ksheeramrutham' project on Chemnad grama panchayat, implementation of watershed development programme in Cherpady; studies on urban governments; and pilot studies on NREGP in Kasargode district.

(d) Research Unit on International Migration

The Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India, set up a Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre to advance its studies on international migration from Kerala. During the reporting period, the Unit completed a series of studies and notable among them are a draft migration policy document, studies on recruitment agencies; Goa migration study and Kerala Migration Studies 2008 and 2009. Dr S Irudaya Rajan, Professor is the Chair Professor of the Unit.

(e) Research Unit on Plantation Development

The Ministry of Commerce, Government of India approved the proposal to set up a Research Programme on Plantation Development at the Centre with an endowment of Rs.500.00 lakh. The objectives of the Research Programmes are to undertake policy oriented research and to build up a data base on all aspects of the plantation sector at the regional, national and international level; generate interest on issues relating to plantation sector among researchers and help capacity building to enhance research in future; and act as a depository of knowledge and help its dissemination among different stakeholders to facilitate informed decision making. The Research Programme is being organized at the initiative of Dr KJ Joseph, Professor.

(f) P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

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



(g) 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.

(h) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

AD Neelakantan was a student of the first batch of the M.Phil Programme during 1975-76. He died in an accident in 1977 and in his memory, an endowment fund was instituted with a modest contribution from his family, students and staff of the Centre. The purpose of the

Endowment is to provide token financial support to deserving scholars to undertake research on socio-economic problems. During the reporting period, the Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment.

(i) Joan Robinson Endowment Fund

Prof Joan Robinson spent a few months as Visiting Fellow at the Centre in the mid-seventies. Out of the royalty that she earned from one of her books, she instituted an endowment to support public lectures at the Centre. Prof Robinson passed away and in her memory, the Centre had organised seven public lectures. The last public lecture was delivered by Professor Maria Cristina Marcuzzo of University of Rome, Italy.

(a) LIBRARY

The year 2008-2009 was a year of consolidation. Dr. T K Subramoni took over as Chief Librarian in June 2008. To ensure proper services, a shift system for staff was introduced along with continuous working hours. A senior professional is also assigned including on Saturdays to oversee the functions of the Library. An auditing of all issue records was carried out and in the process borrowers were reminded to return or renew the overdue books.

As part of the scheme upgrade the skills of Library professionals Library professionals were encouraged to attend professional training programmes, seminars and workshops. VK Anil Kumar participated in a five- day-workshop on 'Dspace for building Institutional Digital Libraries' at FISAT, Angamali; V. Usha Devi and P. Sathi participated in the 11th National Convention on Knowledge Information Networking held at Coimbatore; S Gopakumar attended a 'Workshop on UN depository Libraries' in New Delhi, and Ms. Sosamma Mathew, Ansamma Joseph and P Sathi took part in the National Seminar 'Re-defining the Role of Public Libraries in India' at Trivandrum and K Ameer Ali attended a two day National workshop on 'Creation of Institutional repository/Digital library' at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. To upgrade the IT skills, the Computer Centre organised a two half-a-day training programme on updating IT skills. P Sathi, GP Anitha and Ansamma Joseph underwent computer courses on their own in IT Training Institutes in Trivandrum.

During their reporting period, there was an increase in the number of membership of the Library as well as usage by others. The total membership increased from 465 to 633 in 2008-09. The Library continued to serve the users by providing various services like Reference Service, Bibliographic Service and Lending Service etc. Students from all over India and abroad visit CDS Library for their research and information search. Besides the visit of



individuals, groups of students from St Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, American College Madurai, Adithanar College, Thiruchendur, St Joseph's College Irinjalakuda, Devi Kumari College, Kuzthurai (K.K District), Scot Christian College Nagercoil, Government College Attingal, M.G University and Cochin University visited the Library. The students from local colleges visit the Library regularly, mostly on Saturdays.

The Library Science students from the Department of Library Science of the Universities of Kerala and Calicut visited the Library to have practical knowledge on the functioning of the library as part of their course of study.

There has been requests from students of National Law Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology and other national institutions to permit them to use the Library for their internship and project work. It has been decided to grant them membership following the normal admission procedures.

A scheme to improve the quality of selection of books was introduced. As part of this process, a 'Monthly Book Selection List' is prepared on the basis of book reviews, reputation of authors and publishers and recommendations by other scholars and faculty. The faculty, staff and students are encouraged and supported to visit the book exhibitions in and around Trivandrum so that they can identify books and recommend them. During the year, 1373 books were added to stock out of which 502 are received as gifts from publishers, authors and other sister institutions.

The Library has subscribed to 220 journals and 12 newspapers. The Library received 175 journals as gift. The users can access to 40 journals online. A total of 734 volumes were bound out of which 347 are new Journals' back volumes.

Twenty new computers of higher configuration with LCD monitors have been added to the Library and six of them are installed in the floors with Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). The majority of books and journals have been bar-coded and their bibliographic records entered in the Libsys software as part of the retro-conversion. Bar-coded ID cards

were issued to members and the data on membership data are entered into the database.

The Library organized thematic book exhibitions in the Library to coincide with the research work shops and seminars organised at the Centre on topics of Migration, Social Security and International Trade. The Library also generated bibliographies and issued books and journals for the participants.

