

# **CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

## **Annual Report**

### **2009-10**



**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 officials and governments and civil society organisations, teachers and 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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## OVERVIEW

The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) began functioning as an autonomous social science research institute on 19th October 1970. It was the administrative leadership and vision of C. Achutha Menon, the then Chief Minister of Kerala, who was at that time instrumental in establishing research centres in various disciplines relevant to development of the state. In the case of CDS, he was able to attract Prof. K. N. Raj and some other well-known economists, who helped to set up the institute and provide it with intellectual leadership. The CDS was also fortunate to get Dr. Laurie Baker to design its campus and buildings using cost-effective but energy-efficient and aesthetic architecture.

In the past four decades, the CDS has passed a number of milestones in its development. During the 1970s, a good part of the work done at the CDS related to the national economy. However, given its location, Kerala also received a good deal of attention from researchers. The widely discussed model of Kerala's development experience, and a number of other issues confronting the state, received due attention. The CDS became an Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)-funded institution in the mid-1970s. The Centre emphasised the training of young researchers from the very beginning by launching an MPhil programme in applied economics and a PhD programme. The degrees to scholars at the CDS are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

The early 1980s saw the launch of an international diploma programme on population and sustainable development sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This gave a boost to the research on population and human development by the CDS faculty. In the mid-1990s, the CDS initiated a large-scale research programme in support of decentralisation and local-level development, with backing from the Dutch Government, to create capacities for development-oriented research in colleges and civil society organisations.



In 2001, the population and sustainable development programme, and in 2004, the local development programme were discontinued due to the withdrawal of support by the funding agencies. What remain at present are the MPhil and PhD programmes.

In the past four decades, the CDS has diversified its research into a large number of areas. Some of the subjects that received plenty of attention in the 1970s and 1980s are no longer in vogue but new areas of research concern have emerged. This is what one would expect in an institutional environment, where there have been frequent changes in faculty and changes in the nature of development problems that confront society. It is also worth mentioning that the setting up of a few research units in recent years in areas such as decentralisation, migration, plantation development, and the like has resulted in promoting research in these subjects. Besides these, research in a number of other areas has been stimulated by support from various national and international organisations.

The nature of challenges that the CDS faces at the present stage of its development has been a subject of internal discussion. These have also been reflected in previous annual reports. Attempts have been made to address these issues and we wish to draw attention to the measures that have been taken in specific areas.

## Research

To address the issue of lending a sharper focus and thrust to the research, the faculty formulated a research agenda covering a ten year period (2005-15). This was indicative in nature and a medium-term research plan was also identified for 2005-10. Looking back, one can see that the research carried out in recent years broadly falls into the areas identified, with a few exceptions. The next chapter provides a detailed account of this. The following is a summary of the important dimensions of research that need to be nurtured in future.

(a) Some of the CDS studies have compared the experience of developing countries in specific sectors

of their economies. Comparisons of the innovation systems in India, China and Brazil; social security in India and China; and the impact of the financial crisis on some of the labour-exporting countries are some examples. With the emergence of various groupings and associations of countries on the basis of trade or regional interests, such studies definitely enhance our knowledge of various economies. Such comparative studies will have to be encouraged in future by building partnerships with social science research institutes in other countries and it could serve as a means of enhancing the international visibility of CDS.

(b) Though not properly planned or coordinated, one can see the accumulation of knowledge in certain areas of research. An interesting example is economic globalisation. Studies have attempted to look at the manner in which the global financial crisis has been transmitted to some of the developing countries through the interconnected behaviour of stock markets; and how the crisis has adversely affected some of the countries in the Gulf and its consequences for labour-exporting countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Another set of studies have attempted to understand the impact of the financial crisis on the Indian economy, in specific sectors of economic activities and at the level of selected states. The manner in which liberalisation of trade and investment has affected the Indian industrial sector forms another area of study. The extent to which global economic changes induced by reforms at various levels has diffused to the local level and affected the livelihoods of people forms yet another sphere of research. If all these studies could be reviewed and the accumulated knowledge distilled, it would help a better understanding of the process and impact of economic globalisation on developing countries and encourage scholars to take up studies in a much more focused manner. Similar examples can be found in a number other subjects.



- (c) The CDS has been undertaking a number of policy studies. Examples include human development reports for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Kerala government; a mid-term appraisal of Kerala's Eleventh Five-Year Plan for the Planning Commission; and migration monitoring surveys for the Kerala government. Since such studies provide the opportunity to link research with policy and also improve the visibility of the CDS before various policy-making bodies, they should be encouraged. The scope for doing so has further opened up with the setting up of the research units at the CDS.
- (d) Of late there seem to be a larger number of studies on economic history. An interesting example is that of the public health system in Travancore and in the Madras Presidency in the colonial period. There is also evidence of more inter-disciplinary research among economists, historians and demographers.
- (e) One can also see an increase in networking by CDS researchers with their counterparts in research institutions in Asia, Europe and Latin America. This has been partly facilitated by projects funded by organisations such as the European Union.
- (f) The CDS takes in about 15 to 17 MPhil students and 7 to 9 PhD students every year. They conduct research on development problems in different parts of the country. In some cases, the study comes under an area of research interest of a faculty member, but in many cases it does not. This appears to have a dampening effect on faculty-student interaction. Much of the student research is also not reported in the research work done at the CDS. The possibility of bringing about synergism in faculty-student research and encouraging students to bring out their research in the form of publications are also challenges that have to be addressed.

The faculty has been given the freedom to choose their own independent areas of research. Whether, as an institution, the CDS should initiate research

studies on important aspects of the state and the national economy and request the faculty to invest part of their time in such projects is a question frequently raised. While it is difficult to state the extent of such institutional research studies, it has to be emphasised that this is necessary for increased visibility of the CDS in the public domain and also to bring about more interaction among the faculty.

### Promotion of Usage

Reviewed professional journals, books and monographs brought out by professional publishers with peer-review, other forms of publication in popular magazines, and CDS working papers (which are reviewed) are the major media through which the faculty disseminates its research to users. All the working papers are also available on the CDS website. The record of publications during the last few years has been quite creditable. Eleven books, 27 papers in reviewed journals, 30 papers as chapters in books and 15 working papers have been published annually during the last three years. In terms of numbers this is quite impressive. However, two questions are generally raised on the publication of research output: (i) what proportion of it comes out in the form of publications; and (ii) what is the quality of the publications. As far as the first is concerned, it is difficult to give a precise answer. The overall situation is that it has been far from satisfactory. The question of quality is very much discussed and the CDS has adopted a pro-active policy of encouraging researchers to publish in peer-reviewed international journals by providing grants for the submission of papers. The faculty will also have to make more of an effort to increase the number of peer-reviewed publications.

There are also other modern ways of encouraging publication. So far the CDS has not opted for online publication and this is one way of increasing access to the research output. Vast amounts of socio-economic data have been collected through various research projects. Though there have been suggestions to make this available for the use of researchers in general, no effective steps has been taken so far. In general, the money budgeted in research projects for dissemination is



not even 10%, with the result that use of electronic means for dissemination of research findings is very limited. It is necessary to explore effective ways of doing this.

### Teaching Programmes

During the past three years, 15 to 17 students have completed the MPhil course per year. The completion rate of PhD students has also shown an improvement. The student intake has been increased to accommodate the reservation policy of the central government. A semester of course work has been planned as part of the PhD programme. The proposal to start an MA programme in economics is in its final stages. On the basis of consultation with external resource persons, the faculty has finalised the syllabus, mode of evaluation, and other related matters. The proposal for recognition of the MA programme is now pending with Jawaharlal Nehru University. The state government has allotted funds for the construction of a hostel and other additional infrastructure. The plan is to launch the MA programme in 2011. This would imply that by 2013, the CDS should have a clear plan and strategy for integrating the MA with the ongoing MPhil and PhD programmes. An important reason for proposing the MA programme is that it would help upgrade the quality of the MPhil and PhD programmes and reduce the number of years taken by PhD students to complete their research.

As for short-term training programmes, the CDS has been conducting refresher programmes for college and university teachers and research scholars at regular intervals. This is also one way of putting into effective use its infrastructure like the library and computing facilities. A diploma programme on social security carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Hague, will be reviewed soon and we hope the collaboration will continue in future.

### Outreach and Visibility

The CDS faculty has been participating in seminars and workshops held in institutions in India and abroad. Besides this, they have been serving on various committees appointed by the state and central governments and autonomous

bodies. As evident from the details given in this report, their participation has been very impressive. There have been also attempts to enhance the capacities for effective planning and implementation of projects and programmes of local governments by imparting training to elected representatives and other functionaries, through the local government research unit. More programmes to reach out to elected representatives of the state assembly and parliament and civil servants will have to be taken up. This may also be useful to prepare reports on key aspects of development that can be readily used by such functionaries.

### Human Resource

The faculty and supporting staff that joined the CDS in its early phase of development has either retired or will be retiring within the next couple of years. Attempts have been made to recruit new faculty, but this has not succeeded to the desired extent. A part of the reason is the institute's locational disadvantage. The other is that the CDS cannot provide salaries and service conditions comparable to other centrally funded institutions and the private sector. An innovative way of complementing the regular faculty through a flexible system of appointment has been formulated and implemented. However, it looks like the shortage of faculty will remain a problem in coming years. As far as the supporting staff is concerned, retirement vacancies in recent years have not been filled up. A committee has been constituted to review the requirement of supporting staff, taking into account the automation of the office and library, and to suggest an appropriate staff pattern. Its recommendations will have to be implemented without further delay. A system is already in place to review the work of the faculty and the supporting staff.

### Infrastructure and Finance

The creation of appropriate infrastructure to support and strengthen the activities of the CDS has been an important concern in the last few years. A number of initiatives were completed by the end of the reporting period. The operations of the library were moved to the renovated ground floor of the old tower and the journal section, reading hall and a



good number of books are now housed in the four floors of the new tower. The renovation of the guest house with four air-conditioned double occupancy rooms and the construction of an annex with six rooms were completed. An additional room was added to each of the three staff quarters to ensure availability of two-bedroom quarters on the campus for faculty and staff. During the reporting period, civil work on a new kitchen was completed and a plan for installing modern kitchen equipment was finalised. The new kitchen with modern equipment will become operational soon and discussions are being held with the representatives of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) to entrust the operation and management of the canteen to it.

A water-harvesting scheme was implemented to collect rain water from the new library tower. An abandoned sump, which was used for storing water bought from the Kerala Water Authority, was renovated and the water collected from the tower is stored in this and pumped to the main tank of the campus water supply scheme. With the implementation of the rain water-harvesting system, the CDS has not only been able to reduce its dependency on an erratic public water supply system but also effect substantial savings. The scheme has also been implemented in two other locations - - at the guest house annex and the new kitchen.

The gross receipts for the financial year under review were Rs. 365.00 lakh against Rs. 351.00 lakh for the previous financial year—a marginal increase of 4%. The expenditure was Rs. 482.00 lakh during the year 2009-10 compared to Rs. 366.00 lakh the previous year. The Rs. 116.00 lakh increase in expenditure was mainly due to the revision of salaries for the academic staff to bring them in tune with University Grants Commission (UGC) scales, retirement and staff benefits disbursed, increased payment of gratuity premium and acquisition of assets worth Rs. 37.00 lakh. The value of the CDS endowment stood at Rs. 1,767.56 lakh. There is an anticipated liability of Rs. 250.00 lakh to pay arrears on revision of pay scales for the faculty and retirement benefits. These liabilities are not included in the audited accounts ended 31 March 2010 since funding

support is expected during the next financial year. The surplus generated from the sponsored research and training programmes was Rs. 101.00 lakh, which is included as a contribution to the endowment. The deficit during the reporting year was Rs. 116.00 lakh and it was met by income from the CDS endowment.

### Management System

The CDS has over time developed a decentralised system of management through various committees such as the faculty committee, academic committee, and library committee. These committees meet at regular intervals to advise the Director in taking various decisions. During the year, the faculty committee met seven times and the academic committee eleven times.

The governing body was reconstituted and the new team assumed office on 14 August 2009 for a term of three years. The other upper bodies, the finance committee and the committee of direction, were also reconstituted and they also assumed office on 14 August 2009. Dr. Bimal Jalan, former Governor, Reserve Bank of India, was elected as the chairman of the governing body. The governing body has met once and the committee of direction four times.

### Challenges Ahead

In the foregoing overview, we have highlighted the challenges faced by the CDS. In an environment where the CDS has to increasingly compete with other national and international institutions for sustaining its intellectual space, it is necessary to address these potential problems as effectively as possible. The following are the major issues to be addressed in the immediate future:

- 1) Review the research done in recent years, take stock of the knowledge generated, and on that basis, formulate a research plan for a three to five-year period.
- 2) Design innovative ways of communicating research findings to various stakeholder groups.



- 3) Implement the MA programme without delay and work out a clear strategy for integrating it with the MPhil and PhD programmes.
- 4) Continue with the capacity-building activities for teachers in colleges and universities, elected representatives and civil servants. Network with other institutions in India and abroad and take measures to improve the activities of the CDS.
- 5) Press on with the faculty recruitment drive and complete the process of restructuring support services.
- 6) Complete investment in infrastructure, especially the maintenance of buildings and construction of the student hostel, at the earliest.
- 7) An increase in the financial burden of the CDS is on the cards with the implementation of Pay Commission

recommendations. Without a substantial increase in non-plan grants by the ICSSR and the state government, it will be difficult to negotiate this situation.

- 8) Nurture and strengthen the decentralised system of management the CDS has developed over the years.

A number of eminent people who were instrumental in setting up the CDS and guiding it over a long period are no more. The generation that followed them has retired or is about to retire from the CDS. The institution is now in the hands of a younger generation, which must do its best to take up these challenges and move ahead to make it more dynamic and visible. This may be the best tribute they could pay to the stalwarts who did their best to build up the CDS as a centre of excellence in social science research and training.

## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and in progress during the year 2009-10. As in the previous year, they are grouped into broad thematic groups. However, given the inter-linkages between various themes, it is difficult to avoid some overlapping. A total of 130 studies are presented in this chapter. This also includes some of the studies done by MPhil and PhD students. But the bulk of the ongoing research by MPhil and PhD students is not included in this chapter. It is also worth noting that this write-up makes no distinction between research studies sponsored by external agencies and research papers done by the faculty without outside support. However, details such as the names of scholars, date of commencement of a study, its current status, and the form in which output is available are provided in the appendix to this report.

### **(1) MACRO PERSPECTIVES, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Studies in this group cover a wide spectrum of issues such as the global financial crisis, its contagion effect, stock market integration, exchange rate influences on exports and the general economy, labour geography lens, foreign direct investment (FDI), and high-skilled migration. They also include papers on sectoral linkages, inflation, price behaviour of the manufacturing sector, productivity and financing patterns of manufacturing, the significance of the service sector in economic growth, tax devolution and grant distribution, and the deluge of debt. In addition, there is a mid-term appraisal of Kerala's Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The global crisis aroused intense academic interest and proved to be fertile ground for a number of studies at the Centre. The dependence of Kerala's development tempo on foreign remittances, especially from the Persian Gulf, was a crucial factor in the concern over the crisis. That, India is the largest remittance-receiving country in the world added to the gravity of the situation.



One of the studies (No. 1) examined the pressures exerted by the financial crisis on the economy of Oman. The general effect of the crisis in the Gulf was a fall in oil prices, depressed property and equity prices, low investor confidence and a reversal of capital flows. The study presented Oman as a moderately growing economy and pointed out that unlike in other Gulf countries, diversification of economic activities had been on the rise in Oman as the result of a conscious programme pursued in recent times by its government. This, in turn, helped the economy better withstand recession compared to other Gulf countries.

Another study (No. 2) analysed the migrant labour market in Kuwait against the backdrop of the global financial crisis. A sectoral growth rate analysis showed mixed results, characterised by both a slowdown and meltdown, with no uniformity in the meltdown process among different sectors. The analysis indicated that the economy was subject to increasing instability, alongside declining oil revenues and net factor income earned from abroad. Field-level observations and interviews with stakeholders confirmed that there was a reduction in the emoluments paid by firms. The study recommended the urgent need for assessing the impact of all this on less-skilled migrant labour in general and domestic help in particular.

An assessment of the impact of global economic crisis on India was undertaken in another study (No. 3), which found that there was a slowdown in the country's high growth rate

of around 9% despite most macro-economic variables, barring employment, still being in reasonably good shape. Given the pervasive low quality of employment among the working poor with inadequate education, skills and social security, the study argued for the need of a focused approach to enhance effective demand in the economy. This could be done through expanding employment and its quality to a level that could be characterised as Decent Work.

Another study (No. 4) observed that the US subprime crisis happened to be more serious as the effect of synchronisation had been larger because of the globalisation of financial markets. The crisis, which began in the financial system, also adversely affected the real economy. The study analysed recent trends in the financial crisis and its effect on various segments of the real economy while suggesting coordinated fiscal and monetary measures to deal with it. An ongoing study (No. 5) in this area tries to examine the impact of the global financial crisis on Kerala's economy. The work starts with a discussion on the origin and spread of the crisis in the US and other developed countries, and examines its impact on the Indian economy. In the case of Kerala, it analyses its effect on the export of various commodities, credit growth, remittances, tourism and the prices of intermediate commodities.

Another area of research was the contagion effect of the global crisis on stock markets. One of the studies (No. 6) tried to investigate the contagion effect on the stock markets in India by using dynamic conditional correlation coefficients between stock returns in India and the US. The empirical findings showed a significant increase in the mean of the correlation coefficient of returns between the markets during the crisis period, providing evidence of a contagion effect from the US on the Indian market.

A contagion effect against the backdrop of globalisation generally implies integration of financial markets. The liberalisation of the Indian capital market in the context of globalisation opened up ample opportunities for its integration with international stock markets. One working paper (No. 7) tried to examine stock market integration between India and developed countries such as the US,



UK, Japan, France and Australia. This formed part of a larger study (No. 8) that sought to analyse integration of stock markets among the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) economies as well as their integration with stock markets in developed countries, using daily data for the period from January 1998 to August 2009.

Under conditions of globalisation and liberalisation, the exchange rate captured the attention of researchers. A working paper (No. 9) analysed the role of the exchange rate in the export behaviour of the textiles and clothing (T&C) sector in India. The results suggested that the devaluation of the Indian rupee had not helped to boost exports of the T&C sector, thus indicating the significant role of demand as a factor in determining export growth. An on-going study (No. 10) seeks to look into the impact of factors such as inflation rate, growth rate, rate of return differentials on bank deposits and stock markets, and flow of foreign institutional investors (FII) on fluctuations in the rupee-dollar exchange rate, using quarterly data from 1993 to 2009. It will also examine the possibility of reverse causality.

Interestingly, globalisation also has some local dimensions. To know how globalisation is lived locally, a working paper (No. 11) examined the new forms of control, conflict and response among labour in Kerala through a labour geography lens. The study looked into a model at a very local scale of organisation and showed how organising locally could be an effective strategy during confrontation with social actors organised at the global and extra-local scales. The paper argued that labour had been actively involved in the very process of globalisation and the expansion of capital.

Evidence shows that cross-border mergers and acquisitions (CBM&As) and sales and purchases in India have increased significantly since the late 1990s. Indian firms have also been allowed to invest abroad without any profitability conditions since 2000 and that has facilitated a large number of purchases of foreign firms by Indian firms. One study (No. 12) sought to analyse the pattern of FDI outflow through CBM&As and its motives as well as resource mobilisation by these firms and their financing patterns.

Against the background of globalisation of technology and trade, another study (No. 13) looked into the explanatory factors for the high and increasing wage differential between skilled and less-skilled workers in the organised manufacturing sector, drawing its analytical framework from the literature on skill biased technological change. A decomposition of the change in wage share of skilled workers showed that more than 85% of it occurred within industries, supporting the argument that the skill-mix within industries, rather than among industries, is changing. While scale effect and capital skill complementarities do tend to partially explain the increasing wage share of skilled workers, the most consistent, and quantitatively large, explanation seems to come from the effect of information technology (IT) intensity in the production process, whatever the specifications may be. However, skill biased wage inequality is only weakly supported by mere IT adoption; it is the intensity in IT use that is the most dominant factor. There is no evidence of an enhanced effect of IT on wage shares since the signing of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) and the probably increased import of IT goods. Neither is there any evidence to show that technology endowed capital goods have had an impact on changes in skill biased wage shares from 1998-99 to 2004-05.

Another paper (No. 14) empirically verified the argument that in the wake of increasing global competition, Indian T&C firms are using labour cost-cutting strategies to achieve international competitiveness, especially after implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). Firms acquire greater international competitiveness through various cost-cutting and efficiency-enhancing strategies. The question this study pondered is what route Indian firms take to join the international export market in textiles and clothing. Empirical analysis, using Tobit estimation techniques, supported the view that increasing the share of low-cost labour was an important way in which the export performance of Indian firms in T&C was enhanced. The use of this means to perform better in the international market increased in the period after the ATC was implemented. On the other hand, capital and technology-



based factors diminished the export performance of Indian firms in the international market, endorsing the view that Indian T&C firms by and large utilise the low road to competitiveness.

A working paper (No. 15) sought to quantify the extent of high-skilled migration from India and analyse its economic implications. It was found that high-skilled migration had resulted in a larger amount of remittances but at the same time had a deleterious effect on the supply of high-skilled personnel, especially for research and development (R&D). The study argued that although high-skilled manpower was turned out by the higher education system, they did not find an expression in the core human resource in science and technology. It said that part of this “lack of expression” might be attributed to the increase in high-skilled migration.



Using cross-spectral analysis, an attempt was made in a study (No. 16) to measure the relationship between economic sectors during long-term growth in the southern states. An examination of the lead-lag relations of the service sector with the primary and secondary sectors in the four southern states showed that in 75% of the cases the service sector led the growth process. In general, the other sectors did not show much improvement after liberalisation. A similar study (No. 17) sought to measure sectoral linkages in 15 major states from 1960-61 to 2008-09 using spectral analysis. It yielded mixed results at the state level.

An examination of regional variations in the inflation rate (No. 18) observed that liberalisation had led to a decline in the rate of inflation by all measures but there were differences across states. Variations in the extent of competition across states might 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 the differences between producer states and consumer states. Another study on inflation (No. 19) 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 other CPI indices, pointing out this was a subject that demanded further analysis.

Of two studies on different aspects of Indian manufacturing industry, one (No. 20) was on productivity growth in the context of liberalisation. The paper focused on two sources of productivity growth that one could expect in a liberalising economy – resource reallocation and catching up. The study showed that productivity growth achieved by the reallocation of resources to more productive firms was not only significant but also increasing over time in a majority of industries. The other study (No. 21), on the financing pattern of Indian industries after liberalisation, observed that firms or industries mainly relied on borrowings rather than the capital market when more finance was required. The so-called pecking order theorem was not found to be applicable in the case of the Indian manufacturing sector.

The service sector was a substantial contributor to the Indian economy even before the era of liberalisation. This sector was the inspiration for many an important study at the Centre. One of them (No. 22) highlighted that the IT and communications sectors were the two most important sub-sectors that propelled the service sector along a high growth path. The study, with empirical substantiation, argued that service sector growth in India indicated it was driven by external demand and forward linkages generated by the



industrial sector, where institutional reforms by the state at different levels helped harness the opportunities opened up by globalisation.

Both historical and economic reasons account for vertical imbalances that exist in taxing powers and expenditure obligations of the states *vis-à-vis* the Central government. Horizontal imbalances also exist due to differing levels of per capita incomes. In this context, a working paper (No. 23) attempted to analyse the impact of devolution of resources by the Central Government to 14 major states from 1980-81 to 2005-06, a period covering five finance commissions. Focusing on persisting horizontal imbalances and the impact of Central devolution, it found that formula-based tax devolution had been more equalising than grants.

The development literature is now rife with new research paradigms such as inclusive growth and financial inclusion. However, there have been very few empirical studies of local experience with these concepts. A working paper (No. 24) looked into the deluge of debt at the local level. It examined, adopting the method of a financial diary for data collection, the different sources of income and expenditure of poor households in a coastal settlement in Kerala. The study found that more than 50% of the poor households in the socially excluded hamlet were not yet connected with the formal, institutionalised banking system. The paper suggested the need for a review of the design of financial products that banks offer to such under-served and vulnerable people.

A major study carried out by a group of researchers at the Centre during this period was the mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in Kerala (No. 25), sponsored by the Planning Commission of India. The work consisted of two studies, one on monitorable indicators and the other on the performance of flagship programmes. The 13 monitorable indicators identified in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan were (i) gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate; (ii) agricultural growth rate; (iii) new work opportunities; (iv) poverty ratio; (v) dropout rate in elementary schools; (vi) literacy rate; (vii) gender gap in literacy rate; (viii) infant

mortality rate; (ix) maternal mortality rate; (x) total fertility rate; (xi) child malnutrition; (xii) anemia among women and girls; and (xiii) sex ratio. Trends in these indicators from the Ninth Five-Year Plan period onwards were studied in the first report.

Fifteen centrally sponsored flagship programmes, covering six different sectors, were studied in the second report. They were (i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; (ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana; (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (all in rural development); (v) National Rural Health Mission; (vi) Integrated Child Development Scheme; (vii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme; (viii) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (all in health, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation); (ix) Mid-Day Meal; (x) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) (both in education); (xi) Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (urban development); (xii) National Horticulture Mission; (xiii) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (both in agriculture and water management); (xiv) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, and (xv) Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (both in power). The second report attempted to study the performance of the state in these programmes from the year 2002-03 or from the year a programme commenced.

## **(2) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY AND DECENTRALISATION**

The studies carried out in this group included ones on rural livelihoods; the plantation economy; and decentralisation.

### **Rural Livelihoods**

An important factor that affects the livelihoods of rural households is changes in their livelihood asset (No. 26). Land is an important livelihood asset. A study on the land-holding structure over a long period using data from different rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) surveys was completed. It revealed that the distribution of land holdings was skewed, that the problem had not been corrected, and that it had further worsened in the 1990s.



The proportion of households without access to land had also not declined in the post-independent period. In addition, a temporal downward movement in the distribution of land holdings across size classes meant that a serious problem with the viability of cultivation had emerged over time. At the same time, an increase in the proportion of rural households who had no access to other assets such as livestock continued to pose serious challenges.

In a situation where the land-holding structure is increasingly distorted how do rural households diversify their livelihood strategies? A paper (No. 27) done for Jammu and Kashmir attempted to understand the dynamics of livelihood diversification using secondary data from different sources. The findings showed that despite the shift of livelihood strategies, especially to manufacturing and tertiary activities, agriculture continued to remain a dominant livelihood strategy among workers in the state. It was therefore necessary to increase the productivity of agriculture to improve the livelihoods of rural households in the state.

An ongoing study examines the impact of exogenous shocks such as climate change, liberalisation of agricultural trade, and reduction in the support for agriculture on the livelihood strategies of households in the Western Ghat regions of Kerala. These regions predominantly cultivate cash crops and have witnessed a large number of suicides among farmers because of a drop in income caused by wild fluctuations in commodity prices and a decline in productivity due to climate change. The state and the Central government have been implementing a number of programmes to mitigate the distress and support livelihoods. The study based on panel data collected for 2004 and 2010 from three villages (No. 28) attempts to examine the following specific issues: (i) changes in livelihood assets, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes; (ii) the impact of various programmes and policies, including decentralisation, in strengthening or weakening household livelihoods; and (iii) the type of households that have been able to successfully negotiate changing institutional environments and policies and utilise new opportunities.

## Plantation Economy

The impact of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on the export performance and price instability of plantation crops such as tea, coffee, cardamom and natural rubber was the focus of a study (No 29). The analysis showed that the post-WTO period had not witnessed acceleration in the growth of production of these crops or an increase in the growth rate of exports of these commodities. Liberalisation of trade in agriculture and complying with WTO conditions had induced an import surge and this had contributed to a high degree of instability (volatility) in the domestic prices of these commodities. The most important finding of the study was the price instability in the post-WTO period. It revealed volatility (a fall with fluctuations in domestic prices) to be the dominant feature of commodity price movements under trade liberalisation. It also uncovered the close association between the movements of international prices and domestic prices. The domestic prices of plantation commodities had become highly volatile as a result of their integration with the international market under trade liberalisation. As a result, the plantation sector, which generates massive employment and is located largely in ecologically fragile regions, had become economically and socially vulnerable.

The above situation has induced the Ministry of Commerce to undertake various measures, including replanting on a large scale, to help enhance the competitiveness of the plantation sector. Evolving a long-term perspective for the plantation sector requires a proper understanding of the multifarious issues, including crop-specific ones, which confront this sector. To promote policy-oriented research on all aspects of the plantation sector and help capacity building, the Ministry of Commerce has supported the CDS to set up the National Research Programme on Plantation Development (No. 30). A number of studies related to production, marketing, processing and export of plantation crops; the economic, institutional technological and organisational factors influencing the economies of plantation crops; and the livelihood of people who depend on the sector are currently in progress under this programme.



A critical appraisal (No. 31) of the present data base on India's plantation sector analysed the nature of exclusion in innovation in the plantation sector and argued that the agricultural innovation system in India as it operated in the case of plantation crops had been different from that of food crops *inter alia* on account of differences in their market orientation, ownership structure, scale of operation, and the nature of knowledge flows (technology and information). A related paper (No. 32) examined the faster productivity growth in natural rubber while productivity of coconuts remained almost stagnant. The paper sought to explain this differential in terms of relative rates of diffusion of new technologies facilitated by their respective sectoral systems of innovation.

### Decentralisation

A study on e-governance (No. 33) initiated last year has been completed. As part of the study, a field survey involving 100 grama panchayats and 15 municipalities was conducted. In addition, a postal questionnaire survey was conducted among local self-governments that were not selected for the detailed field survey. Action research carried out in two grama panchayats (Madkari and Chemnad) and the district panchayat in Kasargod also provided new insights. Based on all these, a report titled 'E-Governance in Local Governments of Kerala – Analysing Institutional Issues' was published. Another study on 'dealer politics' (No. 34) and its impact on improving governance with respect



to service delivery has been taken up and a draft report is ready.

A short study (No. 35) on the revenue-raising capacity of local self-governments was done by taking one sample grama panchayat each from six districts in Kerala. The selected panchayats had high, medium and low tax-generating local bodies. As for under-collection, three of the six panchayats did not have any under-collection on their records. (There is a perception that the actual collection is recorded as demand and hence collection and demand are the same.) In the other panchayats, 10% to 20% under-collection was observed. It was seen that under-collection was more significant in the case of building tax than professional tax. But under-invoicing and non-invoicing were prevalent in the case of professional tax. The extent of loss could be presumed to be two thirds of the potential tax revenue under both heads. The magnitude of under-invoicing was positively linked to the level of taxation in both cases. These observations pointed to the need for a policy initiative to correct under-invoicing in building tax and extend the coverage of professional tax. It was observed that there were a number of factors that discouraged panchayats from charging taxes that were actually due from citizens. These could be addressed not by changing the tax rules, but by implementing a system of incentives and non-incentives associated with own source resource mobilisation.

The activities of the research project in Kasargod have been curtailed and efforts are being made to expand such projects to other areas of the state. Activities in Kasargod are now confined to monitoring and evaluating a watershed programme (No. 36) in Bedadka grama panchayat, which is being implemented with the assistance of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). A paper summarising the experience of watershed intervention in the panchayat, with technical and socio-economic data, is available. The NABARD has selected this watershed as a model and has been using it as part of a larger study for training personnel in watershed development.



An assessment of the public assets created under decentralisation in three grama panchayats in Kasargod district with special reference to their sustainability has also been carried out (No. 37). Roads, irrigation structures such as check-dams, wells and ponds, buildings for schools and hospitals, community halls, and machines and equipment for agricultural purposes were the major assets created as part of local planning. Public assets created in these panchayats under decentralisation were assessed on the basis of democratic participation, transparency, efficiency and sustainability. A composite index was prepared and projects in each sector in each panchayat were ranked according to the above criteria. Outcome indicators of each project were then compared with the index rank so as to get a clear idea about the factors that determine the quality, usefulness and sustainability of projects.

A study to understand and analyse the impact of decentralisation on the livelihoods of rural households is currently in progress (No. 38). One of the basic questions is whether equality in political participation has helped vulnerable sections fight for and win rights over local governance, development planning, basic services and social security. Another question that needs detailed enquiry is whether decentralisation has enhanced the quality and efficiency of basic services and local governance. This study, based on in-depth studies conducted in three panchayats in the highland areas of the state, addresses these and other related questions.

The Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG) at the Centre continues to work on a research project for studying decentralised urban local governance, which was begun in 2008-09 (No. 39). The proposal received support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for a two-year study that began in January 2010. This research is focused on identifying and analysing the institutional and organisational impediments that prevent decentralised urban local governance from effectively delivering basic services. The existing organisational structure of urban local bodies and comparisons with a potential structure for effecting better service delivery is

part of the study. A comparison of the organisational structure of urban local bodies in Kerala and Gujarat has been undertaken. The study is expected to identify the organisational and institutional impediments to effective urban governance and propose measures to streamline the system.

As part of decentralisation, different forms of micro-level organisations like self-help groups (SHGs) have been set up in the state. A completed study on SHGs (No. 40) examined the issue of multiple memberships. It showed that nearly half of all SHGs and 80% of the groups were affected by multiple memberships. A prominent reason for this was the campaign by Kudambashree to enroll women in neighbourhood groups so that their households became entitled for state welfare benefits. So, those who were affiliated to non-governmental organisation (NGO)-sponsored SHGs became members of Kudambashree SHGs as well.

### **(3) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

In the broad classification of industry, innovation and infrastructure, the studies can be grouped under the heads of innovation; information technology; trade and industry; and other studies.

#### **Innovation**

A study (No. 41) attempted to understand and map out the sectoral system of innovation in India's aerospace industry and assess its performance. It argued that India was among the few developing countries that had attempted to create a domestic sectoral system of innovation in a truly high-tech sector such as the aerospace industry. It added that the country currently had one of the fastest growing aerospace sectors in the world. Since the sector is almost entirely located in one geographic area, Bangalore, the paper pointed out that the sectoral system of innovation of India's aerospace industry and the Bangalore Aerospace Cluster (BAC) were one and the same.



A paper (No. 42) on the growth of knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship in India stated that the number of knowledge-intensive firms had been increasing over time. Almost all the firms operated in technology-intensive industries, mostly in service industries, and were promoted by trained entrepreneurs. These entrepreneurial firms were highly integrated with the global economy and were also generating innovations. The study observed 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 research project (No. 43) comparing innovation in India and China argued that much of the innovative activities in both countries were contributed by multinational corporations (MNCs), indicating that the nations were important locations of innovation. There was some macro evidence suggesting that the productivity of R&D investments in India was higher than in China. However, a continued rise in innovative activity was limited by a paucity of finances and good-quality scientists and engineers. A study (No. 44) addressed the question whether India had become more innovative after economic reforms were introduced in 1991. A variety of indicators were analysed and their movements over the last two decades or so tracked to draw some conclusions on this question. The paper pointed out that growth in innovations was not widespread but confined to certain specific sectoral systems such as the pharmaceutical industry. Another paper (No. 45) examined the impact of the open trade policy regime on investment in R&D and found that import competition depended on the market structure. Yet another study (No. 46) by the same scholar examined the impact of trade liberalisation on the structure of Indian manufacturing industry and its implications for technological progress and employment.

A paper (No. 47) on learning innovation and competence building in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) analysed the evolution of innovation and production in the sector to examine the extent to which a “learning, innovation and competence-building system,” as articulated in the National Innovation System framework, has emerged. The study examined this issue in the context of India being a developing

country that had made a series of institutional interventions to develop an innovative and vibrant SME sector, which would generate employment, facilitate balanced regional development and enable achieving other social objectives. Another paper (No. 48) analysed the co-evolution of innovation and inequality by exploring the different dimensions of both in the Indian context. It observed that the extent to which an innovation system reinforced or undermined inequality was governed to a great extent by the forces that drove it.

A paper (No. 49) titled “National Innovation System: A Southern Perspective” attempted to develop a conceptual framework of the southern innovation system to analyse the process of innovation in developing countries. The paper argued that the existing concept of National Innovation was based almost entirely on the development experience of advanced countries. In the case of developing countries, the institutional context and the nature of innovations were significantly different.

Another study (No. 50) aimed at analysing the transition of global production networks to global knowledge and innovation networks and understanding the capacity of emerging countries to participate in such networks. It assessed the dynamic impact of offshoring of knowledge-intensive activities in firms and evaluated the long-run costs and benefits of emerging global innovation networks. A study (No. 51) titled “Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India,” addressed the significance of agricultural development and rural industrialisation in ensuring sustainable and harmonious development. It took into account that both China and India have the highest proportion of population (more than 90% of the workforce) engaged in agriculture and rural micro and small manufacturing enterprise (MSME) clusters for their livelihood.

### **Information Technology**

In a paper (No. 52) titled “India’s Information and Communication Industry,” fresh empirical evidence was used



to test certain hypotheses that have been expressed in the literature on the growth of these two industries. The objective was to see if these propositions still held good.

### **Trade and Industry**

A study (No. 53) examined the impact of the market structure on trade performance and argued that causality runs from market structure to trade performance, both in relation to growth of net exports and net imports. It added that in the case of exports, what seemed to come out strongly is the validity of the Schumpeterian theory of innovation.

A paper (No. 54) titled 'Compliance, Competitiveness and Market Access: A Study on Indian Seafood Industry' estimated the effects of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures on trade elasticity of regulations and competitiveness of exports. It quantified the economic impact of health and environmental regulations, expressed in the form of SPS measures, on international trade in agro-food products by taking Indian seafood exports as an example.

### **Other Studies**

A study (No. 55) titled 'Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility and Expansion of the Indian Leather Industry' analysed the technical efficiency and returns to scale enjoyed by individual firms manufacturing leather products. It did this against the backdrop of the global economic slowdown and erratic weather conditions, particularly in Europe, presenting both a threat and an opportunity to the leather industry. Another study (No. 56), 'Performance of the Kerala State Power Sector,' examined the status of the implementation of the Electricity Act and the performance of the state power sector based on indicators such as revenue generation, capital expenditure, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, elimination of subsidies and contribution to the state exchequer. It also analysed two centrally sponsored flagship programmes, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

A paper (No. 57) investigated the improvement in the total factor productivity of 68 Indian commercial banks in 2006-07 compared to what it was in 1998-99. It showed that public-sector banks were, on average, adjusting better to the changing environment and improving their performance relative to banks under private and foreign ownership. It had been widely believed that the latter would do better because of their more flexible systems of operation and market orientation. A study (No. 58) on cross-border mergers and acquisitions tried to understand the nature and extent of mergers and acquisitions in India against the background of global developments. It argued that like overall FDI, there had been a high national difference in attracting brownfield investment. Foreign Direct Investment the world over, was moving in tandem with the incidence of cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and service sector mergers and acquisitions were the major force driving it during the study period. Another study (No. 59) examined the environmental/energy use efficiency of Indian cement firms at the unit level, using a joint production framework of both desirable and undesirable output.

## **(4) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

This theme has occupied a prominent place on the Centre's research agenda right from its inception. The research carried out during the reporting year has been classified under the heads of human development, millennium development goals (MDGs) and ageing; maternal and child nutrition; health status, health care utilisation and health expenditure; history of medicine and medical sociology; school education, in particular evaluation of the SSA; and higher education.

### **Human Development, MDGs and Ageing**

The CDS was entrusted with the task of preparing human development reports (HDRs) on two districts (Kottayam and Wayanad) and two grama panchayats (Kottathara in Wayanad district and Madapally in Kottayam district) by the Kerala State Planning Board under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project 'Strengthening



State Plans for Human Development'. These regional reports formed a sequel to the Kerala State Human Development Report (2005) prepared by the CDS. The district and grama panchayat-level HDRs are expected to facilitate evidence-based planning to address the issue of inequality across social groups and also to accelerate the pace of human development achievements at the micro level.



The Kottathara panchayat HDR was completed and submitted to the State Planning Board last year. During the reporting year, the remaining three reports on Kottayam, Wayanad and Madapally were submitted to the Planning Board. The Kottayam district HDR (No. 60) explored the human development experience of the district against the backdrop of the overall development of the region. It identified education as the crucial factor that had contributed to relatively better human development and overall economic well-being among all sections of people in the district. While appreciating positive developments and the human development achievements of the vast majority, the report also addressed the issue of sustainability and the problems in enhancing the human development achievements of the deprived sections.

The Wayanad district HDR (No. 61) examined the positive and negative impacts of demographic changes, shifts in the structural composition of the economy, and state intervention on the human development and overall economic well being of different social and economic groups in the district. It

noted that market penetration in all spheres of life had adversely affected the living standards of indigenous communities who were not familiar with the vagaries of supply and demand. A middle class accustomed to dealing with modern market forces had cornered the benefits from structural changes to the economy. While noting the positive developments and human development achievements of the middle class, which manages Wayanad's economy in the local context, the study also addressed the factors and forces that have led to the immiseration of indigenous communities and traditional farmers.

The Madapally panchayat HDR (No. 62) sought to understand and analyse human development issues from a local perspective. The study analysed the factors associated with achievements in human development at the local level and the issues involved in sustaining it with respect to primary production, poverty alleviation, education, health, women empowerment, and local governance. It noted that improvement in education had helped all social groups to progress. However, lack of educational attainments, together with landlessness or small holdings and the paucity of other exchangeable assets, had trapped some of marginalised groups in a vicious circle of poverty and deprivation. Though the panchayat has been successful in enhancing the human development achievements of the vast majority, the issue of sustainability and problems in enhancing human development achievements among the deprived and marginalised sections still need to be addressed.

A study on 'Age Structural Transition, Demographic Dividend and Millennium Development Goals in South Asia: Opportunities and Challenges' (No. 63) was completed during the reporting year. It focused on the five major countries in South Asia – Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The study noted that India enjoyed an advantage in terms of regional differentials in the timing and pacing of age structural transitions, which may provide it with opportunities the other countries have not had. With a rapid reduction in fertility, Bangladesh had the potential to capitalise on its first demographic dividend. Nepal and Pakistan had just begun reaping the benefits from this



window of opportunity while Sri Lanka could look forward to benefiting from its second demographic dividend. The study concluded that with the right institutional context, and social and public policies, there was the likelihood that South Asia would experience high economic growth and improve standards of living, which would certainly help achieve the MDGs.

A project titled 'Growing Old in Kerala' (No. 64) sponsored by the State Planning Board was also carried out during the reporting year. Kerala had an exceptional age structural transition from high fertility and mortality at the beginning of the last century to low birth and death rates at the beginning of this century. Rapid modernisation, migration and urbanisation led to a break up of the traditional family system, and deterioration in social and economic conditions. The state's ageing population now faces a great challenge when it comes to living conditions and its economic, social and physical well-being. The study examined living arrangements, economic security and various social security programmes. It also raised concerns about the health of the elderly and the impact this would have on their economic security, level of independence and social interactions. Further, it examined morbidity patterns, the utilisation of health care facilities by the elderly and their expenditure on health.

### **Maternal and Child Nutrition**

There is growing evidence that the poor suffer a higher burden because of health deprivation than the non-poor. The cause for most common health ailments can be found in the environment, including the risks associated with unsafe water, lack of sanitation and poor hygiene. A study on inequalities in access to safe drinking water, sanitation and childhood under-nutrition in India (No. 65) found that there was a substantial degree of deprivation in water and sanitation and its intensity varied across regions. This went a long way towards explaining the differences in nutritional outcomes in children. Given the complexity of association between water and sanitation and other explanatory variables with the nutritional outcome in children, the study found

that water and sanitation remained statistically responsive, although, they did not become as prominent as other child-specific attributes. It concluded that like attributes such as wealth and maternal education, water and sanitation also served as a positive endowment towards bridging differences in nutritional outcome among the poor and the non-poor. The socio-economic inequality in childhood under-nutrition in India was also studied using a corrected concentration index (No. 66) since the popular concentration index has limitations in valuation and comparison. The study noted that inequalities did not systematically vary with the level of the phenomenon.

Levels of malnutrition among women and child in India continue to be quite high, but the levels among disadvantaged social and economic groups are much higher. There is an ongoing study (No. 67) which attempts to investigate the patterns and determinants of maternal and child nutrition in India using data from the National Family Health Surveys conducted at different times. A paper titled 'Pure Inequalities in Childhood Under-nutrition in India: Evidence from NFHS 2005-06' (No. 68) attempts to examine the magnitude of health inequalities in childhood under-nutrition in India by adopting a set of measures of inequality in attainment and shortfall introduced by Erreygers. Another ongoing paper (No. 69) tries to highlight the importance of the intensity and severity of any deprivation while comparing welfare outcomes across groups. It uses information on the prevalence of underweight among pre-school children from NFHS-3 as an illustration.

### **Health Status, Health Care Utilisation and Health Care Expenditure**

A study examining the distribution of out-of-pocket (OOP) health care expenditure was completed (No. 70). Using consumer expenditure survey data for 2004-05, it analysed the magnitude and distribution of OOP spending across states and between rural and urban settings. It argued for policy initiatives to improve the utilisation of healthcare services, and financing mechanisms to safeguard the poor from making unjust payments. Another study was aimed at



understanding changes in utilisation of inpatient care services in private hospitals between 1986 and 2004 (No. 71), with particular focus on equitable outreach. It noted that the proportion of persons seeking care from private, rather than government hospitals, had increased over the years, even among the poor. Though the rich-poor divide in seeking inpatient care in the private sector has narrowed, the burden of OOP expenditure was heavier on the poor. A study on morbidity patterns in Kerala (No. 72), which was reported earlier, was modified and published as a working paper. It reconfirmed the earlier finding that the level of morbidity was high in Kerala. Females were at greater risk of morbidity than males. Education and economic status showed a negative relationship to the level of morbidity. The study also noted that communicable diseases were coming down in the state and non-communicable diseases were mounting, irrespective of socio-economic conditions.

An ongoing research project on 'Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Services in Kerala' (No. 73), sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), entered its second phase. The objectives of the second phase are (i) to consolidate the scientific assets from Phase I by exploiting its multiple and inter-linked data bases to the fullest and disseminating them to a wide audience; (ii) to analyse, through a longitudinal process, the implementation and outcomes of Community Based Health Insurance as well as the effect of women's participation in micro-credit schemes on health; (iii) to build more evidence on health, health needs and vulnerability, especially among the Paniya tribes; and (iv) to consolidate the existing partnerships with the local government and network of women's SHGs and NGOs with the ultimate goal of empowering the community.

### **History of Medicine and Medical Sociology**

The history of medicine, in particular colonial medicine, has proved to be a fruitful area of study. This has included assessing the nature of Empire, local agency, and the impact of Western medicine on the Indian population as well as revealing disease dynamics in a historical perspective. New work is also being conducted at the CDS, looking into aspects

of public health and medicine in the presidency of Madras and Travancore in the 1800s and early 1900s. This research is being done at the intersection between the history of colonial medicine and historical demography and attempts a more detailed understanding of the development, processes, hindrances and limitations of pre-1947 health care.

A study on the 'History of Smallpox Prevention Programmes in Company Madras, 1787-1811' (No. 74) revealed that the British initially employed an indigenous method — variolation — to protect soldiers from smallpox. By 1802, however, variolation was supplanted by vaccination in the English East India Company's smallpox prevention programme. The vaccination came to represent the 'sympathising hand' of the British; a perspective which was of great value to the colonisers. The history of the early smallpox prevention programmes offers us a chance to observe the development of a colonial discourse in Madras, where Western science was 'proven' to be superior to indigenous systems of medicine. At the same time, the Indian responses to vaccination aided in the articulation of the stereotypical 'native', one who was mistrustful of Western science, ignorant and superstitious.

Another study titled 'The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few: An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in 'The Model Native State,' 1804-1941' (No. 75) traced the history of vaccination in Travancore and attempted to identify its effectiveness before it was made compulsory. It also examined the varied responses to this 'foreign' medical technology, ranging from conditional acceptance to outright, and occasionally violent, resistance among some groups such as the hill tribes and the Namboothiris. By the 1930s, however, the state became increasingly comfortable with interventionist and draconian public health policies. A study titled 'An Egyptian Infection: War, Plague and the Quarantines of the English East India Company (EEIC), 1802' (No. 76) explored how the British handled the threat of plague in Egypt as well as when its armies returned to Madras and Bombay. This transnational account of plague and quarantines highlighted the controversies and tensions over



the policy of quarantines in England and explored how these conflicts played out in the quarantines imposed in India by the nascent Empire.

Research on the history of medicine offers us valuable insights into the changing nature of the state and its relationship with the individual, groups and the population at large. An ongoing study (No. 77) on 'Public Health in Travancore, 1890-1940' argues that public health policy was utilised by both the state and community to shape and re-shape aspects of the 'modern' identity in multiple contexts. The study points out that exposure to Western medicine was an integral part of the articulation of a healthy, 'normal' and 'modern' citizen of Travancore. Shaping a healthy and productive (in both the economic and reproductive sense) modern Malayalee body became the drive and imperative behind Travancore's public health efforts and this was transposed to the individual as well through the state's use of health propaganda (Health Education); community health intervention; policing; and the more systematic collection of health statistics.

Another ongoing study 'Beyond the Biomedical' (No. 78) tackles the important but under-researched subject of the social, economic and cultural impacts of chronic disease from the perspectives of both medical sociology and social psychology. It utilises perspectives and theories from both these fields to incorporate gender and power relationships into analyses of the stigma faced by women living with epilepsy. Using a combination of qualitative methods, the study aims to identify the sources and mechanisms of such stigma as well as identify potentially effective interventions at the individual, household and community levels to increase awareness about epilepsy.