A separate Documentation Unit to serve the information needs of the researchers of 'Local Self Governments' has been set up in the Library. The Unit has the following collections:

- Three hundred and fifty Books (350 titles) on local self governments.
- An updated index of articles on local self governments and decentralization appeared in various Indian Journals.
- Statistical data like census data, statistics for planning, economic reviews and other data sets relevant to the project was collected and updated.

The Electronic Database Unit (EDU) continued to provide services to internal as well as external members. The EDC has 150 databases in Economics and related disciplines. Some of the prestigious databases are *indiastat.com*, *Prowess*, *Popline*, *UNComtrades*, *Annual Survey of Industries*, *IMF Database*, *World Development Indicators* and *National Sample Survey unit level data*. The Library has also digitized 260 CDS working papers and placed them at the website of the Centre. The subscription to JSTOR for the year 2009 has been renewed through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. The services offered

- Access to World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) database has been activated for the use of students and faculty.
- During the reporting period, Library received 10 books through the Inter-Library Loan service of DELNET (Developing Library Network).



- About 200 journal articles were received from *Popline* and British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) through their free Internet Document Delivery Service.
- Through the 'New Economic Papers' alert service details of more than 10,000 working papers of different institutions was brought to the notice of CDS users.
- Full text of nearly 800 working papers and about 1000 statistical tables were downloaded and sent to different users on demand.
- Several bibliographic searches on various topics were done for users on demand.
- Providing information relating to reliable statistical data tables/sources on various socio-economic indicators at the international/national/state level or even disaggregated to the district level has been a major service of this division.

(b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre provides technological support to achieve the Centre's objective of knowledge creation and dissemination. The Centre supports teaching/research activities and day-to-day operations of the Library and Administration. It handles tasks such as programming, daily monitoring and tuning of the 140 desktops installed across the campus and other support services to the faculty, staff and students. In addition, the IT wing provides a range of services that include twenty four hour net access, e-mail etc on all the days.

Computer Lab

The Lab has twenty state of the art PCs all with Windows XP, anti-virus, Firefox and other normal utilities (like WinZip, Adobe Reader, CD burning software etc). Ten of these PCs contain statistical packages such as SPSS and Stata and five of them contain the time series package E-views. In addition, a network-enabled laser printer is installed for printing. This facility is mainly for students and the project

staff. The Lab is also used to conduct computer based training programs and workshops.

Students Bay

There are separate twenty four hour computing facilities for M.Phil and Doctoral Students. The M.Phil Bay, housed in the main block contains eight high-end PCs with all the software packages supported by the Centre. The Doctoral Bay, exclusively for doctoral scholars is in the teaching block and there are four PCs equipped with all the required programs/utilities.

Library

Thirty two PCs are installed in different locations of the Library. All of them (but for the PCs allocated to the library staff) are accessible to the users.

All the PCS are connected to the Local Area Network (LAN) and this helps us to provide round-the-clock Net access to all authorized users. In addition, all the service centers mentioned above are wireless (Wif-Fi) enabled.

Apart from the facilities mentioned above, Net enabled PCs have been provided to all faculty and key staff offices with printing facilities. It is the policy of the Centre to continuously upgrade the IT infrastructure and the recent acquisition include SAN server, VPN-enabled firewall and NAS gateway. As envisaged in the IT services expansion plan, the Centre has recently launched a range of new services and they include:

- Network accessible storage for each of the users (the data stored on this storage can be accessed from anywhere on the campus network- and also from the Net);
- Virtual Private Networking (VPN) service that enables faculty to access CDS LAN services (like library OPAC) from the Net;
- Wi-Fi hotspots in different locations (like computer centre, guest house, canteen, teaching block, students bay, KRP block etc); and



- self-administrable personal web page for each of the faculty/students. A user's personal page can be accessed at: <http://people.cds.ac.in/user-name>.

It is the plan of the Centre to install a web based information repository system and an on-line course management system in a few months time.

(c) STAFF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Welfare Fund undertakes welfare activities for the employees of the Centre. The fund instituted in 1999 with an initial corpus from the CDS endowment began in a

modest way. The activities carried out are limited financial support in the form of grant-in-aid to last grade employees for medical treatment, marriage of dependent children and financial relief for losses due to natural calamities. The Fund also provides loan to employees 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. During the reporting period, twenty employees were granted loans. 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)
 Shri Teeka Ram Meena (Member)
 Dr K.K. Subrahmanian (Member)
 Dr P Mohanan Pillai (Member)
 Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Director)

Faculty Committee

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)
 Dr K.K. Subrahmanian
 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)
 Shri Teeka Ram Meena
 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 (Chairman)
 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 (Chairman)
 Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
 Dr D. Narayana
 Dr Sunil Mani



Dr U.S. Mishra
 Dr Praveena Kodoth
 Dr V. Santhakumar (*ex-officio*)

JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/ PhD Programmes

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Chairman)
 Dr Jayanti Ghosh (*Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU*)
 Dr Manoj Pant (*Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU*)
 Dr S. Irudaya Rajan
 Dr K.J. Joseph
 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. Vijayamohanan 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 K. Narayanan Nair (Chairperson)
 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 Chairman)
 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)

Staff Council

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairman)
 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

Professor and Director

Narayanan Nair K.

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)

Research Interest: Agriculture and Rural Development
Decentralisation and Local Governments

Professors

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, Calcutta)
(On leave)

Research Interest: Quantitative Methods in Development Studies

Mohan Pillai P.