### **School Education: Evaluation of SSA programmes**

The CDS was given a project on 'Evaluation of the Effectiveness in the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Kerala and in Lakshadweep' by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. The first phase

of the project was completed covering three districts—Alappuzha, Kozhikode and Pathanamthitta — during the reporting year (No. 79). The second phase of the project (No. 80), which is ongoing, will cover the districts of Ernakulam, Thrissur, Malappuram and Palakkad. The project on evaluation of the SSA programme in Lakshadweep (No. 81) was also completed during the reporting year.

A study on public investment in primary education during the post-reform period in Kerala (No. 82) indicated that there was no steady progress in the government's expenditure on general education. The average annual growth in the total expenditure on general education increased during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. A major share of the growth in the expenditure on education in the Plan period has gone to secondary and higher education. The government's Plan investment in elementary education declined drastically in the reform period. Another study reviewed the progress achieved in education in Kerala during the first half of the Eleventh Plan period in comparison to the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Plan periods (No. 83). During 17 years, the expenditure on general education increased more than five times. The Plan expenditure on general education was, however, less than 5%; it was much higher for technical education. The study also noted that the state had been falling behind in the utilisation of resources under the SSA.

A paper titled 'School Educational Attainment in Kerala: Trends and Differentials' (No. 84), which was reported last year was revised this year and brought out as a CDS working paper. An ongoing study intends to study the impact of the SSA on the development of elementary education in Kerala (No. 85). Various measures have been implemented at the school and outside-school levels to achieve the goals of the SSA. The paper attempts to comprehensively and analytically evaluate the effectiveness of SSA programmes in developing 'education for all' in Kerala.

### **Higher Education**

The year saw the completion of a project titled 'Globalisation and Higher Education in Kerala: Access, Equity and Quality'



(No. 86) sponsored by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust. The study focused on publicly funded arts and science colleges in Kerala to examine the issues of access, equity and quality of higher education. Barriers to access were inferred from the regional patterns of excess or scarcity in enrolment to science, commerce and humanities courses. The equity dimension was assessed by looking at the number of students from the socially and economically underprivileged sections of society compared to the quota for them. Their ability to persist within the system in the absence of adequate scholarships, the need to engage in wage labour and the attitudes of students/teachers from relatively privileged backgrounds were also taken into account. In addition, the study probed the gender dimension of equity because gendering of higher education is rampant in colleges despite the predominance of women in most courses. The quality of higher education was probed in relation to three broad aspects: a) availability of physical and social infrastructure (basic facilities); b) teaching and learning processes and attitudes towards them; and c) college environments and politics.

The study noted that government colleges in remote areas were badly affected by a dearth of physical infrastructure while some of the more prominent government colleges suffered from a decline in the quality of infrastructure. Scarcity of teachers was the most prominent problem, with only a small section of colleges not affected by it. Politics was a major issue of conflict in higher education, with the high court enabling colleges to prohibit political mobilisation on campuses but the government taking a contrary stand. Where political mobilisation existed, it was marked in many cases by the capture of the political space by a single group, which enforced its writ in coercive ways.

## (5) STUDIES ON MIGRATION

The research on migration encompassed diverse issues and domains. It can be grouped under the following heads: the global financial crisis and migration; monitoring surveys and migration-growth interface; studies on the dynamics of internal migration; gender and migration; studies on the

history of migration in Kerala; and migration and transnationalism.

### Global Financial Crisis and Migration

An extensive study on the global financial crisis and its impact on South Asian migrant workers was completed during the reporting year (No. 87). The attempt was to assess the impact of the recession on key industries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) economies, the scale of repatriation, migration flows and remittances, and the effect on emigrant households. Measures adopted by various stakeholders to mitigate the adverse effects were also identified. Surveys were conducted in selected destinations and sending countries. Study teams visited the six GCC countries (No. 88) and Malaysia to interview labourers as well as employers in various sectors, alongside assessing the consequences in the major labour-sending countries in South Asia. Before the crisis, rising oil prices since 2002 had seen huge FDI flows into the GCC economies, investment rates rose, and higher GDP growth rates were achieved by investment in telecom, banking, power and real estate. This resulted in an unprecedented growth of employment in manufacturing, construction and trade, attracting a huge influx of unskilled and semi-skilled expatriate labourers, though with a concomitant rise in inflation and a contraction of real income for workers.

The global crisis affected GCC economies in the form of falling oil prices, depressed property and equity prices, low investor confidence, and reversal of capital flows. The precipitous fall in oil prices and the large losses suffered by the sovereign wealth funds of GCC countries dried up FDI and credit flows. Added to this were opaque bank dealings, poor contract enforcement and discriminatory property ownership regimes. The construction boom in GCC countries grounded to a halt with 20% to 30% cancellations, the bulk of them in Dubai, and trade volumes declined considerably. The phenomenal growth in employment of the past five or six years was arrested and about 40% of the workforce was affected.



The data bases on the impact of the crisis on South Asian migrant workers are poor and largely unreliable. An estimate of return migrants to Kerala by the CDS, based on a 2008 migration survey, was around 61,000. Applying the methodology of the Kerala Resurvey to South Asia, the number of return emigrants from the Gulf would be 264,000. These estimates were far lower than the official forecasts and it was found that many migrants preferred to stay back even in difficult circumstances, particularly if they had debts to clear back home. So the loss of employment did not lead to an immediate return as a good number of migrants hunted for alternatives with the help of their social capital. For Kerala, the numbers of those who lost jobs but continued to stay in the Gulf and those who returned were estimated to be 39,000 and 61,000 respectively. For South Asia, the corresponding numbers were 170,000 and 264,000 respectively. It was also found that despite the crisis and job losses, there was still a demand for expatriate workers in the Gulf, as was evident from the outflow of migrant workers from South Asia.

The flow of remittances to South Asian countries increased by 3 to 25% in 2009. Micro-level data from emigrant households confirmed that about 94% of them received regular remittances like they did in earlier years and there was no change in the way in which the money was used. At the same time, surveys showed that 13% of the emigrants reported losing jobs, with half of them finding another job and a quarter staying illegally in the Gulf. Work conditions also changed due to the crisis - 25% of the emigrants reported redundancies, 16% reported postponement of contracts, 20% a reduction in wages, 17% heavier workloads, and 8% were forced to take their annual leave and proceed home. A survey among return emigrants in South Asia who had lost their jobs showed that more than half of them got employed at home after returning, with 37% managing to find regular employment. The unemployed return emigrants were found to be surviving on savings, borrowings, disposed assets or support from family members. A paper focusing on emigrant strategies of coping with the crisis is under preparation (No. 89).

On the request of the Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs (NORKA), Government of Kerala, a Return Migrant Survey was undertaken to assess the impact of the global recession on emigrants from Kerala (No. 90). This was done by comparing two data panels of 2007 and 2008 with a sample of 4,000 emigrant and 2,000 return emigrant households. It was found that while 54,000 employed emigrants lost their jobs during the recession months in 2008, 32,000 unemployed emigrants found jobs the same year. Thus, while the gross loss of employment was 54,000, the net job loss was only 22,000 during the recession. The study found that about 58% of the emigrants remained in the same sector of employment in 2009 as in 2008, while the remaining 42% shifted sectors. The study estimated that a total of 173,000 Kerala emigrants returned home during the months between October 2008 and June 2009. But most of the return emigration in 2009 was not recession related. However, a little more than a fifth (21.4%) of the emigrants reportedly returned home because they lost their jobs due to the financial crisis, which worked out to be about 37,000 in terms of number. Compulsory repatriation affected 3.3% (5,700), taking the total to 43,000. At the same time, 11.5% of the emigrants reported that they returned home because their expired contracts were not renewed. If they were also added to the emigrants who returned home because of the recession, the percentage would increase to 36.2 and the number to 63,000.

The study also found that household cash remittances did not decrease during the recession period. On the other hand, the total cash remittances received by 3,045 sample households pointed to a modest increase of 7%. Of them, 44% received more remittances in 2009 than they did in 2008; 25% received the same amount and 31% received less. Among the households that received less in 2009, 29% received 25% less than what they received in 2008, 44% received 50% less and 69% received 75% less. Another study, entitled 'Migration and Development Linkages in the Context of the Global Financial Crisis,' examined the impact of the crisis on temporary contract workers of both South and South-east Asian origin and explored the ways in which



the crisis could be converted into an opportunity for both the sending and receiving countries (No. 91).

### Monitoring Surveys and Migration-Growth Interface

The fourth in a series of surveys undertaken by the CDS to monitor migration in Kerala was carried out during August-December 2008 (No. 92). This study brought out some interesting migration trends, the first of which was a large increase in emigration and return emigration since 2003. Far beyond expectations, the number of emigrants from Kerala increased from 13.6 lakh in 1998 to 18.4 lakh in 2003 and to 21.9 lakh in 2008. The number of return emigrants increased from 7.4 lakh in 1998 to 8.9 lakh in 2003 and to 11.6 lakh in 2008. Consequently, the number of non-resident Keralites increased from 21.0 lakh in 1998 to 27.3 lakh in 2003 and to 33.5 lakh in 2008. It was also found that Keralites preferred transnational migration rather than migration within the country. While community-wise participation trends in migration remained almost the same as in the earlier surveys, it was found that emigration had become more expensive over the years. There was also a tremendous increase in the quantum of remittances — from Rs. 18.4 thousand crore in 2003 to Rs. 43.3 thousand crore in 2008. While emigration increased by 19% during 2003-08, remittances increased by 135% despite the global financial crisis in the latter half of 2008.

The interface between Kerala's service-driven growth and migration was explored in another study using Becker's theory of allocation of time (No. 93). This was done by using vector auto regressions (VAR) on the growth rates of the three sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) of the regional economy. Impulse accounting suggested that sectoral growth rates originated mainly from within, rather than across, sectors. Therefore the tertiary sector was further subjected to Granger block causality to determine which of its six sub-sectors were endogenous or exogenous. This test showed that growth rates in four (trade, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communications; banking and insurance; and public administration) of the six sub-sectors

in the tertiary sector were exogenous, depending (except public administration) crucially on income from remittances. The remaining two endogenous sectors, real estate and other services, also received substantial contributions from migrant households. This was particularly so in the case of other services, which included, by definition, health, education, and personal services. The household allocation model, incorporating labour for work and non-work activities and full income opportunity cost of migrant households, and macro-econometric analysis of sectoral growth rates thus clearly linked the service-led growth in the regional economy to migration and foreign remittances.

### Studies on Dynamics of Internal Migration

Studies on the various dimensions of migration within the country continued to generate enormous research interest. Migration is mostly a choice — except in compelling circumstances of conflict and insecurity — and therefore assumes significance in terms of its economic (poverty) outcome. A study on migration and urban poverty in India dealt with migration decisions to urban areas backed by economic rationale and offered an understanding of the economic gain accruing to individuals (No. 94). The analysis was based on the 55<sup>th</sup> round survey data on Employment-Unemployment Survey 1999-2000 (EUS) provided by the NSSO. A comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic





profile of migrant households in urban India was undertaken in an attempt to explore the dynamics of poverty among interstate as well as intrastate migrants to urban destinations. The impact of migration on the economic status of migrants was evaluated by analysing the factor of 'duration since migration'. Considering migration as a transition, this exercise made a broad comparison of the change in the economic status of migrants at the destination and the origin. It was found that migrants disadvantaged in terms of caste, education and residence earned poorer returns from migration. While returns proved to be positive with increased duration at the destination, characteristic endowments such as education and social group identity seemed to make a further difference.

Apart from transforming the cityscape, urban migration of workers brings about changes in the economic and cultural geographies of a city and its periphery. A study on a Sunday Bengali market for migrant workers in Perumbavoor, a small town situated close to Kochi in Kerala, was undertaken as part of a doctoral project to understand it as a social institution and to investigate the social protection it afforded (No. 95). The market, which sprang up in response to the specific needs of migrant workers, by acting as a point of contact, facilitated a network of migrant workers, contractors, traders, and trade unions. The market was a place where workers, mainly from the North and North-eastern states of India and from the neighbouring country of Nepal, sought leisure, made friends, sent money home through agents, and settled disputes. A forthcoming research paper based on this study interrogates the connection between community formation and social protection and examines whether a dichotomous understanding of social protection as formal and informal is analytically useful or not. It also looks at the possible contradiction between migrant mobility and social protection, examining whether social protection carries a sedentary bias within it.

Studies on short duration or seasonal migration are mostly area or region specific and do not address broad characteristics at the macro level. A study, part of a doctoral

research, attempted estimating short duration migration in India with the help of 2001 Census data (No. 96). It applied the widely recognised demographic technique of parity progression ratio to measure the magnitude of short duration migration. The study found that short duration migrants were largely from rural areas and basically migrated towards urban areas or other prosperous rural areas in search of work. Short duration migration was more common among men, the illiterate and the less qualified, and its predominant streams were from urban to rural and rural to rural. The study also found significant differences between short duration and permanent migrants in terms of reasons for migration, and characteristics such as gender, age, education and patterns of economic activity.

A micro study in a village in Andhra Pradesh focused on exploring the flow of migration and examined the impact of seasonal labour migration on asset or resource structures and institutional changes in the village (No. 97). It revealed that migration, particularly seasonal/circular ones, did not change asset structures and institutions, which were, by and large, stagnant in the village. Another complementary study looked at the nature and characteristics of seasonal migration in Mahabubnagar, a district with a high incidence of seasonal migration in Andhra Pradesh (No. 98). It found that migration took place mainly for survival and repayment of debts and had become an integral part of the livelihood strategies pursued by a large number of poor people living in agriculturally underdeveloped areas. Yet another study on agrarian conditions in Mahabubnagar district against the backdrop of a general agrarian crisis in Andhra Pradesh also ran complementary to it (No. 99). It looked at the connections between agrarian distress and farmer's suicides and seasonal migration in the drought-prone district by analysing data from the Andhra Pradesh Statistical Abstract between 1955-56 and 2005-06. The study revealed that there was a drastic reduction in rainfall, a decline of net sown and irrigated areas, a gradual increase in current and other fallow land, and changes in the cropping pattern in favour of market-oriented crops.



## Gender and Migration

The study titled 'Emigration of Female Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement' (No. 100) sought to disentangle the politics of protectionism imposed by the Government of India on unskilled female migrants from the country. Protectionism towards specific categories of emigrant women workers draws on a social framework that considers marriage as the principal axis of women's identity. As such it is expected to protect women, and mobility outside it (by single women or those without a husband) is seen as potentially transgressive. Protectionism is implicated in the approach adopted by an influential segment of scholarship on international migration from Kerala, and it also delivers a gendered concept of sovereignty, which overlooks exploitation within the country. It is not surprising that state intervention has not only been ineffective but also served to encourage women to access emigration through informal or illegal processes. There is sufficient ground to suggest that it is the pecuniary interests of intermediaries, including recruiting agents and government officials, which underpins the use of informal or illegal processes of emigration and renders them more effective than the formal processes established by the state. It was thus argued that government officials were involved in shaping a form of 'controlled informality' in the emigration process. The study also addressed the question of what prompted the state to espouse protectionism on the one hand and facilitate a permissive regime on the other, reifying the stigma associated with paid domestic work.

A complementary ongoing study attempts to unravel the limits set by institutions on the citizenship of unskilled Indian women migrants (housemaids) to the oil rich Middle East and South-east Asia and the subtle manner in which women negotiate and straddle such limiting structures in an attempt to find a niche for themselves (No. 101). It is found that resolute protectionist interventions that result in limiting the mobility of women primarily see the female body as the focus of governmentality. Through an analysis of the nuanced personal narratives of Keralite women housemaids, who

have returned from the Middle East and South-east Asia, the study foregrounds the bivalence involved — primacy of women's agency on the one hand and its embedded nature at multiple levels on the other.

## Studies on History of Migration in Kerala

The history of migration within Kerala remained another area of research that attracted wide attention. An ongoing work on Syrian Christian peasant migration looks at the political economy and cultural dynamics of migrations for agriculture in the state (No. 102). A completed paper from this study sought to map the historical trajectory of a series of migrations in and from the princely state of Travancore during 1900-70 to acquire and bring land under cultivation (No. 103). It argued that these migrations undertaken with a moralistic and paternal motive of reclaiming 'empty' spaces were a result of a specific form of economic modernity in Kerala that arose from colonialism and was appropriated by a resolute local agency through a process of translation. It pointed out that the transition was facilitated by espousing a new social imagery that not only dissented radically with the idea of leaving landscapes empty but also passionately advocated the idea of using natural resources for the development of the self and the nation. Leading the transition, Syrian Christians successfully forged an identity as forward-looking peasants with a specific role to play in modernising Kerala.

Another published paper attempted to see how the migrant imagination defined itself and the historical process it was partaking in (No. 104) by reading a set of narratives on Malabar migration, fictional and non-fictional, by migrants and advocates of migration who saw it as a supreme development model. The paper pointed out that migration and resultant changes on the agrarian landscape of Kerala coincided with a cultural project of winning terrain for transformation. The migrant narratives hinged unequivocally on a positive link between them and the nation by construing a citizenship built around hard work, production and wealth creation. It was argued that migrant self-descriptions at a time when their place in Malabar was increasingly



questioned were truly political, as evident from anti-eviction movements. Outside the meta-narrative of nation and renaissance, the narratives claimed a different citizenship and 'nationhood' through the ethic of hard work and production.

A paper under preparation looks at the supposedly disagreeing rationalities, that of modern society and of religion, used as legitimising tools in the migrations and land colonisation enterprises of 20<sup>th</sup> century Kerala (No. 105). Land colonisation was defined in a modern vocabulary, claiming it transformed unproductive locations and attempted to change 'wilderness' into a space of 'civility' with activity and resource generation. It is found that this powerfully coincided with a 'pre-modern' discourse of legitimising land colonisation using a religious vocabulary. The consequences of land reclamation for agriculture on forests and its inhabitants and the waning legitimacy of the 'migration model,' which are best captured by fictional writings on Malabar migration, are investigated in another study (No. 106).

### Migration and Transnationalism

A research programme under the banner of the TRANS-NET research consortium, studying multi-layered transnational spaces operating through political, socio-cultural, economic and educational exchanges, is under way (No. 107). The project is concerned about how migrants' activities across national borders emerge, function, and change, and how they are related to the processes of governance in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. The CDS is looking at the transnational relation between India and the UK through migrations of different types in modern times. The Department of Anthropology, University of Sussex, is involved in the project as collaborator. The layers of transnationalism are being traced through a cumulative analysis at the macro, meso and micro levels by focusing on multifarious linkages. It seeks to understand how transnationalism works at the personal level, for which semi-structured interviews and life narratives are used, and at the institutional level. In another study, transnationalism,

as against the people-to-people exchange paradigm, is seen as having a significant amount of ambivalence in terms of affinities as well as the desire for migration (No. 108).

A completed paper from the project found transnationalism to be a compelling economic imperative for institutional transformation, alongside presupposing that the endeavours to formalise transnational exchanges represent an extension of state power (No. 109). The paper questioned the dominant understanding of transnationalism as beyond and despite the state and as something weakening the nation state. The institutional changes at the national level were bolstered by a new discourse of "state nationalism" that is increasingly open to overseas Indians, wherein the nation is imagined and formalised beyond its territorial confines. As identities intersect, the 'national' was bound to be coeval with the 'regional' and 'local,' resulting in claims at the sub-national and local levels for transnational resources on the one hand and affinities/belongings on the other. The transnational habits and 'bifocality' of overseas Punjabis was effectively garnered at the sub-national and village levels by a set of new and diverse institutions. It was argued that the changes in administrative frameworks at all the three levels also reiterated the significance of the 'national', 'regional' and 'local' in an increasingly transnational world.

An ongoing paper from the project looks at 'illegal' migrations from Punjab and foregrounds the fundamental incompatibilities between the rationalities of governments and the people (No. 110). It unfolds through the life stories of two migrants to the UK from a village in Punjab and proceeds to the issues of social licitness underlying unauthorised flows of people, innovative ways of networking, incompatible legalities, the idea of 'illegal' and its praxis and untold human suffering. The networks facilitating 'illegal' movements are generally seen as coterminous with the underworld, crime networks and terrorist outfits, though the 'micro-practices' of people provide space for its sustenance and operate in close conjunction with transnational *rishtidari* (nepotism) networks. The transnational space is reconfigured with local connections as much as global ones. Transnational social capital, a resource organised along caste lines, is



embedded and local. Social licitness on the other hand is not free from dispute, as revealed by the social stigma return migrants face.

Another ongoing research project looks at transnational migrations from Kerala and its multiple impacts on children left behind (No. 111). Research in other parts of the world suggest that within such transnational households, migration has complex and disputed effects on children who live without one or both of their parents. This project attempts to look into the life, growth and well-being of the children left behind by migrant parents and attempts to identify how they are 'different' from their counterparts in Kerala using a large-scale survey of 7,000 children in the 12-18 year age group. The survey broadly covers the following areas: (i) education; (ii) health and nutrition; (iii) communication and relationships; (iv) children's assets, finances and life style; and (v) psychological impact. In addition, around 1,000 children in residential schools in various parts of the state have been surveyed. The survey data is being analysed and an assessment is expected soon.

Recruitment for overseas migration is a complex process and operates through transnational networks, presenting formidable challenges to the government and its regulative mechanism. A study, 'Dreaming Mobility and Buying Vulnerability: Overseas Recruitment Practices and its Discontents in India', forthcoming as a book, explored the structure, dynamics and practices of the overseas recruitment system in India, highlighting institutional inadequacies (No. 112). It traced the evolution of the current institution of emigration governance in India from colonial times and highlighted its discriminatory rationalities that engender an enormous social cost. It tracked the difference between emigration through social networks and through recruiting agents and looked at the difference in cost and risk involved. By focusing on unskilled and semi-skilled emigrants from India, the study captured the discrepancy between the legal/policy structures and the prevailing practices of overseas recruitment. With inputs from major stakeholders, it examined the transaction costs of the present set up, identifying its major drawbacks and making

recommendations for an alternative institutional framework that will ensure ethical practices in India's overseas recruitment sector.

## **(6) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY**

Employment and social security have been one of the core research areas of the CDS. The research undertaken on this theme focused on the social security of vulnerable groups of the population. This set of studies consists of contributions to a theoretical understanding of social security; country experiences of social and economic security; and the outcomes of public intervention in employment and social security.

### **Theoretical Perspectives on Social and Economic Security**

An ongoing work (No. 113) seeks to develop a comprehensive conceptual framework for social security in a developing country from a human rights and human development perspective. This is done in two parts. The first part introduces social security as made up of the collective care arrangements against inadequacy and adversity that constitute respectively what may be termed foundational security and contingent security. The second part delineates social security as a human right in a comprehensive human development perspective, adding the complementary social dimension to the erstwhile individual one. Foundational security includes income/employment security, food security, housing security, education security, health security, female security, child security and old age security, whereas contingent security deals with the usual protective measures in the event of death, accidents, and the like. The paper also looks into history to draw valuable lessons from the past and then towards the future with a view to universalising social security.

Some fundamental issues of social security were considered in a paper (No. 114) using the macro-economic framework of overlapping generations. The results were analysed by comparing the life-cycle budget constraints of an individual household in two overlapping generations under different policy regimes, both in a deterministic and in an uncertain world.



The different regimes included one with no government intervention, another with the government paying out social security from its tax revenue and a third one with public debt.

Another brief research note (No. 115) is purported to bring out the paradoxical anomaly of following the ideology of welfare funds with a socialist tag on it. The contributory system, which is fundamental to welfare funds, introduced by the communist party in Kerala in 1969 on the grounds of co-operation, has now become the preferred model in the literature on social security reforms. The note seeks to analyse this paradox theoretically.

### **Country Experiences of Socio-Economic Security**

A study (No. 116) was conducted in the light of the conviction that social security in the context of developing countries must be viewed not only from a contingency orientation (as in developed countries) but also as a basic measure of freedom from multi-dimensional deficiencies. The four realms of security considered were food security, housing security, health security and education security with the inherent dimension of employment security. The empirical domains of this case study were selected from the states of Kerala and Orissa in India and from the provinces of Jiangsu and Gansu in China. The selection of the regions was to anchor the study to a comparative plane: Kerala and Jiangsu as well-performing or 'advanced' regions, and Orissa and Gansu as poorly performing or 'under-developed' regions with respect to local social security experiences. The study is expected to go a long way in understanding the impact of macro policies at the ground level through the responses of 'actually living people' speaking about their basic socio-economic security. In the light of field experience in India and China, it appeared that the macro situation of poverty and human development were reflected to some extent in both the selected provinces at the village level in China, while it was not so much in the case of India. Despite this difference, it noted that Kerala in India and Jiangsu in China have had similar experiences in achieving a measure of basic socio-economic security.

An ongoing research project (No. 117) seeks to develop an intellectual case for basic social security as an entitlement, more precisely as a right, to poor, excluded and vulnerable social groups and pursue the possibility of universal coverage in China and India. In this sense, the research is envisaged to follow a demand-driven, impact-oriented and rights-based approach. In operational terms, the main objectives may be summarised as follows: (i) to trace the evolution of existing social security schemes and their effectiveness; (ii) to explore the possibility of modifying some components of existing social security schemes and/or establishing new forms in such a way that the responsibilities and functions of the government apparatus, local communities, civil society organisations and individuals are clearly defined and the specific needs of vulnerable target groups are identified and prioritised; (iii) to prepare an intellectual case for the provision of basic social security as a matter of public policy in low-income countries for long-term development of the economy and society; and (iv) to clarify the similarities and dissimilarities between China and India in terms of their historical, political, economic and socio-cultural settings so as to make the comparative study useful to both countries.

### **Public Intervention in Employment and Social Security**

Another paper (No. 118), part of a major study on women empowerment through micro-financing in India, critically examines the Indian experience of microcredit in empowering women. Microcredit-based Self Help Groups (SHGs) play a major role in poverty alleviation in rural India. A growing number of poor people (mostly women) in various parts of the country are members of SHGs and actively engage in saving and borrowing as well as in related activities of income generation, natural resource management, literacy, child care and nutrition. These activities offer the participants a chance of having some control over capital, which has in turn offered them opportunities for breaking away from their present position of subjugation.



## (7) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

The completed studies include work in continuation of those reported last year on politics, dowry and microfinance, while the new work carried out during the year is on the health status of widows. The work in progress under this theme relates to politics and literary criticism.

### Completed Studies

A paper on politics (No. 119) found that Kudumbashree in Kerala had served to institutionalise a new mode of welfare based on the SHG model, which relies on a liberal understanding of common interests that do not structurally allow for the articulation of collective demands. This study also looked at other models of women's organisation such as Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Mahila Samakhyas, which may have worked to bring together the practical and strategic needs in initiatives aimed at transforming women into full citizens and agents of development. A paper on dowry suggested that the dominance of a particular ideal of marriage, that of stable monogamous conjugality, is responsible for the expansion of the dowry system in Kerala in the 20th century (No. 120). That parents pay sums disproportionate to their economic position to arrange marriages for their daughters underscored the need for a conjugal ideal that would enable women to lead culturally meaningful lives. Noting the dearth of attention to widowhood in the gerontological literature, a paper analysed the association between gender, marital status and health and health care utilisation (No. 121). It found that widowed persons of either sex were more vulnerable to poor health and poor utilisation of health care. However, widows emerged as the most disadvantaged group among the aged, experiencing systematic disadvantages in terms of most indicators of health status and health care utilisation.

Noting that the Draft Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has not paid enough attention to women's empowerment in the country, a paper critically examined the Indian experience of women in development over time (No. 122). A second paper on microfinance examined studies assessing women's empowerment in microcredit

activities (No. 123). It looked into the relevance of particular factors which demonstrate women's involvement in production and management outside the homestead, such as control over income, participation in decision-making processes, freedom of mobility and market accessibility.

### Ongoing Studies

A paper examines why women lack access to political power and a public presence in Kerala despite having participated in modern politics quite early (in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century) in the princely states of Travancore and Kochi, which were not under direct British control (No. 124). The paper also turns to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when the state's advocacy of allowing more women into local government was widely endorsed but did not translate into real gains for women in politics. Among the ongoing studies is a book-length manuscript on the gendered foundations of Kerala's large and thriving literary public, which contends that until very recently, the state's literary public was shaped by the work of several 'homoeaesthetic circles' that arose and established themselves in the course of the past century, either marginalising women authors or silencing them through specific 'strategies of consecration' (No. 125).

A research project on gender studies in Malayalam (No. 126) has been completed and there is an ongoing project that seeks to understand the Indian experience of stigma and discrimination against women with epilepsy (No. 127). The pivotal role of culture in the experience, operation, management and mitigation of stigma is examined. The study also highlights the implications of such stigma and discrimination for public health and health care professionals. The research was conducted over six months at the Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology in Thiruvananthapuram.

## (8) OTHER STUDIES

### Completed studies

There are three completed studies in this section. A paper attempted to trace 'the vernacular antecedent' of the



Capabilities Approach, which is not unlike Martha Nussbaum's elaboration of the difference between 'internal' and 'combined' capabilities (No. 128). It viewed the vicissitudes of the historical trajectories of different social groups in Malayalee society in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries through this approach. Another study examined different instances of community assertion by the Syrian Christians in 20<sup>th</sup> century Travancore and Kerala and suggested that the phenomenon had been open to heterogeneous strategies as required by different historical circumstances, including the use of state secularism as a route to sectarianism (No. 129). The paper also highlighted that the recent recourse of the community to minority rights might indicate an inherent crisis.

Yet another study attempted to evaluate the reliability of the Kerala power system in terms of the maximum likelihood of availability and forced outage (No. 130). The loss of load probability measures were calculated for the 10 hydropower plants in Kerala.

### **Concluding Observations**

The diverse range of subjects in which researchers at the CDS has shown interest is evident from the preceding review. Apart from being interdisciplinary in nature, the studies deliberate the issues of globalisation, poverty, human development and gender — all overarching themes in the research agenda these days. As is to be expected, the state of Kerala received considerable attention in the research studies. However, the development issues faced by India as a whole, and also the country's development in relation to other nations received due consideration. Certain subjects such as migration and decentralisation figured more prominently in the research, presumably because of the setting up of units to promote studies in such areas. An important question to be considered in the context of reviewing the research is the extent to which the knowledge generated is used by various stakeholders. This issue of promoting and using the fruits of research is taken up in the chapter that follows.

## ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### (a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme at CDS allows scholars to register under either the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) or the University of Kerala (KU). Of the 133 scholars who were admitted during 1975 – 2009, 51 scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 42 from JNU and 9 from KU. Six theses are under evaluation at JNU; 21 scholars are now on campus.

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*.

Following the JNU scheme, admission to the Programme is now only for those with MPhil. The first semester is devoted for reworking the study proposals to match the research agenda under the guidance of a mentor group of faculty. The topics and supervising faculty are then finalised. The registration is granted per semester, after review of progress by the Doctoral Committee. 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. After obtaining confirmation and completing the core aspects of the study, scholars can also choose to take up employment with the provision for re-registration later for submission of thesis. Financial support is through doctoral fellowships of the ICSSR, UGC and CDS Endowments. Scholars are also provided financial assistance for participation in national conferences and seminars. CDS scholars get early exposure to international research initiatives and academia through major events abroad.



## Overview of the Year

**2009 admission:** Twenty Seven candidates were shortlisted for interview from 46 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. Four candidates were offered admission; all with ICSSR Fellowship. All the four joined the Programme on March 01, 2010.

We have initiated a comprehensive review of all aspects of the programme management for optimizing CDS facilities and a more efficient performance. We also expect about 4 scholars who have de-registered to take up employment, to submit their theses in the coming year.

Three scholars of the 2006 batch have de-registered to take up employment: Sri. Amarendra Das, Sri Braja Bandhu Swain and Ms. Suja Janardhan. Ms. Vijaya K. M. (Recipient of Govt. of Kerala Fellowship for ST) discontinued from the Programme for personal reasons.

During the reporting year Syam Prasad of the 2005 batch, was awarded the PhD degree.

### Theses submitted for Evaluation :

**Rudra Narayan Mishra** (2003 batch) "*Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates.*"

Supervisors: Professor D. Narayana and Dr U.S. Mishra.

**Rathikanta Kumbhar** (2001 batch) "*Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Study of Orissa in India*"

Supervisors: Professor K. P. Kannan and Dr Pradeep Kumar Panda

**Lekshmi R. Nair** (2003 Batch) "*Capital Account Openness and its Implications for Indian Economy*"

Supervisors: Professors N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan

**Ranjan Kumar Dash** (2001 batch) "*Stock Market Development and Economic Growth in India: A Study in the Context of Financial Liberalisation*"

Supervisors: Professors N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan.

**Varinder Jain** (2004 batch) "*Dynamics of Insecurity in India's Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing in Punjab*"

Supervisors: Professor K. P. Kannan and Dr N. Vijayamohan Pillai.

**William Joe** (2006 batch):

"*On Measurement and Interpretation of Health Inequalities: An Application in Indian Context*"

Supervisors: Dr Udaya Shankar Mishra, and Professor K. Navaneetham.





## Degree Awarded

### PhD Thesis of Syam Prasad

(now Research Officer IRMA, Anand, Gujarat)

#### ***Deprivation and Poverty among Elderly in India,***

Supervisors:

Professors S. Irudaya Rajan and U.S. Mishra.

The thesis is founded on the observation that aging reduces welfare in life course and is accompanied with various forms of deprivation. While this may be a reality, there is no account of such deprivation in terms of its scale and magnitude on one hand and correlates and determinants on the other. This work makes a novel attempt at filling up this gap by comprehending poverty at individual level accounting for economies of scale and the level of dependency within the household along with articulating different forms of deprivation encountered by elderly in terms of their individual as well as household characteristics. Rather than describing aged in general being deprived or disadvantaged, it explicitly brings out characteristic and correlate that contributes to vulnerabilities to deprivation with age. The notable finding of the thesis are:

- Poverty among the aged is higher for their being found in large sized households with greater number of dependents within it.
- Poor elderly are a consequence of demographic and familial transformation that limits their accommodation to households with adversities.



- The prominent aspects of insecurity in old age relates to the domain of economic dependency, ill-health and social identity.
- Progression to deprivation with all the aspects of insecurity is significant with age although variant between sex and region.
- The social and familial background conditions, perceptions and expectation of well being among the elderly.
- Finally, the scholar concludes that the changing societal and familial system can no longer accommodate elderly and therefore there is a need to redefine old age security beyond the household and such security measures need to be in keeping with the imminent vulnerabilities associated with old age.

## Current Studies

1. *Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: An Exploratory Analysis*  
Beena S, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#P. Mohanan Pillai & P.L. Beena
2. *Schooling Experiences of Dalits in Kerala*  
Binu Roshni, 2006 -, GoK Fellowship  
#J. Devika
3. *Mobility, Migrancy and Globalisation: City-Spaces in Kerala*  
Mythri Prasad, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#K.N. Harilal & Praveena Kodoth
4. *Transnational Linkages and Organisation of Care work for the Aged: Experiences from Central Travancore, Kerala*  
Sreerupa, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#S. Irudaya Rajan & Praveena Kodoth
5. *Macro Economic Implication of Financial Liberalization in India: An Empirical Analysis.*  
Gargi Sanati, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship  
#N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Lekha Chakraborty



6. *Globalisation Lived Locally: Looking at Kerala's Labour Market through a Spatial Theoretical Framework.*  
Neethi P., 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship  
#K. N. Harilal & J. Devika
7. *Rural Development and Livelihood Diversification: An Empirical Investigation from Jammu and Kashmir*  
Rajeev Sharma, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship  
#K. Narayanan Nair & Chandan Mukherjee
8. *The Characteristics and Magnitude and Dynamics of Seasonal Labour Migration: A Case of Mahaboob Nagar, Andhra Pradesh.*  
Vijay Korra, 2007 – UGC/RGNF  
#S. Irudaya Rajan & U.S. Mishra
9. *The Evolution of Competition in Indian Manufacturing Sector and Its Implications on Efficiency: An Industry Life Cycle Approach.*  
Anoopa S. Nair, 2008 - UGCJRF  
#K. Pushpangadan & M. Parameswaran
10. *Macroeconomic Instability and Industrial Fluctuation: Macro and Micro Evidences.*  
Atish Kumar Dash, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
# N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallick
11. *Information and Communication Technology and Development: Study of Indian Experience*  
Bibhunandini Das, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra
12. *Law, Social Norms and Contracts: A Few Essays.*  
Indevir Singh, 2008 -, UGCJRF  
#V. Santhakumar & N. Vijayamohan Pillai
13. *Integration and Contagion of Global Stock Markets: Empirical Analysis with special reference to India*  
Krishna Reddy Chittedi, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallick
14. *Transformation in Rural Economy, Informal Security Mechanism and Financing Social Security*  
Midhun V.P., 2008-, ICSSR Fellowship  
#K. N. Harilal & K. K. Subrahmanian
15. *Migration, Conflict and Development in the North-Eastern Region of India: An Empirical Investigation in Assam and Meghalaya*  
Rikil Chyrmang, 2008 -, UGC/RGNF  
#S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair
16. *Technological Innovation Process in India under Globalisation: Towards a Sectoral Perspective*  
Sraavanthi Choragudi, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#K. J. Joseph & M. Parameswaran
17. *Measuring the Health Care Service Output in the Standard National Accounts Framework.*  
Suparna Pal, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
#N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Vinoj Abraham
18. *Revisiting the Association between Formal and Informal Sector*  
Anirban Kundu, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
19. *The Commercial and Development Induced Deforestation, and Environmental Injustice: A Case Study of Orissa*  
Sandeep Kumar Kujur, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
20. *Replacement Migration: A Study of the Urban Informal Sector in Kerala*  
Sumeetha M., 2009-, UGC – JRF / ICSSR Fellowship
21. *Trade Liberalization and Employment: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Sector*  
Uma S., 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# Supervisors

#### (b) M Phil PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The CDS has been offering its MPhil Programme in Applied Economics from 1975. The four semester Programme is affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, and allows students from any discipline with a Master's degree. The focus on applied economics from a plural perspective and adaptation of effective learning tools adds to the uniqueness of the programme. Over the past three decades, the



programme has attracted nation-wide attention. Two hundred ninety five students from the thirty one batches till 2006–08 have been awarded the MPhil Degree. The highlights of the dissertations of the 2006–08 batch, who were awarded the degree during the reporting period are summarised at the end of this section.

Out of the Sixteen students of the 2008–10 batch, one discontinued after the course work, two have submitted their theses and the remaining 13 are expected to complete their dissertations before June 2010.

The thirty fifth batch of the Programme (2009–11) commenced on August 03, 2009

### 2009 MPhil Admission

Eighteen Students have joined the Programme; 9 from Kerala, 2 from West Bengal, and 1 each from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand. They Included 4 SC, 1 ST and one on study leave from NABARD. After the foundation programme, the student from Karnataka did not become eligible for the core programme.

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook field surveys on: *Evaluation of Outreach and Utilization of Welfare Funds in Kerala* located in Powdikonam Panchayat of Trivandrum and : *Political Participation of*



*Paniyas: A Comparative Study* located in Kaniyampettah Panchayat of Wayanad. The Coursework is scheduled to be completed by May 2010, to allow two months preparatory time to finalise their dissertation study proposals. Submission of dissertation by the first quarter of 2011 would give them an early start on their PhD studies or other career prospects.

### JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/PhD Programmes at CDS:

Professors Jayati Ghosh (CESP) and Manoj Pant (CITD) are the new nominees of JNU in place of Professors Anjan Mukherjee (CESP) and Amit S. Ray (CITD), who completed their term of two years. The annual meeting of the Committee held on September 06, 2008, recommended a new admission policy for the MPhil Programme which would facilitate an option of provisional admission to PhD Programme. Such candidates will be regularised for PhD Programme on submitting a viable research study proposal at the stipulated time, provided they obtain coursework grade of 6.50 or Final Grade of 6.0 for the entire Programme including dissertation.

CDS will continue to offer direct admission to PhD Programme with eligibility as Master's and MPhil with a minimum FGPA of 6.0 (*high second class* (≥ 55%).

### MPhil Awards of 2007–09

During the reporting period ten M.Phil dissertations covering diverse areas of research were submitted. In the study titled '*Financial Market Efficiency: An Empirical Examination of the Indian Stock Market*' by Anand S, examined the weak-form efficiency and semi-strong form efficiency in the Indian Stock Market. The study titled '*Unorganised Manufacturing in India: A Micro Level Study of Productivity Analysis*,' Anirban Kundu analysed various aspects of the productivity of unorganised manufacturing units in India. Gini Paul analysed the impact of fiscal imbalance and recovery on developmental spending particularly on health and education expenditure in her study titled '*Fiscal Imbalance, Adjustment & Recovery:*



*An Analysis of its Implications on Developmental Spending of Major States.* In the study named *'Foreign Direct Investment and Market Structure: Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector,'* Jatinder Singh explored the influence of FDI on market structure of Indian manufacturing industry. In another study, Khanindra Ch. Das, against the background of banking sector reforms, analysed various aspects of commercial banking industry including the risk behaviour for the period 1998-2007. The study named *'Development and Tribes: An Enquiry into Social Development, Social Justice and Tribal Sub-Plan in Kerala,'* by Kunhikrishnan V. examined the impact of tribal sub-plan on the socio-economic conditions of Tribes in Kerala. In his study titled *'Diffusion of Public Sector Innovation: The Case of Remote Sensing Technology in India,'* Satheesh K.G., examined various aspects of the diffusion of remote sensing, a public sector technology. The study titled *'Financial Liberalization and Extent of Financial Exclusion in India: A Study of Economically and Socially Backward Classes in Kerala'* by Sreejith M., examined the extent of financial exclusion among the socially and economically backward classes in India with special emphasis on SC and ST households in Kerala. Uma S., in her study titled *'Trade Liberalisation and Employment: The Experience and India's Manufacturing Industries,'* examined the impact of liberalised trade regime on employment in Indian manufacturing industry. Yadawendra Singh, in his study named *'Population Aging and its Implications for Health Expenditure'* examined the implication of population aging on health expenditure at the individual and at the household levels in India.

## DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2007 – 09

### BANKING AND FINANCE

1. *Financial Market Efficiency: An Empirical Examination of the Indian Stock Market.*  
ANAND S.  
Supervisors: Dr K. Pushpangadan & Dr Lekha Chakraborty
2. *Risk Behaviour of Commercial Banks under Reform: The Indian Experience.*  
KHANINDRA CH. DAS  
Supervisors: Dr K. Pushpangadan & Dr Hrushikesh Mallik
3. *Financial Liberalization and Extent of Financial Exclusion in India: A Study of Economically and Socially Backward Classes in Kerala.*  
SREEJITH A.  
Supervisors: Dr Hushikesh Mallick & Dr N. Shanta

### MACRO ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. *Fiscal Imbalance, Adjustment and Recovery: An Analysis of its Implications on Developmental Spending of Major States.*  
GINI PAUL  
Supervisors: Dr Pinaki Chakraborty & Dr Sunil Mani

### INDUSTRY

1. *Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India: A Micro Level Study of Productivity Analysis.*  
ANIRBAN KUNDU  
Supervisors: Dr P. Mohanan Pillai & Dr M. Parameswaran
2. *Foreign Direct Investment and Market Structure: Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector.*  
JATINDER SINGH  
Supervisors: Dr K. J. Joseph & Dr Vinoj Abraham

### POPULATION & LABOUR

1. *Trade Liberalisation and Employment: The Experience of India's Manufacturing Industries*  
UMA S.  
Supervisors: Dr K. J. Joseph & Dr Vinoj Abraham
2. *Population Aging and its Implications for Health Experience*  
YADAWENDRA SINGH  
Supervisors: Dr S. Irudaya Rajan & Dr U. S. Mishra



### TRIBAL ECONOMY

1. *Development and Tribes: An Enquiry into Social Development, Social Justice and Tribal Sub-Plan in Kerala.*

KUNHIKRISHNAN V.

Supervisors: Dr J. Devika & Dr V. J. Varghese

### TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION

1. *Diffusion of Public Sector Innovation: The Case of Remote Sensing Technology in India.*

SATHEESH K.G.

Supervisors: Dr Sunil Mani & Dr M. Parameswaran

## (c) SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 5.0 (2-5 April, 2009)

This year the programme went fully national since its inception five years ago. It was held in collaboration with the Western Regional Centre of the ICSSR at its premises in Mumbai University Campus during April 3-5 2009. About 100 applicants representing universities and research institutes across the country have applied for the programme. Out of the 60 participants selected, 50 attended the programme. Like the previous years, the programme took the participants through various stages in conducting research on applied development problems and acquainted them with various open source Internet tools. Classes were handled by J. Muraleedharan Nair, US Mishra and Sunil Mani. The programme was co-ordinated by Sunil Mani and Venketesh Kumar.

### Second CDS (NRPPD)-UNCTAD Refresher Course-cum-Research Training Programme in Economics

(21 May-10 June, 2009)

As a partner of the UNCTAD-GOI-DFID Project on Strategies and Preparedness for Trade and Globalisation in India (SPTGI), the Research Unit on Plantation Development organised a refresher course titled 'Contemporary Issues in International Trade: Theory and Empirics.' In addition to

scholars from CDS, 19 university/college teachers and researchers from 11 States participated in the second version of the training programme.

The emphasis of the teaching programme was to build research capacity among scholars to carry out research on trade related issues, particularly for the Plantation Sector.

The inaugural lecture was delivered by Professor Prabhat Patnaik, Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala. Apart from the CDS faculty, resource persons included well-known scholars in the area of international trade, policy-makers and practitioners. While the course intended to familiarise the participants with the recent theoretical developments and empirical issues in the sphere of international trade, the special features of this year's program were the focus on Computable General Equilibrium modeling and the exposure to all the important trade data bases. Other issues dealt with in the course included trade policy reforms in developing countries, issues relating to India's international competitiveness and balance of payments, new trade theories, issues relating to FTAs and RTAs, various agreements under WTO and its implications. Professor A. Jayakrishnan, Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala, delivered the valedictory address and distributed the certificates.

As in the previous year, feedback from the participants has been highly encouraging.





### **Short-Term Training on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues (15-20 March, 2010)**

The programme is meant to introduce researchers to the major trends and methods in migration research. Intensive discussions in class with leading practitioners in the field are combined with field visits and informal interaction to generate active debate and accentuate participants' interest. This year, the programme attracted participants from all over India, mostly doctoral students doing research on migration. The faculty included CDS faculty as well as scholars from other institutions and senior policy makers. The programme began with an inaugural session on 15 March presided over by Dr K. N. Nair, Director, CDS.

In the following days, the programme covered a range of issues, which spanned the historical to the contemporary, and includes several key aspects including physical and mental health, policy shifts, and implications for gender and development. Adequate importance was also given to introduce students to the methodological aspects of

migration research as well. A highlight was the introduction to the Kerala Migration Survey, which familiarized participants with the work of the eminent demographer and migration research expert, Prof K. C. Zachariah. The sessions came to an end with the valedictory session on 19 March.

Overall, the participants expressed satisfaction at the intense exposure to ongoing research and the themes highlighted. They were also appreciative of the opportunity the programme offered them to compare and contrast the approaches of different kinds of expertise in the field, from that of quantitatively-oriented scholars to practically-oriented policy makers who focused on policy change.

### **(d) RESEARCH AFFILIATIONS**

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, 2010 to March 25, 2011.



## PUBLICATIONS

The Centre has a rigorous research dissemination programme. Besides regional, national and international seminars, workshops and conferences, the dissemination of research is carried out through regular publication of books, monographs, and research reports. Select M.Phil and Ph.D dissertations are also brought out as occasional papers and monographs. The working paper series brings out initial findings of faculty research for discussion and review before they are considered for formal publication. The faculty and students are also encouraged to publish books through reputed publishing houses.

As of now, 45 books and 427 Working Papers have been published under the Publications Programme. During the reporting year sixteen working papers were brought out covering areas like migration, finance, gender, health care, industry/innovation, power sector, and labour. Working Papers are sent to institutions all over the country and abroad and can be accessed at the Centre's web site, ([www.cds.edu](http://www.cds.edu)). The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Routledge, Oxford University Press, Prentice-Hall, Anthem Press, Bookwell Publishers, Sage Publishers, Manohar Publishers, Rawat Publications Daanish Books and Orient Longmans.

The Centre's efforts to reach out its activities to a wider audience is realised through the *CDS Chronicle* which is a quarterly Newsletter with print and e-mail editions. A special issue of the *CDS Chronicle* dedicated to the memory of Prof KN Raj consisting of a few articles written by various scholars who were closely associated with him, along with photographs from various phases of his life was also brought out.

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



## (a) BOOKS

Irudaya Rajan, S. (ed). 2010. *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*. Routledge, New Delhi.

Joseph, K.J. 2009. *Handbook of Innovation System and Developing Countries: Building Domestic Capabilities in a Global Setting*, jointly edited with B A Lundvall, Cristina Chaminade & Jan Vang, Edward Elgar.

Malerba, Franco and Sunil Mani (eds.), 2009, *Sectoral Systems of Innovation and Production in Developing Countries: Actors, Structure and Evolution*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass., USA: Edward Elgar.

Narayana, D and Raman Mahadevan (eds.), *Shaping India: Land, Population, Institutions and State in Historical Perspective*, Routledge (Forthcoming)

Pushpangadan, K and N. Shanta. 2009. *Dynamics of Competition: Understanding the Indian Manufacturing Sector*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Vijayamohan Pillai, N. 2009. *In Quest of Truth: The War of Methods in Economics*. Publisher: Cooperjal Limited, UK (ideaindia.com).