Ph.D. in Economics
(University of Gujarat)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Development Economics

Pushpangadan K.

Ph.D in Economics
(Massachusetts,USA)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics,
Economics of Water Supply and .Sanitation
and Econometrics

Sivanandan P.

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)
(Retired on 31.3.2009)

Research Interest: Agrarian Change, Social and Economic
Inequality, Impact of Development Process,
Decentralised Governance

Narayana D.

Ph.D in Economics
(ISI Calcutta)

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, Bombay)	<i>Research Interest:</i> International Migration and Ageing
Navaneetham K. Ph.D in Demography (IIPS, Bombay)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Population, Health and Development
Shanta N. Ph.D in Economics (University of Kerala)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Industrial Economics, Applied Macro Economics
<i>Associate Professors</i>	
Udaya Shankar Mishra Ph.D in Population Studies (IIPS, Bombay)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Population Policies and Programme Evaluation, Gender and Reproductive Health, Analytical and Measurement Issues in Health
Santhakumar V. Ph.D in Economics (IIT, Madras)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Environment and Natural Resources, Governance & Development, Impact Evaluation, Institutional Reforms, Law and Economics
Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. Ph.D in Econometrics-Economics (Madras University)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Public Utility (Energy) Economics; Political Economy; Development Economics; and Applied Statistics
Harilal, K.N. Ph.D in Economics (JNU) (On deputation)	<i>Research Interests:</i> International Political Economy, Regional Economy of Kerala and Democratic Decentralisation
Praveena Kodoth Ph.D in Economics (University of Hyderabad)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Gender Studies
Devika, J Ph.D in History (MG University, Kottayam)	<i>Research Interest:</i> History of Malayalee Modernity, Politics, Gender and Development in Contemporary Kerala Feminist Research, Social Theory
<i>Lecturers</i>	
Arindam Banerjee (Thesis submitted in 2008 to JNU, New Delhi)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Agricultural Economics, Rural Development, Poverty and Nutrition and Macroeconomic Policy.

**Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education
Economics
(Pune University)

Research Interest: Economics of Education, Human
Development

Beena, P.L

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics,
International Economics and Applied Micro Economics

Parameswaran, M

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Interest: International Trade, Economic Growth,
Industrial Economics and Applied Econometrics

Hrushikesh Mallick

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Mysore)

Research Interest: Applied Macro Economics, Monetary
Economics and Public Finance

Vinoj Abraham

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Interest: Labour Economics, Industrial Economics
Regional and Urban Economics, Technology and
Innovation and Development Economics

T.R. Dilip

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Interest: Morbidity Analysis,
Health Financing and Human Development

Varghese V.J

Ph.D in History
(University of Hyderabad)

Research Interest: Migration, History of
Developmentalism and Economic Modernity, Making of
Modern Malayalee Self

*Honorary Visiting Professors***Pulapre Balakrishnan**

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Cambridge)

Research Interest: Macroeconomics, Development

A.V. Jose

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)

Research Interest: Social and Labour Policies, Social Protection



ADMINISTRATION

Soman Nair	<i>Registrar</i>
A. P. Phil Roy	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
K.M. Celin	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>

Academic Programme Office

T.S. Geetha Devi	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Faculty Support Services & Guest House

K.Muraleedharan	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
D.Girija	
(Retired on 31.5.08)	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
M.Krishnankutty	
(Retired on 31.5.08)	<i>Receptionist-Cum- Office Assistant</i>
H.S. Shareef	<i>Trainee- Programme Associate</i>
S.S. Satheesh	<i>General Assistant</i>
M.Mohanani	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

Publications

Tilak Baker	<i>Publication Officer</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Finance

A.Chandra	<i>Accounts Officer</i>
E.N.Sathy	<i>Accountant (HG)</i>
T.N.Anirutdhan	<i>Assistant Accounts Officer</i>
S. Suresh	<i>Jr. Accountant</i>

Director's Office

S.Rajalekshmi	<i>PA. to Director</i>
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Personnel

N.Suresh Chandran	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
K.Radhamoni	<i>Office Assistant</i>
K.Lekha	<i>Receptionist</i>

Campus Maintenance

T.Velappan Nair	<i>Campus Supervisor</i>
G.Vijayan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>
N.Muraleedharan	<i>Gardener</i>

Transport

V.Surendran	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
E.N.Thankappan	<i>Cleaner</i>

Security

Kadak Bahadur	<i>Watchman</i>
---------------	-----------------

COMPUTER CENTRE

J.Muraleedharan Nair	<i>Systems Manager</i>
K.B.Sreekumari	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>

LIBRARY

T.K. Subramoni	<i>Chief Librarian</i>
P.Southamini	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>
R.Krishnankutty	<i>Messenger</i>
(Passed away on 23-02-2009)	

Circulation

P.Sathi	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
G.P.Anitha	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
R.Sobhana	<i>Office Assistant</i>

Acquisition and Technical

Sosamma Mathew	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
Ansamma Joseph	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
K.Vijayamma	<i>Programme Assistant</i>

Periodicals and Binding

V.Ushadevi	<i>Deputy Librarian & Librarian-in-charge</i>
Shobhana Kannan	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
(On leave)	
Ameer Ali	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>

Information Products & Services Section

V.K.Anil Kumar	<i>Information & Documentation Officer</i>
S.Gopakumar	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>