Vijayamohan Pillai, N. 2009. *CES Function, Generalised Mean and Human Poverty Index: Exploring Some Links*. Publisher: Cooperjal Limited, UK (ideaindia.com).

Zachariah, K.C and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2009. *Migration and Development: The Kerala Experience*, Daanish Publishers, New Delhi.

## (b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

Abraham, Vinoj and K.J. Joseph. 2009. 'University-Industry Interactions and Innovation in India: Patterns, Determinants, and Effects in Select Industries' in *Seoul Journal of Economics*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (2009 Winter).

Dharmalingam, A, K. Navaneetham and C.S.Krishnakumar. 2010. 'Nutritional Status of Mothers and Low Birth Weight in India,' *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, Vol. 14. pp. 290-298.

Devika, J. 2009. 'Caregiver vs. Citizen? Reflections on Ecofeminism from Kerala State, India', *Man In India*, 89 (4) : 751-769.

Irudaya Rajan, S and Sreerupa. 2010. 'Demo-Graphs of Demography. Special Issue on India China: Neighbours Strangers,' *India International Centre Quarterly*. Volume 36, Nos 3 and 4, pp.274-87.

Joe, W., Mishra, U. S. and Navaneetham, K..2009. 'Socio-economic Inequalities in Child Health: Recent Evidence from India', *Global Public Health*, 23 September, online first.

Joe, William, Mishra, U. S. and Navaneetham, K. 2009. 'Inequalities in Childhood Malnutrition in India: Some Evidence on Group Disparities,' *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp: 417-439.

Joseph, K.J. 2009. 'India ASEAN FTA and Plantation Sector: Realities of the Myths,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol: 44, No. 44, October 31 - November 06, 2009.

Joseph, K.J. and Vinoj Abraham. 2009. 'University-Industry Interactions and Innovation in India: Patterns, Determinants, and Effects in Select Industries' in *Seoul Journal of Economics* Vol. 22, No. 4 (2009 Winter).

Joseph, K.J., Vinoj Abraham, Lakhwinder Singh, 'Inequality and the Innovation System: The Indian Case,' forthcoming in edited volume.

Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'A First Assessment of the Impact of Global Economic Crisis on India: The Continuing Challenge of Employment,' *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol.52, No.3, July-September.

Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'Basic Socio-economic Security in Rural India and China: A Comparative Study of Selected Villages (along with N. Vijayamohan Pillai) ) in *Indian Journal of Human Development*. Vol. 3, No. 2, July - December, pp. 239-263.

Mallick, Hrushikesh. 2009. 'An Examination of the Linkage between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in India,' *The Journal of Developing Area*, Vol. 43, No.1, Fall, pp. 249-280. Tennessee State University College of Business, The Johns Hopkins University Press, USA.



Mallick, Hrushikesh and Mantu Kumar Mahalik. 2010. 'Constructing the Economy: The Role of Construction Sector in India's Growth,' *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, Springer, USA.

Mallick, Hrushikesh (forthcoming) 'Inflows of Remittances to India and its Impact on Private Investment,' *Singapore Economic Review*, World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd, Singapore.

Mani, Sunil. 2010. 'Financing of Industrial Innovations in India: How Effective are Tax Incentives for R&D', *International Journal Technological Learning, Innovation and Development*, Vol.3, No: 2.

Mani, Sunil. 2009. 'Is India Becoming more Innovative Since 1991?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, No: 4, pp. 41-51.

Mantu Kumar Mahalik and Hrushikesh Mallick, (forthcoming) 'What Causes Asset Price Bubble in an Emerging Economy? Some: Empirical Evidence in the Housing Sector of India', *International Economic Journal*, Rutledge. Seoul.

Mishra, U.S. and William Joe. 2010. 'Socio-economic Inequalities in Childhood Undernutrition India: An Application of the Corrected Concentration Index,' *Economics Bulletin*, Vol.30(1), pp. 847-854.

Mohindra, K.S., D.Narayana, C.K. Harikrishnadas, S.S. Anushreedha, Slim Haddad. 2010. 'Paniya Voices: A Participatory Poverty and Health Assessment among a Marginalized South Indian Tribal Population,' *BMC Public Health*, 10:149.

Navaneetham, K. (with Sunny Jose). 2010. 'Social Infrastructure and Women's Undernutrition in India,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV, No. 13, pp:83-89.

Navaneetham, K, A. Dharmalingam and C.S. Krishnakumar. 2010. 'Nutritional Status of Mothers and Low Birth Weight in India,' *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, Vol. 14, pp. 290-298.

Parameswaran, M (Forthcoming) 'International Trade and R&D Investment: Evidence from Manufacturing Firms in India,' *International Journal of Technology and Globalisation*.

Sunny Jose and K. Navaneetham .2010. 'Social Infrastructure and Women's Undernutrition in India,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV, No. 13, pp: 83-89.

### (C) CHAPTER(S) IN BOOKS

Abraham, Vinoj K. J. Joseph and Lakhwinder Singh, 'Inequality and the Innovation System: The Indian Case,' forthcoming in edited volume.

Beena, P. L. (Forthcoming) '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, Paperback version .

Devika, J and Binitha V. Thampi. 2010. 'Empowerment or Politicization? The Limits of the Gender Inclusiveness of Kerala's Political Decentralization,' in Ravi Raman (ed.), *Development, Democracy, and the State: Critiquing the Kerala Model*, London: Routledge.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and Prabhat Kumar. 2010. 'Historical Overview of International Migration,' in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*, Chapter 1, pp 1-29, Routledge, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and Sunitha Sukendran. 2010. 'Understanding Female Emigration: Experience of Housemaids,' in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*, Chapter 8, pp. 182-195, Routledge, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S, V. J. Varghese and M.S. Jayakumar. 2010. 'Looking Beyond the Emigration Act 1983: Revisiting the Recruitment Practices in India,' in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*, Chapter 12, pp. 251-287, Routledge, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and U.S. Mishra. 2010. 'Managing Migration from India: Lessons from the Philippines,' in S Irudaya Rajan (ed). *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*, Chapter 13, pp. 288-305, Routledge, New Delhi.



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- Irudaya Rajan S. and K.C. Zachariah. 2010a. 'Kerala Emigrants in the Gulf,' in *Migration and the Gulf. View Points of the Middle East Institute*, Chapter 4, pp.19-23 Washington. USA.
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- Joe, William and U.S. Mishra. 2010. 'Inequalities in Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Childhood Under nutrition in India' in Anjal Prakash, Saravanan S.V. and Jayati Chourey (eds) *Water and Health Reader*, Sage Publication (forthcoming).
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- Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'Growth and Decent Work in India; A Case for Strengthening Policy Coherence,' in Singh, Surjit and V. Ratna Reddy (eds), *Changing Contours of Asian Agriculture*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'India's Common People: Who are they, How many are they and How do they live?' in Kapila, Uma (ed), *India's Economic Development Since 1947*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- Kodoth, Praveena. 2010. 'The Institutionalisation of Dowry in Kerala' in K Ravi Raman (ed.). *Development, Democracy and the State: Critiquing the Kerala Model of Development*, London and New York: Routledge.
- Mani, Sunil. 2009. 'Why is the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry more Innovative than its Telecommunications Equipment Industry?,' in Malerba, Franco and Sunil Mani (eds.), *Sectoral Systems of Innovation and Production in Developing Countries: Actors, Structure and Evolution*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass., USA: Edward Elgar, pp. 27-56.
- Mani, Sunil. 2010. 'The Performance of India's Telecommunications Industry, 1991-2009', in Nacahane, Dilip M, *India Development Report 2010*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mani, Sunil. 2010. 'Growth of Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship in India, 1991-2007', in Szirmai, Eddy, Wim Naudé and Micheline Goedhuys (eds.), *Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Developing Countries*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, Chapter 10.
- Mohan Pillai, P, K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta. 'Inflation in India: What Do Data Reveal on Regional Dimensions,' in K Pushpangadan and V.N. Balasubramanyam (eds.) *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record since Liberalisation*, OUP, (forthcoming).
- Navaneetham, K. and A. Dharmalingam 2010. 'Age Structural Transitions, Human Capital and Millennium Development Goals in India: Opportunities and Challenges,' in Moneer Alam and Armando Barrientos (eds.) *Demographics, Employment and Old Age Security: Emerging Trends in South Asia*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. 2009. 'Food Security at the Local Level: A Study in contrast between Kerala and Orissa (Co-authored), in a forthcoming book on *Deficits and Trajectories: Rethinking Social Protection as Development Policy in the Asia Region*' (eds.) Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer, Routledge and Ford Foundation.
- Zachariah, K.C. and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2010. 'Stability in Kerala Migration: Results from the Kerala Migration Survey 2007,' in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010*, Chapter 4, pp 85-112, Routledge, New Delhi.

#### (d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

J. Devika continued to be active in Malayalam, publishing mostly in the Mathrubhumi Weekly. Also pursued translation



fruitfully which are appearing in two anthologies of Dalit writing from Malayalam forthcoming from OUP (M Dasan and CS Chandrika (eds) and Penguin India (Susie Tharu and M Satyanarayana (eds). Translations of K R Meera's short stories is appearing as a book from Penguin India in 2011, titled *The Jugular of Memory*. Negotiations are on for a collection of translated short stories from the Malayalam, of Sara Joseph, with OUP.

Irudaya Rajan, S; K. C. Zachariah, K. N. Nair, Sabu Aliyar and Delio de Mendonca. 2009. *Goa Migration Study 2008*, Department of Non-Resident Indian Affairs, Government of Goa.

Irudaya Rajan, S, K. C. Zachariah, Sreerupa, Syam Prasad, Sunitha and Sabu Aliyar. 2010. *Growing Old in Kerala*, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

Joseph, K.J. 2010. 'Deadlocks with Agreement in International Trade,' Book Review

Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'Kerala's Development: Notable Achievements and Challenges' (in Malayalam), Interview in *Sasthragathi*, December.

Kannan, K.P. 2009. 'Why Rural Job Guarantees have served India's Government Well, Interview in *D+C (Development and Cooperation)*, International Journal, Vol.36, December.

Kannan, K.P. 2010. 'Showing the Way without Saying It: A Tribute to KN Raj' (Malayalam), *Mathrubhumi Weekly*, March 7-13.

Kannan, K.P. 2010. (ongoing) 'Interrogating Inclusive Growth' (Preparation of a manuscript for a book for publication)

Mallick, Hrushikesh. monograph on 'Central Government Domestic Debt in India: Modelling Sustainability and Impacts' *VDM Verlag Dr. Müller Aktiengesellschaft & Co. KG*, Germany.

V. Santhakumar. 2010. 'City Governments and Public Water Supply in India: Analysing the Institutional Economics,' *Policy Notes on Local Governance, No.4*, RULSG, February.

D. Narayana (with inputs from various members of a research team) *Kottathara Panchayat Human Development*

*Report* HDRC Unit, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, December 2009.

K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and C.S. Krishnakumar. (2009) *District Human Development Report: Wayanad*, UNDP/Planning Commission Project on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development, Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, December 2009.

K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and C.S. Krishnakumar. (2009) *District Human Development Report: Kottayam*, UNDP/Planning Commission Project on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development, Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, December 2009.

K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and C.S. Krishnakumar. (2009) *Panchayat Human Development Report: Madapally Panchayat, Kottayam District*, UNDP/Planning Commission Project on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development, Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, December 2009.

Zachariah, K. C, S. Irudaya Rajan and Sabu Aliyar. 2010. *Kerala: Population Projections at the District and Taluk Levels*, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

## (e) WORKING PAPERS

J. Devika and V.J. Varghese. 2010. 'To Survive or to Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Travancore/Kerala,' *Working Paper No. 427*, March.

Anup Kumar Bhandari. 2010. 'Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility and Expansion of the Indian Leather Industry,' *Working Paper No. 426*, March.

P.L.Beena and Hrushilesh Mallick. 2010. 'Exchange Rate and Export Behaviour of Indian Textiles and Clothing Sector: An Enquiry for Major Destination Countries,' *Working Paper No. 425*, March.

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2010. 'Migration Monitoring Study, 2008: Emigration and Remittances in the



Context of Surge in Oil Prices,' *Working Paper No. 424*, March.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai.2010. 'Loss of Load Probability of a Power System: Kerala,' *Working Paper No. 423*, February.

Jayasekhar S and C. Nalin Kumar. 2010. 'Compliance, Competitiveness and Market Access: A Study on Indian Seafood Industry,' *Working Paper No. 422*, February.

S. Irudaya Rajan, V.J. Varghese, M.S. Jayakumar. 2010. 'Overseas Recruitment in India: Structures, Practices and Remedies,' *Working Paper No. 421*, February.

V.J. Varghese, 2009. 'Land, Labour and Migrations: Understanding Kerala's Economic Modernity,' *Working Paper No. 420*, December.

R. Mohan and D. Shyjan. 2009. 'Tax Devolution and Grant Distribution to States in India: Analysis and Roadmap for Alternatives,' *Working Paper No. 419*, December.

William Joe and US Mishra. 2009. 'Household Out-of-Pocket Healthcare in India: Levels, Patterns and Policy Concerns,' *Working Paper No. 418*, October.

Neethi .P, 2009. 'Globalisation Lived Locally: New Forms of Control, Conflict and Response among Labour in Kerala,

examined through a Labour Geographhy Lens,' *Working Paper No. 417*, October.

Sunil Mani. 2009. 'High Skilled Migration from India, An analysis of its Economic Implications,' *Working Paper No. 416*, September.

Sunil Mani. 2009. Is India Becoming more Innovative since 1991? Analysis of its Evidence and some Disquieting Features,' *Working Paper No. 415*, September.

William Joe, Priyajit Samaiyar and U.S. Mishra.2009. 'Migration and Urban Poverty in India Some Preliminary Observations,' *Working Paper No. 414*, August.

K. N. Nair, T.P. Sreedharan, M. Anoopkumar. 2009. 'A Study of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Three Grama Panchayats of Kasaragod District,' *Working Paper No. 413*, August.

B.S. Suran and D. Narayana. 2009. 'The Deluge of Debt: Understanding the Financial Needs of Poor Households,' *Working Paper No. 412*, July.

K. Navaneetham, M. Kabir and C.S. Krishnakumar. 2009. 'Morbidity Patterns in Kerala: Levels and Determinants,' *Working Paper No. 411*, April.

## ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

As part of its effort to disseminate the research activities, the Centre conducts a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from India and abroad. During the reporting period, seventeen open seminars were conducted. In addition, nine faculty seminars were given by the faculty. The CDS also organised seven international and seven national seminars/conferences, four workshops and one memorial lecture.

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

R. Mohan, Member of the Indian Revenue Service, and D. Shyjan Department of Economics, University of Calicut and Doctoral Scholar at CDS, *Impact of Central Devolution on the States – A Study in the Indian Context*, (24 April, 2009)

N. C. Narayanan, Associate Professor, Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas, IIT, Bombay, *Governance of Drinking Water in Kerala: Analysis of Recent Institutional Changes*, (5 June, 2009)

Niels Beerepoot, University of Amsterdam, *Local Outcomes of the Changing International Division of Labour: Reworking of Labour Market Segmentation in the Philippines*, (3 July, 2009)

Sushil Khanna, IIM-Calcutta, *Corporate Control and Governance: Theory and Evidence from India*, (15 July, 2009)

Jeemol Unni, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, *Local Outcomes of Labour Market Discrimination in Garment Embellishment Chains*, (17 July, 2009)

Keun Lee, Economics Department, Seoul National University, Korea, *Samsung's Catch-up with Sony: An Analysis using US Patent Data*, (20 July, 2009)



Usha Menon, Assistant Professor, Drexel University, Philadelphia, *Does Feminism have Universal Relevance? The Challenges Posed by Oriya Hindu Family Practices*, (24 July, 2009)

Jebamalai Vinanchiarachi, Principal Advisor to the Director General of UNIDO, *Discussion on UNIDO's Industrial Development Report, 2009*, (29 July, 2009)

Lalitha Prasad, Head of Global Training Centre, TCS, India, *The Challenge of Skill Deficit: Case of IT Sector*, (1 October, 2009)

Terry Macedo Ivanauskas, Research Affiliate, Rua Heitor Bariani, Tatuapa, Sao Paulo, Brazil, *A Simple Model for Health Insurance Markets Addressing Simultaneously Adverse Selection, Moral Hazard and Induced Demand*, (13 November, 2009)

M.I. Shahadulla, Chairman and Managing Director, Kerala Institute of Medical Sciences, Trivandrum, *Towards a Healthy Health Tourism Sector in Kerala*, (20 November, 2009)

K.C. Shashidhar, Chief General Manager, NABARD, *Credit for Development: Towards New Paradigms*, (15 January, 2010)

Joysankar Bhattacharya, University of Siena, Italy, *Group-Participation, Women Empowerment and Capability Enhancement: Application of a Mimic Model in West Bengal*, (27 January, 2010).

A. Balagopal, Managing Director, Terumo Penpol Limited, Trivandrum, *Entrepreneur-Academia Dialogue*, (28 January, 2010)

Ananth Kamath, PhD Researcher, UNU-Merit Maastricht, The Netherlands, *Revealing the Nature of Low-Tech Learning: Empirical Study of a Coir Cluster in Kerala*, (3 February, 2010)

Ameresh Samantaraya, Reserve Bank of India, *Conduct of Monetary Policy in India: Theory and Practice*, (8 February, 2010)

Gary S. Fields, John P. Windmuller Professor of International and Comparative Labour Cornell University, ILR School, USA, *Earning Their Way Out of Poverty*, (5 March, 2010)

## (b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY / STUDENTS

Sunil Mani, *Is India Becoming more Innovative since 1991? Analysis of its Evidence and some Disquieting Features*, (19 June, 2009)

J. Devika and V. J. Varghese, *To Survive or to Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Travancore/Kerala*, (10 July, 2009)

V. Santhakumar, *Possibilities and Limits of 'Mercantile Politics': Analysing Incentives of Elected Representatives to Improve*, (12 August, 2009)

K. C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan, *A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection Migration Monitoring Study, 2008*, (13 August, 2009)

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan, *Impact of Global Recession on Migration and Remittances in Kerala: New Evidences From the Return Migration Survey 2009*, (1 December, 2009)

S. Irudaya Rajan and D. Narayana, *The Financial Crisis in the Gulf and its Impact on South Asian Migrant Workers*, (21 December, 2009)

A. Vaidyanathan, Honorary Fellow, CDS, *Agricultural Growth in India: Role of Technology Incentives, and Institutions*, (28 January, 2010)

Anup Kumar Bhandari, *Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility and Expansion of the Indian Leather Industry*, (18 February, 2010)

Aparna Nair, *The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few: An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in Travancore, 1804-1941*, (30 March, 2010)

## (c) INTERNATIONAL/ NATIONAL CONFERENCES & SEMINARS

Consultative meeting on Effects of the Global Financial Crisis in GCC Countries and its Impact on South and South-east



Asian Migrant Workers, jointly organised by CDS-IPSR-UNIFEM-ILO, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (21–22 July, 2009)

First Steering Committee meeting of the National Research Programme on Plantation Development held at CDS, and co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (30 July, 2009)

International Seminar on Innovation and Development under Globalisation: BRICS Experience, organised by the CDS and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, co-ordinated by K. J. Joseph (19–21 August, 2009)

The Half-day seminar on 'E-Governance in Local Self Governments of Kerala' organised and held at CDS by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments, co-ordinated by V. Santhakumar (3 December, 2009)

Meeting of the reconstituted Advisory Council of the Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG) held at CDS, co-ordinated by V. Santhakumar (4 December, 2009)

Meeting of the Directors of the ICSSR Research Institutes, held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (15-16 December, 2009)

Annual Conference of Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth (IARNIW), organised in collaboration with CDS, Thiruvananthapuram, co-ordinated by N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (8-9 January, 2010)

Meeting of the Members of the Master's Programme in Economics held at the CDS, co-ordinated by Sunil Mani (25-26 January, 2010)

Seminar on ASEAN India FTA and Way Forward, organised by CDS, IIFT, UNCTAD and Centre for WTO Studies, co-ordinated by K J Joseph (5-6 February, 2010)

Memorial Meeting of Prof K N. Raj, (17 February, 2010)

International Conference – Paniya Sadas, supported by Centre for Development Studies and Universite de Montreal, co-ordinated by D. Narayana (13-15 March, 2010)

International Conference on Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World, partly funded by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and the European Commission's Transnet Project undertaken by the CDS, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese (22-23 March, 2010)

International Conference on Dynamics of Migration and Remittances in South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka) in the Context of Global Crisis, funded by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan and J. Devika (24 March, 2010)

Fifth International Project Meeting of 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism' (TRANS-NET) Project, organised in collaboration with European Commission, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese (25-28 March, 2010)

#### (d) WORKSHOPS

Workshop on Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Migrations from Punjab to UK, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese (6 April, 2009)

One-Day Consultative Workshop on Kottayam District Human Development Report, Sponsored by State Planning Board and co-ordinated by K. Navaneetham (3 July, 2009)

One-Day Consultative Workshop on Wayanad District Human Development Report, sponsored by State Planning Board, and co-ordinated by K. Navaneetham (14 October, 2009)





One-day Workshop on 'Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance: Participation and Political Empowerment in India' in collaboration with University of Sheffield, UK, CDS and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, UK, and co-ordinated by D. Narayana (5 December, 2009)

### **(e) MEMORIAL LECTURE**

Professor Andre Beteille, National Professor and Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics and former Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi delivered the second P. K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture titled 'Middle Class in India' on 18 June, 2009.

## PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS

### INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

#### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the *Colombo Process Working Group on Migration*, organised by the Solidarity Centre, at Tamarind Tree Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka, during April 2-3, 2009.
- Participated in the *International Conference on Migration, Remittances and Development Nexus in South Asia* organised by the Institute for Policy Studies and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, held at Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo, during May 4-5, 2009 and presented a paper on 'Migration, Remittances and Development Nexus in India.'
- Participated in the *Regional Consultative Process on Labour Migration in South Asia* organised by the South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS), Kathmandu, Nepal, on July 26, 2009 and presented a paper on 'Labour Migration Process in India.'
- Organised a meeting at the *Nepal Institute of Development Studies* in connection with the Asian Development Bank Project on the 'Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant Workers,' with partners from Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan during September 1-2, 2009.
- Visited Marga Institute, Colombo, in connection with Asian Development Bank Project on the 'Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers,' on September 10, 2009.
- Visited Malaysia for field work in connection with the *Asian Development Project on the Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers* during September 28-30, 2009.



- Visited United Arab Emirates for field work in connection with the *Asian Development Project on the Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers* during October 3-6, 2009.
  - Participated in the 3rd Project Meeting of 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism' (TRANS-NET) at the Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey, held during October 9-11, 2009 and presented the progress of the project.
  - Participated in the *International Workshop for preparing the DFID Research Programme Consortium on Migration and Development*, organised by the University of Sussex, United Kingdom, during October 20-22, 2009.
  - Attended the *fourth meeting of RETA 6417 – Supporting Network of Research Institutes and Think Tanks in South Asia* organised by the Asian Development Bank, held at Singapore during October 26-27, 2009 and presented a draft report on the Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers.
  - Participated in the *Global Forum of Migration and Development* during November 1-3, 2009 funded by the Alexander S Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Open Society Institute and Western Union Foundation and contributed a paper for the round table session on 'Migration and Development Linkages Re-examined in the context of the Global Economic Crisis'.
  - Visited Qatar for field work in connection with the *Asian Development Project on the Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers* during November 14-17, 2009.
  - Participated in the *Regional Brain Storming Session on the Proposed South Asian Migration Commission* organised by Institute for Policy Studies, Colombo and South Asia Centre for Policy Studies, Khatmandu, Nepal, held at Cinnamon Lakeside, Colombo, Sri Lanka, on November 27, 2009.
  - Attended the *fifth meeting of RETA 6417 – Supporting Network of Research Institutes and Think Tanks in South Asia* organised by the Asian Development Bank, held at Dhaka, Bangladesh, during December 3-4, 2009 and presented a draft report on the Financial Crisis in the Gulf and Its Impact on South Asian Migrant workers.
- P. Mohanan Pillai**
- Chairperson at the *International Seminar on Innovation and Development under Globalisation*, organised by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro at Thiruvananthapuram during August 19-21, 2009.
- Sunil Mani**
- Presented a paper on 'Is India Becoming more Innovative since 1991?' at the *CSTM, University of Twente*, The Netherlands, May 8, 2009.
  - Presented a paper on 'The Empirical Implementation of the National System of Innovation Framework' at the session, the *Science of Science and Innovation Policy, First World Social Science Forum*, University of Bergen, Norway, May 11, 2009.
  - Presented a paper entitled 'R&D and Technological Innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises, Policy Support for its Promotion based on the Indian Experience' and also was the chairman of the drafting committee on policy recommendations at the *Asian SME Summit 2009*, organised by Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL) and Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF), Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 6 to August 8, 2009.
  - Directed (along with Zheng Liang) an *International Workshop on 'Globalisation of Innovation: R&D Outsourcing in China and India,'* sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).at



the School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, on August 27–28, 2009.

- Presented a paper on ‘Economic Implications of High Skilled Migration from India’ and Chaired a session on ‘Innovation for Social Inclusion,’ at the *Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy* at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, USA, October 2-3, 2009.
- Presented a paper on ‘Has India become more Innovative since 1991,’ at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Cape Town, South Africa, October 20, 2009.
- Presented a paper on ‘Economic Implications of High Skilled Migration from India,’ at the Department of Economics, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, October 21, 2009.
- Gave the key note speech on ‘Measuring Innovation in Industrialising Countries: Conventional versus New Indicators,’ organised by the National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI) at the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies, Stellenbosch, South Africa, November 22, 2009.
- Presented a paper on ‘Has China and India Become more Innovative since the Onset of Economic Reforms in the two Countries?’ at the *International Conference on The State and the Internationalisation of Business: Is there a China and India Model?* at the University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, October 30-31, 2009.
- Delivered two lectures and commented on presentations of six doctoral students at the 6<sup>th</sup> *Globelics Academy PhD School* jointly organised by the Research Unit on Complexity and Economics (UECE), at the Lisbon Economics and Management School (ISEG, Technical University of Lisbon) and by the Centre for Innovation, Technology and Policy Research, IN+, at ISEG, Lisbon, November 3-5, 2009.
- Participated and presented a paper ‘Global Financial Crisis its Potential Effect on Innovative Activity in

India,’ at the panel discussion on the impact of *Global Financial Crisis on Innovative activities of Firms and Institutions* in the BRIC Countries, ISEG, Lisbon, Portugal, November 5, 2009.

- Presented a paper on ‘Growth of knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship in India, 1191-2008’ at the *AEGIS Conference*, National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece, December 3-4, 2009.
- Presented a paper on ‘Growth of Technology-intensive New Firms in India since the onset of Economic Reforms,’ at the *DIME Workshop*, KITes, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, December 10-11, 2009.
- Participated as a resource person at the Adhoc Expert Committee *Meeting on Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators* at UNCTAD, Geneva, January 18, 2009.
- Presented a paper titled, ‘Measuring Innovation in Developing Countries, New Innovation Indicators and Public Innovation Policies’, at the *Multi-Year Expert Meeting* Enterprise development policies and capacity-building in science, technology and innovation, UNCTAD, Geneva, January 20-22, 2010.
- Presented a paper titled, ‘Markets, Regulation and Bridging the Digital Divide: The Indian Experience in Increasing the Access to Telecommunications Services’ at the *International Symposium on Innovation for Development: Frontiers of Research, Policy and Practice*, WITS Business School, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg February 24-26, 2010.

#### J. Devika

- Presented notes in two sessions on ‘Gender and the New Structures of Governance in South Asia, and on Globalization, Labour, and Gender in South Asia’ at the Planning meeting on the research project *Conflict, Masculinities and Enhancing Responses for Gender-based Violence Prevention*, organised by IEG, New Delhi, Delhi University, Partners for Prevention at Amari Raincourt, Bangkok during February 1-3, 2010.



### Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper 'Contagion Effect of Global Financial Crisis on Stock Market in India,' co-authored with Atish Kumar Dash at the DSA Conference, on *Contemporary Crises and New Opportunities*, organised by the University of Ulster and held at Coleraine Campus, University of Ulster, U.K. during September 2-4, 2009.
- Submitted a paper 'The Role of Service Sector in Economic Growth in India' at the 17<sup>th</sup> *Symposium of Seoul Journal of Economics*, sponsored by Seoul National University (SNU) Seoul, South Korea on October 17, 2009.

### Praveena Kodoth

- 'Marriage and Migration in India', Policy dialogue on the research programme *Illegal But Licit: Transnational Flows and Permissive Politics in Asia*, organised by the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, Nepal Research Programme 'Illegal But Licit' research programme, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, University of Amsterdam & Xiamen University at Hotel Greenwich, Kathmandu, during March 29-30, 2010.
- Presented a paper jointly with V.J. Varghese titled 'Emigration of Female Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement,' at the *Workshop on Trans-national flows and Permissive Politics in Asia*, Xiamen University and University of Amsterdam, Xiamen, during January 12 -14, 2010.

### D. Narayana

- Presented the political society part of the study titled, 'Embedding Voices of the Poor in Local Governance,' in the *dissemination workshop*, University of Sheffield, March 25, 2010, Sheffield, UK.
- Delivered the Keynote address, 'Educational Deprivation of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala, at the

International Conference, *Paniya Sadas*, for *Session II- Educational Deprivation*. Also gave the Keynote address along with Slim Haddad and Katia Mohindra of University of Montreal, Canada, on 'An Exploration of the Health Divide between Indigenous and Non-indigenous Populations in Wayanad, Kerala,' for the *Session IV- Lack of Access to Health Care*. Presented a paper 'Listening to Paniya voices: How do Paniyas view their situation?' along with K.S. Mohindra, S.S. Anushreedha, C.K. Harikrishnadas, Slim Haddad, at *Session VI- Policy and Governanc*, during March 13-15, 2010.

- Presented a paper along with S. Irudaya Rajan, 'The Financial Crisis in the Gulf and its Impact on South Asian Migrant Workers,' at the Fifth Meeting of RETA 6417: Supporting Network of Research Institutes and Think Tanks in South Asia Phase II, Asian Development Bank, in Dhaka, Bangladesh on December 3-4, 2009.

### Vinoj Abraham

- Submitted a paper 'The Role of Service Sector in India's Economic Growth,' at the *Seoul Journal of Economics Symposium*, organised by Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea on October 16, 2009.
- Proposal presented titled 'Global Economic crisis in the GCC and its Impact on South Asian Migrants,' at the *Third Proposal meeting of ADB-SANEI RETA-6417* organised by Asian Development Bank at Hotel Intercontinental, Bangkok, Thailand during 8-9 June, 2009.

### V.J. Varghese

- A paper titled 'Governmentality, Social Stigma and Quasi-Citizenship: Gender Negotiations of Indian Housemaids to the Middle East,' was presented at the *Gendering Asia Network Conference on Gender, Mobility and Citizenship*, organised by the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen and the



University of Helsinki, Finland during May 28-30, 2009.

- Discussed the progress of the research project 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism' at the Project Consultation on Trans-net research project, sponsored by Trans-net project at the University of Tampere, Finland during May 31- June 1, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Broadening Exchanges and Changing Institutions: Multiple sites of Economic Transnationalism' (in collaboration with S. Irudaya Rajan) at Third TRANS-NET Project Meeting, organised by TRANS-NET and Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey during November 7-8, 2008.

#### K.J. Joseph

- Participated in the launch meeting of the project Innovation System for Inclusive Development: Experience of India and China and made a presentation at the Institute for Innovation Management (NIIM), Zhejiang University during May 11-13, 2009.
- Discussant of the session on Africa, in the *International Workshop on University Industry Interaction: Experience of Asia, Africa and Latin America*, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town, August 3-5, 2009.
- Delivered a plenary address on 'Schumpeter Dissents, Keynes Derides: India, Global Economic Crisis and Innovation,' at the *7<sup>th</sup> Globalics International Conference* at Dakar, Senegal, during October 6-8, 2009.

#### K. Navaneetham

- Presented a paper 'Age Structural Transitions, Demographic Dividend and Millennium Development Goals in South Asia,' at the *XXVI IUSSP International*

*Population Conference*, organised by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) at Marrakech, Morocco, during September 27-October 2, 2009.

#### K.P. Kannan

- Gave a lecture on 'Global Economic Crisis and the Informal Economy' at the invitation of Juan Somavia, Director General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to the delegates at the *98<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference (ILC)* in Geneva on June 4, 2009.
- Presented a paper on 'The Long Road to Social Security: Challenge of Universal Coverage for Workers in India,' at the *First International Workshop on Social Security in Comparative Perspective* during November 2-4, 2009 in Amsterdam, organised by the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam and the Amsterdam School of Social Research, University of Amsterdam.

#### T.R. Dilip

- Participated in the second *WHO Regional Consultation Meeting* on the revision of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) manual, held at the OECD Policy Centre, Seoul, Republic of Korea, during May 6-8, 2009.
- Delivered a presentation on 'Health Expenditures in India: Evidence from National Health Accounts' as part of *Social Statistics Seminar*, School of Social Sciences, at the University of Southampton on September 4, 2009.
- Presented a paper (with Sabu S. Padmadas) on 'Sources and Uses of Household Health Expenditure in India' at the *Annual Conference of the British Society for Population Studies* from September 9-11, 2009 at the University of Sussex.
- Presented a paper (co-authored with U.S. Mishra) titled 'Social Divide in Maternal Health Care Use in



Rural India: The Relative Impact of Education and Economic Status ' at the *26th International Population Conference* during September 27-October 2, 2009 in Marrakech, Morocco.

## NATIONAL SEMINARS

### P. Mohanan Pillai

- Presented a paper 'Impact of Liberalisation on India's Industrial Performance,' at the *National Seminar on Indian Industry in the Liberalised Era*, organised by Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram during July 9-10, 2009.
- Chairman, at the *National Workshop on Inclusive Innovation Systems and MSME Clusters in Rural India: Possibilities and Challenges*, organised by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad on February 27, 2010.
- Presented a paper titled 'Transfer and Development of Technological Capability in India: old Trends and New Realities,' at the *National Seminar on Technology, Trade and Development in India*, organised by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad on February 28, 2010.

### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Organised the Policy Informing Workshop as part of the 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism' (TRANS-NET) research project at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) Chandigarh on April 6, 2009.
- Participated in the *Technical Advisory Committee meeting of the Longitudinal Aging Survey in India*, organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences at New Delhi, during April 15-16, 2009.
- Participated in the *Regional Consultation on Gender and Migration: Negotiating Rights A Women's Movement Perspective* organised by the Centre for

Women's Development Studies, held at Hyderabad during June 25-27, 2009 and initiated a discussion on 'Data on Migration: Issues and Analysis.'

- Attended the meeting on 'Remittances' organised by the Reserve Bank of India, held at Mumbai, on August 28, 2009.
- Participated in the seminar on *Global Economic Downturn and Labour Migration* organised by the Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, held at Government guest house, Thiruvananthapuram, on December 18, 2009 and presented a paper on 'Global Economic Downturn and Return Migration to Kerala'.
- Participated in the *Output Sharing Workshop on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development in Kerala*, organised by the Human Development Research Unit of the State Planning Board, Kerala, in collaboration with the Planning Commission and United Nations Development Programme, held at Hotel Classic Avenue, Thiruvananthapuram during December 28-29, 2009 and presented a report on 'Growing Old Gracefully in Kerala.'
- Participated in the *Seminar on NRI Investment in the New Era* organised by the NRI Welfare Foundation, held at Mascot Hotel on January 8, 2010 and made a presentation on 'NRK Remittances to Kerala'.
- Participated in the *3<sup>rd</sup> Core group meeting* to discuss the construction of Youth Development Index and Youth Development Report for India, organised by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and Tata Institute of Social Sciences held at Sriperambudur, on January 13, 2010.
- Delivered a talk on 'India's Demographic Profile,' at the 50th National Defence College course on *Strategies and Structures for National Security* held at National Defence College, on January 18, 2010.
- Participated as Resource Panel Member in the *Non-Resident Keralites Global Meet 2010* on the debate 'Non-Resident Keralites: Problems and Possible



Solutions' organised by the Overseas Indian Cultural Congress and Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee held at Rajiv Gandhi Auditorium, Indira Bhavan, on January 29, 2010.

- Participated as a panelist in the Round Table Discussion on 'Social Protection and Social Pensions' in the international consultation on *Human Development in India: Emerging Issues and Policy Paradigms* held at Nehru Memorial Library and Museum Conference Hall, Teenmurti Bhawan, New Delhi, during February 5-6, 2010, organised by the The Institute for Human Development (IHD), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the World Bank.
- Participated in the *National Seminar on Women, Migration and Mental Health: New Challenges*, held at Fatima National College, Kollam on February 9-10 and spoke on 'Impact of Migration on Women and Children Left Behind.'
- Participated in the *Seminar on Demography: International Perspective and Challenges for India*, organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai in collaboration with the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) Vienna, Austria and the Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi, held at IIPS, Mumbai during February 12-13, 2010 and spoke on 'Emerging Health Issues in the context of Aging in India.'
- Delivered a Key note address at the *workshop on Indian Workers Overseas: Issues and Response of State and Civil Society*, organised by the Department of Sociology of the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Vaan Mukil, Tirunelveli and Arunodhaya Migrant Initiatives, Chennai, held at Tirunelveli on February 19, 2010.
- International Conference on Mainstreaming Elderly in Policy, Planning and Practice, organised by Centre, for Law, Policy and Human Rights Studies, Chennai,

Birkbeck College, University of London, held at Department of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS), Indian Institute of Technology, during March 19-20, 2010 and chaired the session on 'Aged Livelihood and the Economy.'

- Participated in the *National Conference on Demographic Convergence, Demographic Dividend, Population Ageing and Implications for Health and Socio-Economic Transformations: Special focus on South Indian States*, organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, held in March 25-27, 2010 and spoke in the Plenary Session 3: 'A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection: Migration Monitoring Study 2008' and Plenary Session 4 on 'Healthy Aging: Evidence from the Kerala Aging Survey.'
- Participated in the *National Dementia Strategy Meeting & and Interim Dementia India Report* organised by the Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India, held at Mascot Hotel on March 30, 2010 and initiated a discussion on 'Problems of Elderly People Living With Dementia: Evidences from the Kerala Aging Surveys.'

### Sunil Mani

- Presented the Annual Distinguished Lecture on 'The Innovative Performance of India since Economic Liberalization' at the *National Geophysical Research Institute*, Hyderabad, on April 30, 2009.
- Participated in two workshops to design the course outline of the M A in Economics course at the new Central University of Kerala during August-September 2009.
- Presented a paper on 'Has India Become more Innovative Since 1991?,' at the *International Conference on Development Vs Deprivation in the Era of Globalization* organised in connection of the golden jubilee celebrations of the University of Kerala, Trivandrum, December 15, 2009.



- Presented a paper, on 'Has China and India Become more Innovative since the Onset of Economic Reforms in the Two Countries?' at the *China-India Seminar: Innovation, Transformation, Displacement and Growth*, Rabindranath Tagore Centre for Human Development Studies, Kolkata, December 21-23, 2009.
- Participated in the discussions on bringing out the 2010 edition of, 'India: Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators 2010' at the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi, March 16, 2010.
- Presented a paper titled, 'The Flight from Defence to Civilian Space, Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aerospace Industry', in the *Conference on Frontier Issues in Technology, Development and Environment*, Madras School of Economics, Chennai, March 20, 2010.

#### **Anup Kumar Bhandari**

- Participated in the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference of IRMA, at IRMA Anand, Gujarat; during December 15-16, 2009.
- Participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> ECONference at University of Burdwan, West Bengal during December 29-30, 2009.
- Attended the CAS Conference at Jadavpur University, Kolkata during January 7-8, 2010.
- Presented a paper 'Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility and Expansion of the Indian Leather Industry,' at an Open Seminar at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on February 18, 2010.

#### **Hrushikesh Mallick**

- Delivered a seminar on 'Exchange Rate and Export Behavior of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector: An Enquiry,' along with PL. Beena at an open seminar conducted by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on March 13, 2009.

#### **N. Vijayamohanan Pillai**

- Chaired a Technical session on 'Institutional Frameworks and Infrastructure Development' at the *Development Convention 2009-10*, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, at ISEC, Bangalore during January 21-23, 2010.
- Submitted a paper 'Implementing Social Security for the Informal Workers: Lessons from Kerala Experience,' at the *Workshop on Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security for the Working Poor in India's Informal Economy*, organised by CDS and Amsterdam School of Social Sciences, held at the Entrepreneurial Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad and hosted by Centre for Urban Equity, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, during March 25-26, 2010.
- Discussant of two papers on 'Group Participation, Women Empowerment and Capability Enhancement: Application of a MIMIC Model in West Bengal' by Joysankar Bhattacharya presented in an Open Seminar at CDS on January 27, 2010 and 'Conduct of Monetary Policy in India: Theory and Practice' by Amaresh Samantaraya (RBI), presented in the Open Seminar at CDS on February 8, 2010..

#### **J. Devika**

- Delivered the Keynote on 'Gender and Development' at the *Workshop on Rethinking Culture and Development: Feminist Crossings*, organised by Centre for Women's Studies, Jadavpur University at Lataguri, West Bengal during May 22-30, 2009.
- Presented a paper on the 'Women's Problematic in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Malayalam Literary Public' (drawn from my book *ms* with Penguin) at the *Refresher Course in English and Cultural Studies*, conducted at Stella Maris College, Chennai, during August 3-4, 2009.
- Made a presentation of 'Reflections on Translation and Public Pedagogy in Malayalam' at the *Workshop*



on *Translation and Pedagogy*, organised by Centre for Comparative Literature, Hyderabad Central University during November 19-21, 2009.

- Made a presentation on 'Women's Studies and the Historical Discipline in India' at the *Workshop on Building Teaching Capacity in Women's Studies*, organised by Kranijyoti Savitribhayi Phule Centre for Women's Studies, Pune, during November 17-19, 2009.
- Presented a paper 'Women's Studies and the Historical Discipline in India' at the *National Seminar on Social Exclusion in Contemporary India*, organised by the IDS, Jaipur, during November 26-27, 2009.
- Presented a 'Concept note on Ecofeminism and Resource Politics' (based on my essay on ecofeminism in Kerala) at the *National Workshop on Resource Politics, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Displacement in India*, at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, during January 22-24, 2010.

#### Aparna Nair

- Participated in the seminar on 'Group Interventions in Health Care,' held at the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum.

#### Praveena Kodoth

- Presented a paper 'Stable Monogamy and the Dynamics of Dowry in Contemporary India', at the *India Court of Women on Dowry and Related Forms of Violence against Women* organised by Vimochana, Bangalore at Christ University Auditorium on July 27, 2009.

#### Udaya Shankar Mishra

- Presented a paper 'Elderly: Does Count or Characteristics Matter?' at the *Seminar on Demographic Convergence, Demographic Dividend Population Aging and Implications for Health and Socio-economic Transformation: Special Focus on*

*South Indian States*, organised by the IIPS, Mumbai and held at Chennai during 25-27 March 2010.

#### D. Narayana

- Keynote speaker on 'Health Insurance for the Poor in India: Neither Economics nor Public Health?' at DRS Sponsored *Two Day Seminar on Health & Education: Efficiency versus Social Inclusion*, at Department of Economics, University of Calcutta, during February 11-12, 2010.
- Chair at session titled 'Institutions and Social Sector Development,' at *Development Convention 2009-10 on Institutional Processes in New Development Paradigms*, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during January 21-23, 2010.
- Chaired a session and presented the 'Kottathara Panchayat Human Development Report,' at the *SSPHD Output sharing workshop*, sponsored by UNDP- Planning Commission, HDRC Unit, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram during December 28-29, 2009.
- Presented the Kerala part of the study in the one day workshop titled, 'Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance: Participation and Political Empowerment in India' (Collaborative study with the University of Sheffield, UK and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta), during December 2009, at CSSSC, Kolkata.
- Discussant of Session 2, on 'The Local Database and Local Planning. Looking Ahead: A Review of the Work of Centre for Budget and Policy Studies' (CBPS), November 17-20, 2009, Bangalore.
- 'Advance Estimates of Indian National Income-Have they improved over the years?' Paper presented at the *Workshop on Improvement of Statistical System in Kerala*, August 19-20, 2009, State Planning Board, Trivandrum.



### Vinoj Abraham

- Presented a paper 'Service Sector and India's Economic Growth,' at the *Service Sector and India's Economic Growth- Invited Lecture*, organised by and held at St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, on November 6, 2009.
- Participated in the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics*, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics and University of Punjab, Patiala at Patiala during December 11-13, 2009.
- Participant at the *National Stakeholder Consultation on WTO Negotiations*, organised by UNCTAD, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India at Federation House, Tansen Marg, during December 8-9, 2009.
- Discussant for the PhD confirmation paper on, 'Short Term Migration in India: An Appraisal from Census of India 2001,' on August 4, 2009 and discussant for two papers – 'Indo- ASEAN Trade Agreement and Development of North East: Prospects and Challenges' by Santosh Kumar and Das and Ritika Tewari, and 'Trends in Farm income and Wages in the Era of Market Uncertainty: An Exploratory Analysis of Natural Rubber Sector in Kerala', by Binny Chandi, Tharian George, and K Shammi Raj presented at the National Seminar on Indo- ASEAN FTA and the Way Forward, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on February 5-6, 2010.

### V.J. Varghese

- Presented a paper 'To Survive or To Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20th Century Travancore/Kerala' (with J. Devika) at the *Conference on Really Existing Secularism in India*, organised by and held at Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), New Delhi, during April 10-12, 2009.
- Submitted a paper 'Migration as a Transnational Enterprise: Emigrations from Eastern Punjab and the Question of Social Licitness,' at the conference on

'Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World, organised by Research Unit on International Migration, CDS, Trivandrum, during March 22-23, 2010.

- Presented a paper 'Punjab in a Transnational World: Preliminary Reflections,' at the Third TRANS-NET Project Meeting, organised by TRANS-NET and CDS at Trivandrum during March 25-28, 2010.

### K. Pushpangadan

- Chaired the open seminar on *Governance of Drinking Water in Kerala: Analysis of Recent Institutional Changes*, organised by the CDS on June 5, 2009.
- Chaired the special lecture session on 'The Increasing Importance of Social Protection in a Changing World,' organised by the Department of Economics University of Kerala, at the *International Conference on Development vs Deprivation in the Era of Globalisation* at Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum during December 14-15, 2009.
- Gave the invited lecture on 'Inclusive growth: Analytics of Migration and Growth' sponsored by the ICSSR at the National seminar held at Women's College, Trivandrum in July 2009.

### K.J. Joseph

- Made a presentation on 'Perspective for Plantation Development in the Context of Agrarian Crisis' in the *workshop on Regional Perspective Plan for Kerala*, organised by the Kerala Service forum at Kanjirappally, on April 27, 2009.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Preparing Research Proposal for Funding Agencies' in the workshop for college lecturers on *Capacity Building and Enhancement Initiatives on Research Projects* at the Mahatma Gandhi University on April 2, 2009.
- Chaired a session on 'Innovation and Diffusion of ICT,' in the *7<sup>th</sup> Globalics International Conference* at Dakar, Senegal on October 6-8, 2009.



- Delivered an Invited lecture on, “Please Consult Schumpeter,” Says Keynes”, Global Financial Crisis and Innovation in India, in the *International Seminar on Financial Crisis and India*, organised by Jadavpur University during January 7-8, 2010.
  - Presented a paper ‘ASEAN India FTA and India’s Primary Commodities: Case of Plantation Sector,’ at the *International Seminar on Regional Trading Arrangements*, at Jamia Milia University, New Delhi during December 3-4, 2009.
  - ‘Database on India’s Plantation Sector: From an Inclusive Innovation System Perspective,’ paper presented at the project *Seminar on Innovation System for Inclusive Development: Lessons from India and China*, organised by the Central University of Hyderabad during November 26-27, 2009.
  - Delivered a Public lecture on ‘ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement: Beyond Casual Observations,’ at YMCA, Trivandrum on November 23, 2009.
  - Delivered the Prof. K. K. Francis Memorial Lecture on ‘ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement and Plantations,’ at SB College Chaganacherry on October 16, 2009.
  - Made a presentation on ‘BRICS for an Innovative South,’ in the International Conference on Innovation and Development under Globalization: BRICS Experience, organised by Centre for Development Studies and Federal University of Rio de Janeiro at Trivandrum, during August 19-21, 2009.
- K. Navaneetham**
- Presented reports on Kottayam District, Wayanad District and Madappally Panchayat Human Development Reports at the *Output Sharing Workshop on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development in Kerala*, organised by the HDRC Unit, State Planning Board and held at Hotel Classic Avenue, Trivandrum, during December 28-29, 2009.
- Was Resource Person at the Conference on Australia India Research Dialogue, jointly organised by Monash University, Australia and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India held at Mumbai, during November 20-21, 2009.
- K.P. Kannan**
- Panel Discussion on ‘Employment and Labour Markets,’ at the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the ISLE*, Punjabi University, Patiala, December 11-13, 2009.
  - Keynote Address at the *National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Challenges and Prospects* organised by the Department of Economics, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram and sponsored by the University Grants Commission, December 2, 2009.
  - Delivered a talk at the *National Workshop on Inclusive Growth* organised by the Oxfam India and the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi at the IIC, New Delhi, November 2009.
- P.L. Beena**
- Presented a paper ‘Economic Liberalisation and Financing Pattern of Indian Industries,’ at the seminar on *Institutional Processes in New Development Regime*, organised by Southern ICSSR Institutes at ISEC, Bangalore, during January 21-23, 2010.
  - Submitted a paper ‘Merger Waves in India: In Pursuit of an Appropriate Regulatory Regime,’ at the *conference on Technology, Trade and Development in India*, organised and conducted by GIDR in Memory of Professor K.K. Subrahmanian, on February 28, 2010.
  - Participated in the seminar on ‘Recovery or Bubble? The Global Economy Today,’ organised by IDEAS Network, New Delhi at the Gulmohar Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi during January 29-30, 2010.

## REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

### **K. Narayanan Nair**

- Chairman, Task force on Decentralization and Local Governments appointed by the Commission on Centre-State Relations, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Governing Body, Institute for Communications and Cognitive Neurosciences, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Member, General Body, Institute of Development, Kolkata.
- Member, Governing Body, Centre for Multidisciplinary Research, Dharwar.
- Member, Governing Body, Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Member, Governing Body, Gulati Institute for Finance and Taxation, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Member, General Body, Kerala Institute for Local Administration, Trissur.

### **K.P. Kannan**

- Chairman, Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), Thrissur and Trivandrum.
- Chairman, Public Expenditure Review Committee, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Governing Council, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai.
- Member, Governing Body, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum.
- Member, Committee for Selection of Ombudsmen for NREG, Government of Kerala.



- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, Indian Journal of Law and Economics (IJLE).
- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, Indian Journal of Human Development, New Delhi.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, International Social Security Review, Geneva.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, Globalizations, U.K.

#### **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.

#### **P. Mohanan Pillai**

- Member, Ninth Kerala Pay Revision Commission, Government of Kerala.

#### **Sunil Mani**

- Honorary Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, India (an ICSSR Institution).
- Honorary Fellow, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies (a CSIR Institution).
- Member, Steering group on FDI in R&D, Technology, Technology Forecasting and Assessment Council, Government of India.
- Member of the Scientific Committee, Globelics, Kuala Lumpur 2010.
- Member of the Programme Committee, Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy 2009, Georgia Institute of Technology.

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

- International Expert, Review Committee of Human Science Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa.
- Member, Governing Body of Social Security Mission, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Globelics Scientific Board from India.
- Member steering Committee on India EU science and Technology Cooperation.

#### **K. Navaneetham**

- Member, Project Review Group (PRG) of the Health Systems Research (HSR) Cell of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

#### **J. Devika**

- Member of SASNET South Asia Reference Group.
- Advisory Committee Member of Sustainable Kerala Network, which links scholars in research institutions in Kerala with peers in researchers on Kerala in Scandinavian countries around issues of sustainable development.

#### **Vinoj Abraham**

- Member, Advisory Group of the Study 'Global Downturn and the Export Sector in India: Impact on Productivity and Employment,' done by V.V.G. National Labour Institute, NOIDA, India and commissioned by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, 2009 February.
- Member, Executive Committee of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, from December 2009.

#### **K. Pushpangadan**

- Member, Syllabus Committee, Cochin University of Science and Technology- for MA in Applied Economics



### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Member, Committee to draft National Migration Policy, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Technical Advisory Committee for the conduct of 2011 census, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Appointed as a Member for the Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Nominated as a Vice President for the Association of Gerontology (India) for the years 2009-10.
- Expert Member, Youth Development Index, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India.
- Member, Expert Committee on Formulation of Welfare Fund for Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala.
- Chairman, Board of Studies for Demography, University of Kerala.
- Search-cum-Selection Committee Member for the post of the Chief Executive Officer, Indian Council of Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

### TEACHING AT TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

#### Sunil Mani

- Presented a lecture on 'Why has Kerala not attracted much Industrial Investments since Economic Liberalization?' to a visiting group of faculty and students of the *Duquesne University Graduate School of Business*, Pittsburgh, USA at Saintgits Institute of Management, Kottayam, May 15, 2009.
- Presented a set of two lectures on 'India's Innovation Policy' at the course on *Policy Analysis and Public Management* organised by IIM Bangalore and Maxwell

School of Syracuse University at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, on June 9, 2009.

- Gave three lectures on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' at the PGDM programme of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta (IIM-C) from September 14-16, 2009.
- Gave a lecture on 'Measuring the Innovative Performance of Indian Business Enterprises in the Post Liberalisation Phase' at the Asian School of Business, Trivandrum, October 14, 2009.
- Designed and taught an elective course on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' at the PGPEX (Batch 3, Term vii, Session 2009-10) programme at the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta during February 8-12, 2010.
- Gave a lecture, 'Has India become More Innovative since the on set of Reforms in 1991?,' at Helioz-2010, UST Global, Technopark, Trivandrum, March 10, 2010.

#### D. Narayana

- Organised a one day workshop titled, 'Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance: Participation and Political Empowerment in India' (Collaborative study with the University of Sheffield, UK and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta), at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, on 5 December, 2009.
- Was Organiser of the International Conference titled *Paniya Sadas*, held during March 13-15, 2010, at Sulthan Bathery, supported by Centre for Development Studies and University of Montreal.

#### N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Was the Local Organiser of the Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth (IARNIW), sponsored by the



IARNIW in collaboration with CDS, on January 8 and 9, 2010.

- Delivered two lectures on ‘Human Development Indices – Estimation,’ at the Training Class on Human Development for Line Department officials, organised by Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Trivandrum, under the Planning Commission – UNDP Project for Strengthening State Plans for Human Development, on November 5, 2009.
- Delivered eight sessions on (i) Time Series Econometrics and (ii) Panel Data Econometrics at the Training Programme on Research Methodology for College Teachers (Refresher Course in Economics), organised by the Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Regional Centre, Cochin during November 9 and 10, 2009.
- Gave two lectures on ‘Regression Analysis with SPSS,’ at the Faculty Development Programme on Excellence in Nurturing Managerial Skills: Innovative Approaches for Teachers in Management Institutes, organised and held at the School of Management and Business Studies, MG University, Kottayam on December 1, 2009.
- Taught two sessions on ‘Human Development Indices – Estimation’ at the Training Class on Human Development for Line Department officials, organised by Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Regional Centre, Cochin and sponsored under the Planning Commission – UNDP Project for Strengthening State Plans for Human Development on December 2, 2009.
- Delivered two lectures on ‘Growth Rates’ at the XXII Refresher Course in Economics, organised by the UGC Academic Staff College, University of Kerala on February 4, 2010.
- Taught six sessions on (i) Growth Rates; (ii) Time Series econometrics; and (iii) Disputes in Macroeconomics at the Refresher Course in

Economics, organised by UGC Academic Staff College, Goa University, at the Academic Staff College, Goa University, Goa, Taleigao Plateau during February 24-25, 2010.

- Delivered two lectures on ‘Development of Macroeconomics from Classical to New Classical and New Keynesians’ at the training programme on An Intensive Course on Recent insights in Economics, organised and sponsored by the Department of Economics (Centre for Research), Arul Anandar College, Karumathur, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu on March 10, 2010.

### **Hrushikesh Mallick**

- Taught one session on ‘Theories of Exchange Rate Determination,’ at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, sponsored by UNCTAD-India during May 21–June 10, 2009.
- Delivered one session on ‘Remittances and its Macro Economic Implication,’ at the Migration Research Training Programme, sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, GOI during March 15-20, 2010.
- Delivered a session at the Workshop on Dynamics of Migration and Remittances in South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka) in the Context of Global Crisis.

### **J. Devika**

- Was Assistant Co-ordinator for the Refresher Course on Migration Studies, March 2010.
- Delivered four lectures and two participatory sessions at a two-day workshop on ‘Qualitative Methodology and Social Science Research’ for post-graduate students of Sociology and Social Work at the Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, organised by Dr Manu Bhaskar, HOD, Department of Sociology, University of Kerala on April 22-23, 2010.



### Sunil Mani

- Co-ordinator of the short term training programme on 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 5.0,' sponsored by the ICSSR Western Regional Centre and conducted at CDS during April 3-5, 2009.
- Delivered Two sessions on 'Outward FDI from India' at the UGC Academic Staff College, organised by the Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

### Vinoj Abraham

- Associate co-ordinator of the International Seminar on 'Innovation and Development Under Globalization:BRICS Experience,' sponsored by the IDRC, during August 19-21, 2009.
- Associate co-ordinator of the Consultative Meeting on 'Global Financial Crisis and the Effect on South Asian and South East Asian Migrants, sponsored by the ILO and UNIFEM at CDS during July 22-24, 2009.
- Took two sessions on 'National Sample Survey Data Exposition on Migration,' at the Fourth short-term training programme on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues, organised by the CDS.

### V.J. Varghese

- Co-ordinated (with S.Irudaya Rajan) the International conference on 'Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World' sponsored by the Research Unit on International Migration, at CDS during March 22-23, 2010.
- Co-ordinator (with S.Irudaya Rajan) of the Project Meeting, 'Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism' sponsored by Trans-net project and Research Unit on International Migration, at CDS, during March 25-28, 2010.
- Took one session on 'Migrations from India: History and Institutional Changes,' at the Short-term Training on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration

Issues, sponsored by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, and organised by the Research Unit on International Migration, CDS, during March 15-19, 2010.

- Gave one session on 'Gender and Migration: Some Reflections from the Indian Experience,' at the training programme on International Instruments and National Policies on Migration, organised and sponsored by the Migrant Forum India (MFI), at Kovalam, Trivandrum during July 13-14, 2009.

### K. Pushpangadan

- Took two sessions on 'Human Development Report, India,' at the training programme on *World Human Development Report*, sponsored by the Government of Kerala and organised by the Institute of Management in Government, Trivandrum.
- Delivered a lecture on, 'Domestic Competition and Trade Performance,' at the Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, on February 2, 2010.
- Delivered the Endowment lecture on 'Domestic Competition and Foreign Trade Performance,' at the Hindu College, Nagercoil on January 21, 2010.

### K.J. Joseph

- Took one session on 'Information Technology Agreement of WTO and India's IT Sector,' at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, organised by the CDS and sponsored by UNCTAD during May 21-June 10, 2009.
- Took one session on 'FDI in India After Globalisation: In Search of Research Issues' at the training programme on Contemporary Issues in International Trade, organised by the CDS and sponsored by UNCTAD during May 21- June 10, 2009.
- Co-ordinator of the International Seminar on 'Innovation and Development under Globalization: BRICS Experience' sponsored by the IDRC & UNCTAD, during August 19-21, 2009.



- Co-ordinator of the National Seminar on ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement & Way Forward, sponsored by UNCTAD & IIFT during February 5-6, 2010.
- Co-ordinated the training programme 'Contemporary Issues in International Trade, sponsored by UNCTAD at CDS during May 21-June 10, 2009.

### K. Navaneetham

- Co-ordinator of the *Consultation workshop on Kottayam Human Development Report*, sponsored by CDS and Kerala State Planning Board, held at Kottayam on July 3, 2009.
- Co-ordinator of the *Consultation workshop on Wayanad Human Development Report*, sponsored by CDS and Kerala State Planning Board, held at Kalpetta on October 14, 2010.

## OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

### N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Member of the Doctoral committee to review the progress of Ph D Scholar (Mr P Sundara Raj of the Department of Economics, ST Hindu College, Nagercoil) of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

### Hrushikesh Mallick

- Referees for research papers:  
IGI Global (2009)  
NCAER's Quarterly Journal, Margin (2009)  
Journal of Economic Change and Restructuring (2009)

### J. Devika

- Consultation on setting up Centre for Book Arts, Chennai along with V Geetha, Gita Wolf, Tara Books, Chennai, during March 1-2, 2010.

### Sunil Mani

- Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Economic Policy and Research*, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.
- Member, Editorial Board, *International Journal of Development and Social Research*, XIMB, Bhubaneswar.
- Member, Faculty Selection Committee 2010, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, Delhi.
- Referee to: (i) Research Policy; (ii) Science and Public Policy; (iii) Technovation; (iv) International Journal of Technology and Globalization; (v) Science, Technology and Society, (vi) Edward Elgar ; and (vi) Springer.

### K. Pushpangadan

- External Expert for the Ph.D Viva Voce of Godwin Schmitt on May 27, 2009.
- External Evaluator for Ph.D. Valuation, University of Mysore, Karnataka.

### K.J. Joseph

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

### K. Navaneetham

- Examiner, Ph.D Dissertations, IIPS, Mumbai.
- Reviewer for the journals, Social Science and Medicine, Asian Population Studies.

### Aparna Nair

- Reviewer for the Journal of Population Research in September 2009.

**Planning Commission Endowment in Development Economics**

The Planning Commission, Government of India instituted the Endowment in 1998 with a contribution of Rs.40.00 lakh to promote research studies on issues relating to Indian economy. Dr Sunil Mani, Professor, CDS has been the Chair Professor since September, 2005. The activities of the Unit for the last four years were evaluated in 2009 and subsequently, the Planning Commission recognized the Unit as one working on issues related to technology and innovation in the Indian context.

The Unit carried out a number of studies in the area of innovation, innovation policy instruments, telecommunications industry, globalisation of innovation, case studies on knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and innovation for economic growth in the Indian context and initiated research on Intellectual Property Rights and Developing Countries.

The Chair published an edited book titled 'Sectoral Systems of Innovation and Production Developing Countries: Actors, Structure and Evolution,' two journal articles and three chapters to edited books. The Chair in collaboration with Tsinghua University, Beijing, China organized an International Workshop on 'Globalisation of Innovation' during 27-28 August, 2009. The Chair presented several research papers at national and international conferences. A book on India emerging as a high technology giant to be published by Anthem Press is under preparation during the reporting period.



### **Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development**

The Reserve Bank of India instituted the endowment scheme in 1976 with annual grants for research in Economics and allied subjects. In March 2002, the Bank replaced the scheme with a one time Corpus Fund of Rs.150.00 lakh for purpose of research and for higher levels of learning in finance, banking, economics and related areas. Dr D Narayana is the Chair Professor of the Unit and Dr M Parmaeswaran, Assistant Professor is a faculty member attached to the Unit. During the reporting year, the Unit's work involved a research programme focusing on access to health care and basic services study on 'empowering poor people's voices in local governance: participation and political empowerment in India' in collaboration with the University of Sheffield and the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata. The Unit organised a one day workshop on 'Embedding Poor People's Voices in Local Governance' and an international conference on 'Paniya Sadas,' a marginalized tribal community. The Unit also published a few research papers and is in the final stage of bringing out an edited book titled 'Shaping India: Land, Population, Institutions and State in Historical Perspective' to be published by Routledge. The Unit is also working on the preparation of a few research papers on the theme 'Trade and Technological Progress: Micro level evidence from India' for publication.

### **Research Unit on Local Self Governments**

The Research Unit on Local Self Governments was set up with the contribution of Rs.370.00 lakh (two installments of Rs.170.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh) as Corpus by the Government of Kerala. The commitment of the Government was to provide Rs.800.00 lakh as Corpus in four equal yearly installments from the financial year 2004-05. After the release of two installments, the Government did not release further funds. The funds are invested and the yearly return is used for the programme activities of the Unit. The broad objective of the Unit is to conduct research concurrently on the problems faced by the local self-

governments in carrying out their functions in an effective and efficient manner. During the reporting period, Dr K Narayanan Nair, Director, CDS, Dr V Santhakumar, Associate Professor and Shri TP Sreedharan, Programme Officer, RULSG constituted the Research Team. The Unit completed an exhaustive study on e-governance of Grama Panchayats and studies on 'dealer politics' and its impact on improving governance, monitoring and evaluation of the Watershed Programme in Bedadka Grama Panchayat, assessment of public assets created under decentralisation in three Grama Panchayats with special reference to their sustainability, revenue raising capacity of Local Self-Government Institutions and community assets created during decentraliation. The Unit also initiated a research programme on urban governance with the assistance of Indian Council of Social Science Research.

### **Research Unit on International Migration**

The Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India has been providing financial support in the range of Rs.26.00 lakh to Rs.32.80 lakh per financial year to the Research Unit on International Migration from the financial year 2006-07. The objective of the Unit is to sustain the extensive emigration research carried out by the Centre over the years and to conduct further policy oriented research on migration. Dr S. Irudaya Rajan, Chair Professor of the Unit and Dr V. J. Varghese, Assistant Professor appointed for the Unit constitute the Research Team. The Unit undertook a number of studies and some of them had specific focus on migration related issues such as global recession on migration and remittances, economic implications of skilled migration from India, migration and urban poverty, emigration of female domestic workers from Kerala, impact of migration on children left behind, migration from Punjab, emigration and remittances in the context of surge in oil prices, and overseas recruitment practices and its discontents in India. The Unit also organised a one-week short term training on methods and approaches to research on migration issues and one national and two international seminars on migration and conducted the fifth international research team meeting



on transnationalism at the Centre. There are five doctoral scholars working on migration related issues.

### **Research Unit on Plantation Development**

The Ministry of Commerce, Government of India instituted an endowment of Rs.500.00 lakh at the Centre in May, 2009 to launch a national research programme on Plantation Development. A Research Unit to undertake the programme activities has been set up under the Chair Professorship of Dr K.J. Joseph, Professor, CDS. The objective of the Unit is to help transform the plantation crops economy of India to be an internationally competitive and sustainable one by undertaking research, promoting policy advocacy, facilitating networking and capacity building in the plantation sector.

The Steering Committee of the Unit at its meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 suggested policy research in the areas of export, international competitiveness and world market integration, plantation labour, addressing risk factors, organizational innovations, create and update a data base on plantation, network with stakeholders and capacity building programmes such as training and workshops. During the reporting period, the Unit completed a detailed report on ‘Structural Infirmities in Plantation Sector: Case of Natural Rubber and Spices,’ prepared a set of six discussion papers and four survey papers covering a wide range of issues of the Plantation Sector networking researchers. The Unit also conducted a seminar on India ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and a refresher course-cum-research training programme for University/College Teachers and Researchers.

### **P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund**

The late Dr P.K. 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.



The second P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Andre Beteille, National Professor and Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, and former Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi on 18th June, 2009 at the Centre. The topic of the lecture is ‘Middle Class in India.’

### **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.

### **A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund**

A.D. Neelakantan was a student of the first batch of the M.Phil Programme during 1975-76. He died in an accident



in 1977 and in his memory, an endowment fund was instituted with a modest contribution from his family, students and staff of the Centre. The purpose of the Endowment is to provide token financial support to deserving scholars to undertake research on socio-economic problems. During the reporting period, the Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment.

### **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. Professor Maria Cristina Marcuzzo of University of Rome, Italy delivered the last public lecture.



## SUPPORT SERVICES

### a) LIBRARY

The year 2009-10 was also a continuation of the efforts made in the previous year in improving the quality of services provided by the Library. The four floor new Library Tower was completed in all respects and part of the Library was moved to the new tower in January, 2010. The entrance to the Library is now in the ground floor and it is designed as user friendly for physically challenged users. The issue and return counter is provided at the entrance from where users can go to either of the two towers (the old seven storied and the new five storied) where books are housed. Both the towers are connected by a passage in the ground floor and in the third floor. In the new tower, most of the books on Economics are kept. The first and the second floor are air-conditioned and are used for current periodicals and electronic information section respectively. The third floor houses the Government statistical publication. The Library is Wi-Fi enabled. The library automation has been completed and all the un-catalogued books are catalogued and information fed in the library catalogue.

The 'Monthly book selection list' introduced last year to improve the quality of book selection continued. More book suppliers were also contacted to improve the supply chain. During the year 1813 books were added to the stock out of which 527 were received as gift. Out of the 1571 volumes bound 795 are journals.

The collection as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 consists of the following documents:

Books	117603
Working papers	21250
Back volumes of periodicals (bound)	17000
Periodicals Current subscription	230
Periodicals as Gift	120
CD-ROM	250
Total	<u>156453</u>



During the reporting period, there was an increase in the number of external users. A total of 875 new members joined the Library out of which 792 are reference members and 83 borrowing members. The Library continued to provide various services like Reference Service, Lending Service, Bibliographic Service, Internet Service, Content page Service etc. Students and Researchers from all over India and abroad visited the library. Some of the Universities from where students and researchers visited and used the Library are University of Amsterdam, University of Paris, University of Atlanta (USA), University of Vienna (Austria), University of Guelph (Canada), University of New South Wales (Australia) and Catholic University (Portugal).

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 EDU 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 other highlights are:

- Access to World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) database has been activated for the use of students and faculty.

- During the reporting period Library received 11 books through the Inter-Library Loan service of DELNET (Developing Library Network).
- About 250 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 9,000 working papers of different institutions was brought to the notice of CDS users.
- Full text of nearly 1000 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/dissemination. In this regard, the Computer Centre supports teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration. It handles tasks such as programming, daily monitoring/tuning of the desktops installed across the campus and other support services to the faculty, staff and students. In addition, the IT wing provides a range of services that includes 24x7 net access and e-mail.

### Computer Lab

The Computer lab contains 20 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 purpose. This facility is mainly meant for students and the staff working in research projects. In addition, the Lab is used to computer based training programmes and workshops.

### Students Bays

There are separate computer bays for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars. The M.Phil Bay contains eight and Ph.D Bay four high-end PCs with all the packages/utilities supported by the Centre.

### Library

We have installed 32 PCs at different locations in the library. All these PCs (but for the ones allocated to the Library staff) are accessible to the members. All the computers are connected to the LAN and round the clock Net access is provided to all authorized users. In addition, all the service centers mentioned above are Wif-Fi enabled. Apart from these facilities, Net enabled PCs and printers have been provided to faculty, officers and majority of the staff.

The IT infrastructure got a boost with the addition of new equipment such as SAN server, VPN-enabled firewall and NAS gateway. As envisaged in the IT services expansion plan, the Computer Centre has recently launched a range of new services. 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 at different locations (like computer centre, guest house, canteen, teaching block, students bay, KRP block etc).
- Self-administrable personal web page for each of the faculty/students. A user's personal page can be accessed.

It is planned to install a web based information repository system and an on-line course management system soon.

### Other activities

From 2005 onwards, the Centre has been offering a three-day course titled 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research'. This programme attracted scholars in economics, social sciences and management experts across the country. So far six versions of the programme have been offered from the year 2005. The sixth version was conducted during May 24-26, 2010.

### (c) STAFF WELFARE FUND

The Staff Welfare Fund, started in 1999 with an initial corpus from the CDS endowment has investments and loan disbursed to employees amounting to Rs.73.18 lakh. The Fund is managed by a Committee consisting of Dr P Mohanan Pillai, Professor, Shri Soman Nair, Registrar and Shri Ameer Ali, Assistant Librarian. The Fund provides limited grant 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, fifteen applications for loan were approved. Ten children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations.

**COMMITTEES****Committee of Direction**

Dr Bimal Jalan (Chairman)  
 Prof N.R. Madhava Menon  
 Prof R.P. Sengupta  
 Dr K.J. Joseph  
 Shri Teeka Ram Meena  
 Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Member Convenor)

**Faculty Committee**

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)  
 Dr K.K. Subrahmanian  
 Dr P. Mohanan Pillai  
 Dr K.P. Kannan  
 Dr Chandan Mukerjee  
 Dr D.Narayana  
 Dr K. Pushpangadan  
 Dr K.J. Joseph  
 Dr S. Irudaya Rajan  
 Dr N.Shanta  
 Dr Sunil Mani  
 Dr K. Navaneetham (Convenor)

**Finance Committee**

Dr Bimal Jalan (Chairman)  
 Shri Teeka Ram Meena  
 Dr S. Irudaya Rajan  
 Dr Ranjit Sinha  
 Professor Indira Rajaraman  
 Professor Manu Bhaskar  
 Dr Narayanan Nair (Member-Convenor)

**Ph.D. Advisory Committee**

Dr. K.J. Joseph (Chairman)  
 Dr. K. Pushpangadan  
 Dr V. Shantakumar  
 Dr J. Devika  
 Dr Vinoj Abraham  
 Dr. Udaya S. Mishra (*ex-officio*)

**M.Phil Advisory Committee**

Dr. Udaya S. Mishra (Chairman)  
 Dr M. Parameswaran  
 Dr K. Navaneetham  
 Dr D. Narayana  
 Dr Sunil Mani



Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Dr Praveena Kodoth

Dr K.J. Joseph (*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 (Retired on 30-11-2009)

Dr Sunil Mani

### **Academic Programme Co-ordinators**

#### **Ph.D. Programme:**

Dr K.J. Joseph (Co-ordinator)

#### **M.Phil. Programme:**

Dr Udaya S. Mishra (Co-ordinator)

Dr M. Parameswaran

### **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 N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (Convenor)

### **CDS Seminars and Invited Lectures**

Dr K.J. Joseph (Chairperson)

### **Staff Welfare Fund**

Dr P. Mohanan Pillai (Chairperson)

Shri. Soman Nair (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 (Member)

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 M. Parameswaran

### **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 Governance

*Professors*

**Kannan K.P.**

Ph.D in Development  
(ISS, The Hague)

*Research Interest:* Development Economics, Poverty and Human Development and Labour and Development Studies.