APPENDIX 1

Review of Research

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| <p>1. Examining the Behaviour of Exchange Rate Under a Partial Capital Mobility Regime,
Hrushikesh Mallick,</p> <p>Date of commencement: 05.08.2007
Date of completion: 12.11.2008
Publication plan in (journal)
Form in which the work is available (Draft in computer file)</p> | <p>6. Monetary Policy and Construction Sector Activities: An Indian Perspective
Hrushikesh Mallick (ongoing study)</p> <p>Date of commencement: 15, October 2008
Expected date of completion: 15.July 2009
Publication plan: Journal article</p> |
| <p>2. Exchange Rate and Export Behaviour of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector: An Enquiry for Major Destination Countries.
P L. Beena &Hrushikesh Mallick.</p> <p>Date of commencement : September 2008
Date of completion : March 2009
Publication plan : CDS Working Paper</p> | <p>7. Mantu Kumar Mahalik, "Housing Price behaviour in Urban India: A Case study of Bhubaneswar, MPhil thesis.</p> <p>8. Chyrmang, Rikil (2008), "In an open economy home market constraint is not an issue: Is it true in Indian case?" in R.K. Mishra and Nandita Sethi (ed.), Rethinking India's Growth Strategy: Services vs. Manufacturing (Vols 1 to 2 Set), Vedams eBooks (P) Ltd, Delhi (India).</p> |
| <p>3. Inflation in India: What Do the Data Say About Regional Dimensions,
P. Mohanan Pillai, N. Shanta, K. Pushpangadan.</p> <p>Date of commencement: June 2008
Date of completion: March 2009
Publication plan: Chapter in a Book
Form in which the work is available : computer file</p> | <p>9. Minu Rose Joy, "Service Sector Growth and Employment: The Indian Experience" M.Phil Thesis.</p> <p>10. Old Wine and New Bottles – The Time Path of Macroeconomics
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (ongoing study)</p> <p>Date of commencement : March 2009
Expected Date of completion : March 2010
Publication plan : To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication</p> |
| <p>4. Price Behaviour of the Indian Manufacturing Sector,
P. Mohanan Pillai, N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan. (ongoing study)</p> <p>Date of commencement: April 2009
Expected date of completion: October 2009
Publication plan: Journal Article</p> | <p>11. In Quest of Truth: The War of Methods in Economics,
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai</p> <p>Date of commencement: March 2008
Date of completion: May 2008
Form in which the work is available: As a working paper
Publication plan: To be sent for publication</p> |
| <p>5. Global Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy: Impacts and Mitigation Measures, Coordinated by Sunil Mani with inputs from CDS faculty.</p> | |



12. Peasant Classes under Neo-liberalism: A Class Analysis of Two states
Arindam Banerjee
Date of commencement : August, 2008
Date of completion :October, 2008
Publication plan: Special Article, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44(15), April 11, 2009
Form in which the work is available: Computer File (PDF)
13. Rural Livelihood Strategies (Project)
K. N. Nair, Vinoj Abraham and Arindam Banerjee (ongoing study)
Sponsor: Internal
Date of commencement: August, 2008
Expected date of completion December 2009
Publication plan: Journal article
14. Joe, W (2008), " Strategy of Zoning in Marine Fisheries: Evidence from Kerala", Economic & Political Weekly, March 1, 2008.
15. Impact of the Financial Crisis on the Rural Economy in India: Intensification of the Agrarian Distress?
Arindam Banerjee
Date of commencement : December, 2008
Date of completion : February, 2008
Publication plan: forthcoming in Conference Volume, National Seminar organized by the Centre for Trade, Development and Governance (C-TDG), School of international Relations and Politics, Mahatma Gandhi University on 'Global Financial Crisis: Implications for India' at Kottayam, Kerala, India on 12-13th, January, 2009
Form in which the work is available:Computer File (MS-word)
16. Reviewing the Global Food Crisis: Major Issues in the Debate
Arindam Banerjee (ongoing study)
Date of commencement: April, 2009
Expected date of completion: June, 2009
17. National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) (ongoing study)
The Government of India is supporting the National Research Programme on Plantation Development at CDS. The Programme works under the overall guidance of a National Advisory Council, coordinated by KJ Joseph
18. E-Governance in Local Governments: Analysing Institutional Issues
V. Santhakumar
Date of commencement: October 2008
Date of completion : March 2009
Publication plan: Research report
19. Embedding poor people's voices in local governance: participation and political empowerment in India. (ongoing study)
D Narayana along with University of Sheffield, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata.
Sponsor: DFID-ESRC Project
Date of commencement: January 2008
Expected date of completion : December 2009
Publication plan: Various research articles. (Details will be provided in the appropriate section).
20. The Growth of Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007, Analysis of its Evidence and the Facilitating Factors,
Sunil Mani
Date of commencement: April 2008
Publication plan: Published as a CDS Working Paper and expected to be published as Journal Article
- Publication plan: To be published as a chapter in a forthcoming book titled- 'Global Food Crisis. Genesis, Magnitude, Impact and Policy Options' edited by Prof. B. N. Ghosh, Eastern Mediterranean University



21. Financing of Industrial Innovations in India, How Effective are Tax Incentives for R&D ?
Sunil Mani.
Date of commencement: April 2008
Publication plan: Published as a CDS Working Paper and expected to be published as Journal Article
22. Bridging Innovation System Research and Development Studies: Challenges and Research Opportunities
K.J. Joseph and Bengt-Åke Lundvall, Jan Vang, Cristina Chaminade
Date of commencement: September 2008
Date of completion: February 2009
Publication plan: Forthcoming in the Handbook of Innovation Developing countries to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
23. Handbook of Innovation Systems and Developing Countries: Building Domestic Capabilities in a Global Setting
K.J. Joseph, B A Lundvall, C Chaminade & Jan Vang (eds)
Date of commencement: November 2006
Date of completion: January 2008
Publication plan: Book
24. National Innovation System: A Southern Perspective (ongoing study)
K.J. Joseph
Date of commencement February 2007
Expected date of completion : November 2009.
25. Industry Academy interface in India: Patterns, Determinants and Impact (ongoing study)
Vinoj Abraham and K.J. Joseph
Date of commencement: September 2008
Date of completion: August 2009
Publication plan: to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
26. Academia-Industry Interface in India
Vinoj and K J Joseph
Sponsor: IDRC, Canada
Date of commencement: April 2007
Date of completion: April 2009
27. Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India, K.J. Joseph (ongoing study)
Sponsor: IDRC
Date on Initiation: March 2009
Date of Completion: March 2012
Publication plan : a few papers
Seminar/Workshop : one
28. Globalisation of Innovation: Its Manifestation, Determinants, and Implications for the Emerging Economies of China and India, (ongoing project)
Sunil Mani and T Jayaraman (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai), Rakesh Basant (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad) The project also has a Chinese counterpart housed at Tsinghua University, Beijing
Sponsor: IDRC
Date of commencement: February 23 2009.
Date of completion: February 2011
29. Impact of Networks, Globalisation, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' (INGINEUS) (ongoing project)
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham
Sponsor: IDRC
Date of commencement: March 2009
Date of completion: December 2011
Publication plan : a few papers
30. "Explaining Divergent Stories of Catch-up in the Telecommunication Equipment Industry in Brazil, China, India, and Korea" (jointly with Keun Lee, Seoul National University and Qing Mu, Shanghai University of Economics and Finance, Shanghai),
Sunil Mani



31. Forecasting Demand for Electricity: Some Methodological Issues and an Analysis
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Date of commencement : December 2007
Date of completion : May 2008
Form in which the work is available: As a working paper
Publication plan : To be sent for publication
32. Strengthening Infrastructure: Power Sector Reforms – Some Viable Proposals for Kerala,
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Date of commencement : March 2008
Date of completion : May 2008
Form in which the work is available: As a working paper
Publication plan: To be sent for publication
- 32 (a) Power Sector Reforms – Some Lessons for Kerala,
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Date of commencement: August 2008
Date of completion : December 2008
Form in which the work is available: Working Paper; and Key-note paper in Kerala Power Souvenir published in connection with the 15th State Conference of the Kerala Electricity Workers Federation.
Publication plan: To be sent for publication
33. Information Technology Investment in Indian Manufacturing Sector: Trends, Patterns and Determinants,
Vinoj Abraham and K.J. Joseph.
Date of commencement: December 2008
Date of completion: December 2009
Publication plan: to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
34. Wage Inequality in the Indian organised Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Information Technology, (ongoing study)
Vinoj Abraham
Date of commencement: March 2009
Date of completion: March 2010
Publication plan: to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
35. Rajesh M, "ICT and Kerala's Development: An Analysis of Akashya Experiment.", M. Phil thesis.
36. Productivity Growth in a Liberalising Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry (ongoing study)
M. Parameswaran
Date of commencement: December 2007.
Expected date of completion: November 2009.
Publication plan: First in CDS working paper series and then as journal paper.
37. International Trade, R&D Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry.
M. Parameswaran (ongoing study)
Date of commencement: October, 2009
Expected Date of completion: October, 2009
Publication plan: First as CDS working paper and then as journal paper.
38. Sravanthi Choragudi "Technology Strategies under Globalisation: A Study of India's Manufacturing Sector".(M.Phil thesis)
39. Trade Induced Structural Change: Implications for Technological Progress and Employment, (ongoing study)
M. Parameswaran.
Date of commencement: December 2008
Expected Date of completion: December 2009
Publication plan: First as CDS working paper and then as a book chapter.



40. State of Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industry: A Multidimensional Approach, K. Pushpangadan, N. Shanta.
Date of commencement: December 2008
Date of completion: April 2009
Publication plan: Journal article
41. Anoop S Nair, "Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: Identification, Analysis and Impact" (MPhil Thesis)
42. Beena, S (2008), "Concentration via Consolidation in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: An Inquiry", The ICFAI Journal of Mergers and Acquisitions, Vol. V, No. 4, December.
43. Economic Liberalisation and Financing Pattern of Indian Industries, (ongoing study)
P.L Beena
Date of commencement: January 2008
Expected date of completion: June 2009
Publication plan: Chapter in a book
44. Outward FDI, CBM&As and Source of Financing, (ongoing study)
P.L Beena
Date of commencement: January 2008
Expected date of completion: December 2009
Publication plan: Chapter in a book
45. "Impact of Financial Liberalisation on Efficiency in Capital Allocation: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Sector", MPhil thesis.
46. Labour Cost and Export Performance: The Case of Textile and Clothing Industry in India, (ongoing study)
Vinoj Abraham and S.K. Sasikumar
Date of commencement: January 2009
Date of completion: December 2009
Publication plan: to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
47. Preparation of Districts/Panchayats Human Development Reports (ongoing project)
K. Navaneetham
Sponsor : Kerala State Planning Board
Date of commencement: 2007
Expected date of completion : December 2009
Publication plan: Report published by the State Planning Board
48. Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report
D. Narayana, T.R. Dilip, Daliya Sebastian, C. K. Harikrishnadas
Sponsor: State Planning Board/ UNDP
Date of commencement: March 2007
Date of completion: June 2008
Publication plan: Report published by the State Planning Board
49. Health Inequality in India: Evidence from NFHS 3
William Joe, U.S. Mishra and K. Navaneetham
Date of commencement : January, 2008
Date of completion : June, 2008
Form in which the work is available: Economic and Political Weekly, Vol..43, No.31, 2-8 August, pp. 41-48
50. Socioeconomic inequalities in child health: Recent evidence from India
William Joe, U.S. Mishra and K Navaneetham
Date of commencement : April, 2008
Date of completion : September 2008
Form in which the work is available: forthcoming in Global Public Health
51. On Examining Inequalities in Undernourishment among Indian Children: The Income factor and Beyond
William Joe, U.S. Mishra and K Navaneetham
Date of commencement : August, 2008
Date of completion : December 2008
Form in which the work is available: forthcoming in Journal of Human Development



52. Social Infrastructure and Women's Undernutrition in India
K. Navaneetham and Sunny Jose
Date of commencement: September 2008
Date of completion: March 2009
Publication plan: Journal article (sent to EPW for publication)
Form in which the work is available : Computer file
53. Patterns and Determinants of Maternal Nutrition in India: Evidence from NFHS-3
K. Navaneetham (ongoing study)
Date of commencement: January 2008
Expected date of completion: December 2009
Publication plans: CDS Working Paper/Journal Article/Chapter in a book (please specify): Journal article: The dimension on Social infrastructure and maternal nutrition has been completed and sent for publication.
54. What Does Wealth Quintile Distribution of NFHS-3 Reveal: Some Reflections
T.R. Dilip and U. S. Mishra
Date of commencement : December 2007
Date of completion : September 2008
Publication plan: Published in EPW
55. On Examining Health Inequities in Arab Countries (ongoing study)
Udaya S Mishra and William Joe
Date of commencement: January 2009
Expected date of completion: July 2009
Publication plans:/Journal Article
56. Healthcare Payments in India:It's Catastrophic and Inequity Implications
Udaya S Mishra , William Joe
Date of commencement : November 2007
Date of completion :April 2008
Form in which the work is available: Under Review with Journal
57. Consumption of Inpatient Care Services from Private Hospitals: Trends Emerging from Kerala, India
T.R. Dilip
Date of commencement : September 2007
Date of completion : March 2009
Publication plan: Journal
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
58. Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Services in Kerala (Phase II)
T.R. Dilip along with D Narayana, CDS and Slim Haddad, University of Montreal (Principal Investigators)
Sponsor: IDRC, Canada
Date of commencement:March 2006
Date of completion:March 2009
59. Assessing Fairness in Financing Outpatient Care in India:Revisiting the WHO Framework
William Joe , Udaya S Mishra and K Navaneetham
Date of commencement:April 2008
Expected date of completion: September. 2008
Publication plans: Journal Article still under going revision
60. Age Structural Transitions, Human Capital and Economic Growth in India: Opportunities and Challenges
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam.
Date of commencement : May 2008
Date of completion : October 2008
Publication plan: Journal article/Chapter in a book
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
61. Demographic Aging and Employment in India
S. Irudaya Rajan
Date of completion : 2008
62. Age Structural Transition and Millennium Development Goals in South Asia (ongoing study)
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam



- Date of commencement: January 2009
Expected date of completion: August 2009
Publication plan : CDS Working Paper/Journal Article
63. On the Progress of School Educational Attainment in India (ongoing study)
T.R. Dilip
- Date of commencement: November 2008
Expected date of completion: September 2009
Publication plan: Journal
64. Policy interventions and the impact on School Education in Kerala
Chinnappan Gasper
65. School Educational Attainment in Kerala: Trends and Correlates
T.R. Dilip
- Date of commencement : September 2008
Date of completion : March 2009
Publication plan: CDS Working Paper
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
66. Correlates of Schooling Continuity in Kerala (ongoing study)
T.R. Dilip
- Date of commencement: December 2008
Expected date of completion: June 2009
Publication plan: Journal
67. Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kerala in 2008-09
Chinnappan Gasper]
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
- Date of commencement : April, 2008
Date of completion : February, 2009
Form in which the report is available: computer file
Publication plan : Journal article
68. Expansion of Higher Education and Concerns of Gender Equity in South India'.
Chinnappan Gasper
69. Institutional Issues and Reform in Undergraduate Higher Education in Kerala (ongoing study)
Praveena Kodoth
Sponsor: Sir Ratan Tata Trust
- Date of commencement: September 2008
Expected date of completion: October 2009
70. Annual Migration Survey 2008 (ongoing project)
S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah
Sponsor: Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala
- Date of commencement: April 2008
Expected date of completion: November 2009
Publication plan: Research Report/Working Paper/Book
Seminar/workshop plan: October 2009
71. Goa Migration Study 2008
S. Irudaya Rajan , K.C. Zachariah, K.N. Nair, Sabu Aliyar and Délio Mendonça
Sponsors: Department of Non-Resident Indian Affairs, Government of Goa and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
- Date of commencement: May 2008
Expected date of completion: March 2009
Publication plan: Book
72. Background Document for National Policy on International Migration
S. Irudaya Rajan, S. Krishna Kumar, K.N. Nair, K.J. Joseph, Sunil Mani, D. Narayana, K. Navaneetham, U.S. Mishra, Praveena Kodoth, J. Devika, V. Shanta Kumar, V.J. Varghese, Hrushikesh Mallick, Vinoj Abraham, T.R. Dilip, M.S. Jayakumar, Sabu Aliyar and Prabhat Kumar (ongoing project)



- Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA),
Gol, New Delhi
- Date of commencement: September 2008
Date of completion: June 2009
Publication plan: Report by the Ministry of Overseas
Indian Affairs.
73. Overseas Recruitment Practices in India: A Critical
Assessment
S. Irudaya Rajan, V.J. Varghese and M.S. Jayakumar
Sponsor: International Labour Organisation (ILO), New
Delhi
- Date of commencement: October 2007
Date of completion: January 2009 (Preliminary
report: May 2008)
Publication plan: Research Report, Working Paper,
Book
74. Beyond the Existing Structures: Revamping Overseas
Recruitment System in India
S. Irudaya Rajan, V.J. Varghese and M.S. Jayakumar
Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA),
Gol, New Delhi
- Date of commencement: October 2007
Date of completion: June 2009 (Preliminary report:
June 2008)
Publication plan: Research Report, Working Paper,
Book
75. V.J. Varghese and S. Irudaya Rajan "Governmentality,
Social Stigma and Quasi Citizenship: Gender
Negotiations of Indian Housemaids to the Middle
East" (ongoing)
- Date of commencement: April 2008
Publication plan: CDS Working Paper and Chapter in
a book
76. Impact on Global Recession on Return Emigrants in
Kerala (ongoing study)
S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah
- Sponsor: Department of Non-Resident Keralite
Affairs, Government of Kerala
- Date of commencement: June 2009
Expected date of completion: November 2009
Publication plan: Research Report
Seminar/workshop plan: October 2009
77. Migration and Growth: Exploring Kerala's Performance
K. Pushpangadan
- Date of commencement: May 2008
Date of completion: March 2009
78. Land, Labour and Migrations: Understanding Kerala's
Economic Modernity,
V. J. Varghese
Publication plan: CDS working paper (under process)
79. 'Outside and Inside the Nation: Narratives of Malabar
Migration and the Making of a Productive Citizen,'
(ongoing study)
V.J. Varghese
Publication plan: Journal Article
80. Broadening Exchanges and Changing Institutions:
Multiple sites of Economic Transnationalism (ongoing
study)
S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese
Publication plan: Chapter in a book
81. Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation:
Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism
(TRANS-NET) (ongoing project)
S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese
Sponsor: European Commission
- Date of commencement: March 2008
Expected date of completion: June 2010
Publication plan: Research Report, Working Paper and
Book
Seminar/workshop plan: April 2010



82. Childhood Vacant of Parentage: Labour Migration, Transnational Households and Children (ongoing study)
S. Irudaya Rajan, V.J. Varghese, Aparna Nair and Nancy M
Sponsor: Rockefeller Foundation
Date of commencement: June 2008
Expected date of completion: March 2010
Publication plan: Research Report and Working Paper
Seminar/workshop plan:
83. Rural Employment Growth in India: Distress Driven?
Vinoj Abraham
Date of commencement : April 20th, 2008
Date of completion : July 15th, 2008
Publication plan: CDS working paper; paper in Economic and Political Weekly
Form in which the work is available CDS working paper number 404
84. Wage Inequality in the Indian organised Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Information Technology (ongoing study)
Vinoj Abraham
Date of commencement: March 2009
Date of completion: March 2010
Publication plan: to be published in journal
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
85. Jain, V (2008), "Relative Advantage of Skill and Wageworkers' Exposure to Insecurity: How Debilitating is the Impact of Migration Status and Social Class", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 51, No. 4, pp.927-938, October-December, 2008.
86. Jain, V (2008), "An Inquiry into the Growth Dynamics of Punjab's Urban Unorganised Establishments: A Labour Perspective", International Journal of Business and Emerging Markets, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 171-188, 2008.
87. Neethi P (2008), "Contract work in the organised manufacturing sector: A disaggregated analysis of trends and their implications", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 51, No. 4, 2008,559-575
88. Labour and Employment in India (Edited book) (ongoing study)
Vinoj Abraham and Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty
Date of commencement: April 2008
Date of completion: September 2009
Publication plan: to be published as an edited volume
Research theme in which to be listed: Labour and employment
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
89. Sebastian, A. (2008), "Gender, Education and Employment: An analysis of higher education and Labour market outcome in Kerala", Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 51, No.4.
90. Social Protection in Rural India (Part I of the Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China)
K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohan Pillai
Sponsor : Ford Foundation.
Date of commencement: January 2004.
Date of completion: June 2007
Publication plan: In the form of a report and a research article
91. Social Protection in Rural India (Part II of the Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China) (ongoing from above project 90)
K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohan Pillai
Sponsor : Ford Foundation.
Date of commencement: January 2004.
Date of completion: ongoing
Publication plan: In the form of a report and a research article



92. 'Gendering Governance or Governing Women? Politics, Patriarchy, and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala' J. Devika, Binitha V Thampi, Usha Zacharias, Reshma Bharadwaj, P R Nisha, Anitha S, Santhy S, Rekha Raj, Ranjini Krishnan, Irudaya Rajan
Sponsor: IDRC, Canada
Date of commencement: November 2006
Date of completion: August 2008.
93. The Rise (and Fall) of State-centric Civil Society: Gender, Welfare, Consumption, and Politics in New-Millennium Kerala.
J. Devika and A. K. Rajasree.
Date of commencement - August 2008
Date of completion:- October 2008
Publication plan: Possibly as CDS Working Paper first and later as a journal article
Form in which the work is available : draft handwritten
94. Empowerment or Politicization? The Limits of Gender Inclusiveness of Kerala's Political Decentralization
J. Devika and Binitha V. Thampi
Date of commencement Dec 2008
Date of completion:- Jan 2008
Publication plan: Accepted as chapter in Ravi Raman (ed.), Development, Democracy, and Resistance: Critiquing the Kerala Model, London: Routledge, forthcoming, 2009.
Form in which the work is available : Soft copy.
95. Widows' Organisations in Kerala State, India: Seeking Citizenship amidst the Decline of Political Society (ongoing study)
J.Devika and A. K. Rajashree
Date of commencement : April 2009 (reworking)
Date of completion: June 2009
Publication plan: Submission requested for forthcoming volume edited by Ajay Guduvathi, on Partha Chatterjee's idea of 'political society' and the present of Indian democracy
96. Caregiver vs. Citizen: Reflections on Ecofeminism from Kerala State, India
J. Devika
Date of commencement: May 2008
Date of completion: December 2008
Publication plan: Accepted as chapter in P. Bilimoria, Joseph Prabhu (eds), Indian Ethics Vol II, Springer-Verlag, forthcoming, 2010.
Form in which the work is available: soft copy.
97. Women in Development Discourse: A Critique
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, B.P. Asalatha and B. Ponnuswamy
Date of commencement : August 2008
Date of completion : January 2009
Form in which the work is available: As a working paper
Publication plan: Presented in the National Conference on Challenges of Human Development in India at CDS on 25 January 2009; To be sent for publication
98. Women Empowerment Through Microcredit: Dissecting the Discourse (ongoing study)
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Date of commencement : March 2009
Date of completion : December 2009
Publication plan : To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication
99. Residual Farmers on household land: Women and Second Generation Concerns of Regulation in Kerala
Praveena Kodoth
Date of commencement : January 2008
Date of completion : December 2008
Form in which the work is available: Published in an edited collection
100. (a) Gender, Sexuality and Power in a South Indian Matrilineal Society
Praveena Kodoth



- Date of commencement : September 2008
Date of completion : December 2008
Publication plan : Submitted for publication
- (b) The Idea of a Wedding among the matrilineal castes in Kerala: Sexual symbolism, ritual and expenditure (ongoing study)
Praveena Kodoth
Date of commencement: In 2006
101. The 'Family Approach' to Policy making in post independence India: Gender, Genealogy and Implication in Development
Praveena Kodoth
(ongoing study)
102. 'Gendering Governance or Governing Women? Politics, Patriarchy, and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala'
J. Devika, Binitha V Thampi, Usha Zacharias, Reshma Bharadwaj, P R Nisha, Anitha S, Santhy S, Rekha Raj, Ranjini Krishnan, Irudaya Rajan
Sponsor: IDRC, Canada
- Date of commencement: November 2006
Date of completion: August 2008.
103. Reader in Gender Studies/Gender History in Malayalam (ongoing project)
J. Devika
Sponsor : Higher Education Cell, CSCS, Bangalore
- Date of commencement: January 2009
Expected date of completion : January 2010.
104. To Survive or To Flourish: Minority Rights and Syrian Catholic Community Assertions in 20th Century Travancore/Kerala (ongoing study)
J Devika and V. J. Varghese
- Date of commencement: January 2009
Date of completion- April 2009
Publication plan— Accepted as chapter in Rajeev Bhargava (ed), Really Existing Secularisms in India: the States, forthcoming, 2010.
Form in which available : soft copy.
105. The Multi Annual Multi disciplinary Research programme: A Stock-taking of knowledge Generation and Social Utility
K.Narayanan Nair
Sponsor: Ministry of Development Cooperation of the Netherlands Government
- Date of commencement: January 2006
Date of completion: June 2008.
(1st phase is continuing to the 2nd phase)
Publication Plan: The final publication will be brought out after completing the second phase of the study
106. Multiple Membership, Sustainability and Quality of Self Help Groups in Kerala (ongoing project)
Praveena Kodoth
Sponsor: NABARD
- Date of commencement: September 2008
Expected date of completion: October 2009
Publication Plan: Report

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Former Chairman, CDS Governing Body.

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Krishnaji N.

Former Fellow, CDS.

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Damodaran A.D.

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Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram.

*Passed away on 6 August, 2008

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* Ceased to be members from 1st September, 2008.

** Passed away on 6 August, 2008.