**Chandan Mukherjee**

Ph.D in Statistics  
(ISI, Calcutta)  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Quantitative Methods in Development Studies

**Mohanan Pillai P.**

Ph.D. in Economics  
(Gujarat University)

*Research Interest:* Development Economics

**Pushpangadan K.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Massachusetts,USA)

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics, Growth and Development, Time Series Economics

**Narayana D.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(ISI Calcutta)

*Research Interest:* Local Governance, Population and Health, Marginalised Population

**Sunil Mani**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* Industry, Trade and Technology

**Joseph K. J.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* Innovation & Development, Information Communication Technology and Development, Plantation Agriculture

**Irudaya Rajan S.**

Ph.D.in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* International Migration and Ageing

**Navaneetham K.**

Ph.D in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Population and Development

**Shanta N.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Kerala)  
(Retired on 30.11.2009)

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics, Applied Macro Economics

*Associate Professors***Udaya Shankar Mishra**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)

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

**Santhakumar V.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(IIT, Madras)

*Research Interest:* Institutions and Governance

**Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.**

Ph.D in Econometrics-  
Economics  
(Madras University)

*Research Interest:* Public Utility (Energy) Economics; Political Economy; Development Economics; and Applied Statistics

**Harilal, K.N.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)  
(On deputation)

*Research Interests:* International Political Economy, Regional Economy of Kerala and Democratic Decentralisation

**Praveena Kodoth**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Hyderabad)

*Research Interest:* Gender Studies

**Devika, J**

Ph.D in History  
(MG University, Kottayam)

*Research Interest:* History of Malayalee Modernity, Politics, Gender, Culture and Development in Contemporary Kerala, Feminist Research, Social Theory.

*Assistant Professors***Arindam Banerjee**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )  
(Left the service on 31.12.2009)

*Research Interest:* 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 )  
(On leave)

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics, International Trade and Finance,  
Micro Applied Economics

**Parameswaran, M**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

*Research Interest:* International Trade, Industrial Economics and Economic Growth

**Hrushikesh Mallick**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Mysore)

*Research Interest:* Applied Open Economy,  
Macro Economics and Public Finance and Monetary Economics

**Vinoj Abraham**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

*Research Interest:* Labour Economics, Economics of Technology and Innovation,  
Structural Transformation of Economies, Development Economics,  
Regional Development

**T.R. Dilip**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)  
(Left the service on 2.3.2010)

*Research Interest:* Morbidity Analysis, Health Financing and Human Development

**Varghese V.J**

Ph.D in History  
(University of Hyderabad)

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

**Anup Kumar Bhandari**

Ph.D in Quantitative  
Economics  
(Indian Statistical Institute,  
Calcutta)

*Research Interest:* Production Economics, Indian Industrial Economics, Indian Banking

**Aparna Nair**

Submitted thesis on  
Economic History  
(Australian National University)

*Research Interest:* Economic History, History of Health,  
Public Health, Historical Demography, Colonial History

**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> (Retired on 30.4.2009)
H.S. Shareef	<i>Trainee - Programme Associate</i>
S.S. Satheesh	<i>General Assistant</i>
M.Mohanam	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

### Publications

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

### Finance

A.Chandra	<i>Accounts Officer</i>
E.N.Sathy	<i>Accountant (H.G)</i> (Retired on 31.3.2010)
T.N.Anirutdhan	<i>Accountant</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>
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## 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>

### 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</i>
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V.K.Anil Kumar	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
S.Gopakumar	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>



## APPENDIX 1

### Review of Research

- 1. Financial Crisis in the Gulf and its Impact on Oman Economy**  
P. Mohanan Pillai and Arindam Banerjee

Date of commencement: 6<sup>th</sup> June 2009  
Date of completion: 9<sup>th</sup> December 2009  
Publication plan: Chapter in Edited Book  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 5. Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Kerala Economy**  
M. Parameswaran

Date of Commencement: October 2009.  
Expected date of completion: June 30, 2010.  
Publication plan: CDS Working Paper.
- 2. Global Financial Crisis and the Migrant Labour Market: A Study of Kuwait**  
K. Pushpangadan and M. Parameswaran

Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: March-2010  
Publication plan: Working paper  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 6. Contagion Effect of Global Financial Crisis on Stock Market in India**  
Hrushikesh Mallick and Atish Kumar Dash

Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Publication plan: submitted to a Journal  
Form in which the work is available: computer file
- 3. A First Assessment of the Impact of Global Economic Crisis on India: The Continuing Challenge of Employment**  
K.P. Kannan

Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: August 2009  
Publication Plan: The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.52, No.3, July-September 2009.  
Form in which the work is available : Published Article also in Softcopy form
- 7. Development and Integration of Global Stock Markets: With Special Reference to India**  
Krishna Reddy Chittedi (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

Date of commencement: December 2006  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plan : VDM Verlag Dr. Müller book Publishers, Germany. Pages 100, March 2010.  
Form in which the work is available : Book, hard copy
- 4. The Effects of Global Financial Crisis**  
Krishna Reddy Chittedi (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

Date of commencement: January 2009  
Date of completion: October 2009  
Publication plan : Indian Journal of Finance (October 2009, Vol 3, Number 10)  
Form in which the work is available : Computer file
- 8. Global Stock Markets Development and Integration: with Special Reference to BRIC Countries**  
Krishna Reddy Chittedi (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

Date of commencement: March 2009  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plan : International Review of Applied Financial issues and Economics', Paris, France Vol 2, Issue 1, March 2010  
Form in which the work is available : Computer file



- 9. Exchange Rate and Export Behavior of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector: An Enquiry**  
P. L. Beena and Hrushikesh Mallick
- Date of commencement : November 2008  
Date of completion : November 2010  
Publication plan: submitted to the Journal  
Form in which the work is available: CDS working paper
- 10. Factors Influencing Exchange Rate Movement and Impact of Exchange Rate on Growth and Interest Rate**  
Hrushikesh Mallick and Atish K Dash
- Date of commencement: March 2010  
Expected date of completion: December 2010  
Publication plan: Forthcoming in IEJ
- 11. Globalisation Lived Locally New forms of control, conflict and response among labour in Kerala, examined through a Labour Geography Lens**  
Neethi P (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: February 2009  
Date of completion: October 2009  
Publication plan : CDS Working paper; under review for the journal 'Antipode'  
Form in which the work is available : working paper
- 12. Outward FDI and CBM&As: Evidence from India**  
P. L. Beena
- Date of commencement: February 2010  
Expected date of completion: December 2010  
Publication plan : Chapter in a book  
Form in which the work is available:
- 13. Wage Inequality in the Indian Organised Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Information Technology**  
Vinoj Abraham
- Date of commencement: March 2009  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plan: Under Review For CDS Working Paper And Journal  
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
- 14. Labour Cost and Export Performance: The Case of Textile and Clothing Industry in India**  
Vinoj Abraham and S.K.Sasikumar
- Date of commencement: January 2009  
Date of completion: January 2010  
Publication plan: Journal publication  
Form in which the work is available : Computer file, hard copy
- 15. High Skilled Migration from India, An Analysis of its Economic Implications**  
Sunil Mani
- Date of commencement: April 2009  
Date of completion: September 2009  
Publication plan : Book Chapter  
Form in which the work is available : working paper No.416
- 16. Leapfrog Growths Sectoral linkage and Development Spectral Analysis of Southern States**  
K. Pushpangadan
- Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plan : chapter in a book  
Form in which the work is available: computer file
- 17. Regional Growth Sectoral Linkages in India A Spectral Analysis of National Income Data**  
K. Pushpangadan



- Date of commencement: May 2009  
 Expected date of completion: January 2011  
 Publication plan : Journal  
 Form in which the work is available: computer file
- 18. Inflation in India: What Do the Data Reveal on Regional Dimensions\*?**  
 K. Pushpangadan, P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta
- Date of commencement: May 2008  
 Date of completion: January 2010  
 Publication plan : Edited Book  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 19. Price Behaviour of Manufacturing Sector**  
 P. Mohanan Pillai and K. Pushpangadan
- Date of commencement: 30<sup>th</sup> October 2009  
 Expected date of completion: 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010  
 Publication plan: Journal Article  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 20. Productivity Growth in a Liberalising Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry**  
 M. Parameswaran
- Date of commencement: August 2008.  
 Expected date of completion: December 2010.  
 Publication plan: First CDS working Paper and then as a Journal article.  
 Form in which the work is available : Available in softcopy from the Authors
- 21. Economic Liberalisation and Financing Pattern of Indian Industries**  
 P. L. Beena
- Date of commencement: January 2009  
 Expected date of completion: April 2010  
 Publication plan : Working Paper from CDS, Chapter in a book  
 Form in which the work is available: Soft copy.
- 22. Service Sector in India's Economic Resurgence**  
 Vinoj Abraham, K.J. Joseph and Hrushikesh Mallick
- Date of commencement: July 2009  
 Date of completion: January 2010  
 Publication plan: submitted to Seoul Journal of Economics (2009)  
 Form in which the work is available : computer file
- 23. Tax Devolution and Grant Distribution to States in India: Analysis and Roadmap for Alternatives**  
 R.Mohan (IRS) and D. Shyjan (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: January, 2009  
 Date of completion: December 2009  
 Publication plan: Nil  
 Form in which the work is available: Working paper
- 24. The Deluge of Debt: Understanding the Financial Needs of Poor Households**  
 B.S. Suran and D. Narayana
- Date of commencement: June 2008  
 Date of completion: July 2009  
 Publication plan : Working paper  
 Form in which the work is available : working paper
- 25. Mid-term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Kerala**  
 Anup Kumar Bhandari along with Arindam Banerjee, Chinnappan Gasper; Dilip TR, Hrushikesh Mallik, M Parameswaran, Vinoj Abraham and N Vijayamohanan Pillai (Coordinator).  
*Sponsor:* Planning Commission of India
- Date of commencement: mid-September, 2009  
 Expected date of completion: end-April, 2010  
 Publication plan : in the form of a report or/and research articles  
 Form in which the work is available: First draft submitted



- 26. Structural Changes in Land Distribution and Its Implications for Improving Access to Land**  
K. N. Nair and Arindam Banerjee  
Date of commencement : April 2008  
Date of completion : June 2010  
Publication plan: Chapter in book  
Form in which the work is available : Computer file
- 27. Diversification in Rural livelihood Strategies: A Macro-Level Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir**  
Rajeev Sharma (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)  
Date of commencement: 28 September, 2009  
Date of completion: 29 March, 2010  
Publication plan: Journal  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 28. Rural Livelihood Strategies**  
K.N. Nair  
Date of commencement: August 2008  
Expected date of completion : September 2011  
Publication plan: Report and research articles
- 29. Impact of WTO on Plantation Crops of South India: Export Performance and Price Stability**  
K.N. Nair  
Date of commencement : April 2008  
Date of completion : March 2010  
Publication plan : CDS Working Paper
- 30. National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD)**  
Co-ordinator K.J. Joseph
- 31. Database on India's Plantation Sector: An Inclusive Innovation System Perspective**  
K.J. Joseph  
Date of commencement: April 2009  
Date of completion: February 2010  
Publication plan: to be published in journal  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
- 32. Diffusion of New Technologies and Productivity Growth in Agriculture: Natural Rubber vs Coconuts**  
Sunil Mani and V. Santhakumar  
Date of commencement: January 2009  
Expected date of completion: May 31 2010  
Publication plan: First as a CDS Working Paper and then as journal article  
Form in which the work is available: Working paper
- 33. E governance in Local Governments of Kerala: Analysing Institutional Issues (Report)**  
V. Santhakumar  
Date of commencement: 2008  
Date of completion: January 2010  
Publication plan: Book (Report)  
Form in which the work is available: Book
- 34. Possibilities and Limits of 'Dealer' Politics: Analysing the Incentives of Elected Representatives to Improve Governance**  
V. Santhakumar  
Date of commencement: March 2009  
Date of completion: October 2009  
Publication plan: Part of a Book  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 35. Study on Revenue Raising Capacity of LSG**  
V. Santhakumar and U.S. Misra
- 36. A Watershed Development Process: Insights and Experiences from Cherippady Micro watershed in Kasargod District and Implications for Kerala, River Research Centre**  
K. N. Nair (co-ordinated by)
- 37. Decentralization and Local Governance: A Study of Asset Projects of three Grama Panchayats in Kerala**  
K.N. Nair and G. Gopikuttan



- Date of commencement: :September 2009  
 Expected date of completion: August 2010  
 Publication plan : CDS working paper
- 38. State Decentralization and Rural Livelihood**  
 K. N. Nair, G. Gopikuttan and S. Krishna Kumar  
 Sponsor : LSG Research Unit CDS
- Date of commencement: March 2010  
 Expected date of completion : December 2010  
 Publication plan (in the form of a report or/and research articles): Papers and Report  
 Seminar/workshop plan (if any):One Seminar is planned
- 39. Impediments to Effective Decentralized Urban Governance Identifying and Remediating Organisational and Institutional Road Blocks**  
 Babu Jacob  
 Sponsor: ICSSR
- Date of commencement: June 2010  
 Date of completion: December 2010
- 40. Multiple Membership, Sustainability and Quality of Self Help Groups in Kerala**  
 Praveena Kodoth  
 Sponsor: NABARD
- Date of commencement: July 2008  
 Date of completion : March 2010
- 41. The Flight from Defence to Civilian Space: Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aerospace Industry**  
 Sunil Mani
- Date of commencement : April 1, 2009  
 Date of completion : March 19, 2010  
 Publication plan: CDS Working Paper No: 428. Later on it will be published as a journal article.  
 Form in which the work is available: Working Paper
- 42. 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  
 Date of completion: March 2009  
 Publication plan: Book Chapter  
 Form in which the work is available: CDS Working paper No. 409
- 43. Has China and India become More Innovative Since the Onset of Economic Reforms in the Two Countries ?**  
 Sunil Mani
- Date of commencement : April 1, 2009  
 Date of completion : March 31, 2010  
 Publication plan: It is being considered as a CDS Working Paper. Later on it will be published as a journal article.  
 Form in which the work is available: Working Paper No. 430
- 44. Has India Become more Innovative since 1991? : Analysis of its Evidence and some Disquieting Features**  
 Sunil Mani
- Date of commencement : April 2009  
 Date of completion : September 2009  
 Publication plan: Published as a journal article in EPW Vol.XLIV  
 Form in which the work is available : Working Paper
- 45. International Trade and R & D Investment: Evidence from Manufacturing Firms in India**  
 M. Parameswaran
- Date of commencement: December 2008  
 Date of completion: February 2010  
 Publication plan: Forthcoming in *International Journal of Technology and Globalisation*  
 Research theme in which to be listed: Industry and Innovation  
 Form in which the work is available: Published in journal, IJTG



- 46. Trade-induced Structural Change: Implications for Technological Progress and Employment**  
M. Parameswaran  
Date of commencement: January 2008  
Date of completion: July 2010  
Publication Plan: Forthcoming in an edited book.  
Form in which the work is available: forthcoming in an edited book
- 47. On Learning, Innovation and Competence Building in India's SMEs: The Challenges Ahead**  
K.J. Joseph and Keshabananda Das, (GIDR)  
Date of commencement: March 2008  
Date of completion: February 2010  
Publication plan: Forthcoming in an edited Volume  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
- 48. Dealing with the Innovation-inequality Conundrum: The Indian Experience**  
K.J. Joseph, Vinoj Abraham and Lakhwinder Singh  
Date of commencement: February 2009  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Publication plan: to be published in journal  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file, hard copy
- 49. National Innovation System: A Southern Perspective**  
K.J. Joseph  
Date of commencement : February 2007  
Expected date of completion : November 2009 (already reported in last year)  
Publication plan: Published in the book 'handbook of Innovation system and developing countries'  
Form in which the work is available: Handbook
- 50. Impact of Networks, Globalization, and their Interaction with EU Strategies**  
Vinoj Abraham and K.J. Joseph  
*Sponsor:* Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission for Research and Technology Development  
Date of commencement: March 2009  
Date of completion: March 2012  
Publication plan : A few papers  
Form in which the work is available:
- 51. Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India**  
K.J. Joseph  
*Sponsor:* IDRC  
Date on Initiation: March 2009  
Date of Completion: March 2012  
Publication plan : a few papers; Seminar/Workshop : one  
Form in which the work is available: computer file
- 52. India's Information and Communications Industry**  
Sunil Mani  
Date of commencement : September 1, 2009  
Date of completion : March 31, 2010  
Publication plan: It is being published as Chapter 7 of the book, (Etsuro ISHIGAMI and SATO Takahiro eds., Economy of Contemporary India and the South Asia, Minerva Shobo (Publisher), September 2010, Kyoto: Minerva World and Regional Economies Series  
Form in which the work is available: Chapter in a book
- 53. Domestic Competition and Foreign Trade Performance**  
K. Pushpangadan  
Date of commencement: May 2008  
Date of completion: January 2010  
Publication plan : Journal  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file



- 54. Compliance, Competitiveness and Market Access: A Study on Indian Seafood Industry**  
Jayasekhar S. and C. Nalin Kumar
- Date of commencement: October 2008  
Date of completion: February 2010  
Publication plan : A part of this study is published in the March 2010 issue of the Journal of Asian Public Policy.  
Form in which the work is available: CDS Working paper
- 55. Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility And Expansion of The Indian Leather Industry**  
Anup Kumar Bhandari
- Date of commencement: August 2009  
Date of completion: November 2009  
Publication plan: Submitted to a journal  
Form in which the work is available: CDS Working paper
- 56. Performance of the Kerala State Power Sector**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
- Date of commencement: September 2009  
Date of completion: January 2010  
Form in which the work is available: Chapter of a Project Report  
Publication plan: To be sent for publication after revision
- 57. Total Factor Productivity Growth and its Decomposition: An Assessment of the Indian Banking Sector in the True Liberalized Era**  
Anup Kumar Bhandari
- Date of commencement: mid-November, 2009.  
Date of completion: mid-March, 2010  
Publication plan: Already submitted to be considered for its possible publication as CDS working paper; submitted to a Journal also.  
Form in which the work is available: Computer File
- 58. Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: Extent, Nature and Structure**  
Beena S
- Date of commencement: January 2008  
Date of completion: June 2010  
Publication plan: Working paper, journal article  
Form in which the work is available: Working paper
- 59. Environmental Efficiency of the Indian Cement Industry: A Unit- Level Analysis**  
Anup Kumar Bhandari and Sabuj Kumar Mandal
- Date of commencement: mid-March, 2010  
Expected date of completion: Sept-Oct 2010  
Publication plan : (CDS working paper, journal, chapter in a book): Not so far decided
- 60. Kottayam Human Development Report - 2009**  
K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and Krishnakumar  
*Sponsor* : State Planning Board, Government of Kerala
- Date of commencement: 2007  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Form in which the report is available: Final printed form  
Publication plan : Published by Kerala State Planning Board  
Seminar/Workshop: Report was presented in a workshop organised by Kerala State Planning Board
- 61. Wayanad Human Development Report - 2009**  
K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and Krishnakumar  
*Sponsor*: State Planning Board, Government of Kerala
- Date of commencement: 2007  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Form in which the report is available: Final printed form  
Publication plan : Published by Kerala State Planning Board  
Seminar/Workshop: Report was presented in a workshop organised by Kerala State Planning Board



- 62. Madapally Panchayat Human Development Report - 2010**  
K. Navaneetham, G. Gopikuttan and Krishnakumar  
Sponsor: State Planning Board, Government of Kerala  
Date of commencement: 2007  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Form in which the report is available: (Photocopy/ Final Printed form): Final printed form  
Publication plan : Published by Kerala State Planning Board  
Seminar/Workshop: Report was presented in a workshop organised by Kerala State Planning Board
- 63. Age Structural Transition, Demographic Dividend and Millennium Development Goals in South Asia: Opportunities and Challenges**  
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam  
Date of commencement : January 2009  
Date of completion : December 2009  
Publication plan : Sent for publication to a journal  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 64. Growing Old in Kerala**  
S. Irudaya Rajan, K C Zachariah, Sreerupa, Syam Prasad, Sunitha and Sabu Aliyar  
Sponsor: State Planning Board, Government of Kerala  
Date of commencement : June 2009  
Date of completion : December 2009  
Publication plan : Monograph  
Form in which the work is available: Monograph
- 65. Inequalities in Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Childhood Under nutrition in India**  
William Joe and Udaya S Mishra  
Date of commencement : July 2009  
Date of completion : December 2009  
Form in which the work is available: *Water and Health Reader* Anjal Prakash, Saravanan SV and Jayati Chourey (eds) Sage Publication (forthcoming)
- 66. Socio-economic Inequalities in Childhood Under nutrition in India: An Application of the Corrected Concentration Index**  
Udaya S Mishra and William Joe  
Date of commencement : April 2009  
Date of completion : June 2009  
Form in which the work is available: Journal article  
Published as an article in *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 30(1) pp.847-854
- 67. Changes in Patterns and Determinants of Maternal and Child Nutrition in India: A Study based on National Family Health Surveys**  
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam  
Date of commencement: January 2008  
Expected date of completion: December 2010  
Publication plan : Articles  
Form in which the work is available: On going
- 68. Pure Inequalities in Childhood Under nutrition in India: Evidence from NFHS 2005-06**  
U.S.Mishra and William Joe  
Date of commencement: December 2009  
Expected date of completion: March. 2010  
Publication plans: Journal Article still under going revision  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 69. Assessing Characteristic Differential in Dichotomous Outcomes: A Case of Child Undernourishment**  
Udaya S Mishra and Rudra Narayana Mishra  
Date of commencement: July 2009  
Expected date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plans: Journal Article  
Form in which the work is available: First draft ready



- 70. Household Out-of-Pocket Healthcare Expenditure in India: Levels, Patterns and Policy Concerns**  
 William Joe & U. S. Mishra  
 Date of commencement : May 2009  
 Date of completion : October 2009  
 Form in which the work is available: CDS Working Paper  
 Publication plans: Journal Article
- 71. Utilization of Inpatient Care from Private Hospitals: Trends Emerging from Kerala, India**  
 T. R. Dilip  
 Date of commencement:  
 Publication plan: published in Health, Policy and Planning, March, 2010  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 72. Morbidity Patterns in Kerala: Levels and Determinants**  
 K. Navaneetham, M. Kabir, C.S. Krishnakumar  
 Date of commencement : 2007  
 Date of completion : April 2009  
 Publication plan : Working paper  
 Form in which the work is available: CDS Working paper, Book Chapter
- 73. Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Services in Kerala, India, Phase 2 – Vulnerability and Health in Wayanad, Kerala** (End date March 2009)  
 D. Narayana along with University of Montreal  
 Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.  
 Date of commencement: March 2006  
 Expected date of completion : June 2010 (revised from March 2009).  
 Publication plan: Various research articles.
- Seminar/workshop plan (if any): A three day international conference called Paniya Sadas was held in Wayanad during 13 to 15 March 2010.
- 74. From Variolation to Vaccination: The History of Smallpox Prevention Programmes in Company Madras, 1787-1811**  
 Aparna Nair  
 Date of Commencement: November 2009  
 Date of Completion: January 2010  
 Publication plan: To be published as CDS working paper.  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file.
- 75. 'The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few': An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in 'The Model Native State', 1804-1941**  
 Aparna Nair  
 Date of Commencement: November 2009  
 Date of Completion: March 2010  
 Publication plan: To be published in journal (submitted to *Medical History*)  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file.
- 76. 'An Egyptian Infection': War, Plague and the Quarantines of the English East India Company (EEIC), 1802.**  
 Aparna Nair  
 Date of commencement : January 2009  
 Date of completion : August 2009  
 Publication plan: Published in *Hygiea Internationalis*, December 2009.  
 Form in which the work is available: pdf computer file.
- 77. Magic Lanterns, Mothercraft and the 'Modern': Public Health in Travancore and the Shaping and Re-shaping of the 'Healthy', 'Productive' Body, 1890-1940.**  
 Aparna Nair



- Date of commencement: March 2010  
 Expected date of completion: June 2010  
 Publication plan: Chapter in a Book  
 Form in which the work is available: computer file.
- 78. Beyond Seizure Control: Stigma and Discrimination among Women with Epilepsy**  
 Aparna Nair and Dr Sanjeev V. Thomas (Professor of Neurology, Sree Chitra Thirunal Center for Medical Sciences and Technology)
- Date of Commencement: August 2009  
 Date of Completion: June 2010  
 Publication plan: To be published in journal, potentially *Epilepsy and Behaviour*  
 Form in which the work is available: Computer file.
- 79. Abhiyan in Kerala in 2009-10 (First Phase)**  
 C. Gasper  
 Sponsor : MHRD, New Delhi
- Date of commencement : April, 2009  
 Date of completion : December, 2009  
 Form in which the report is available: computer file  
 Publication plan : Journal article
- 80. Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Kerala in 2009-10 (Second Phase)**  
 C. Gasper  
 Sponsor : MHRD
- Date of commencement: December, 2009  
 Expected date of completion: September, 2010  
 Publication plan : Research article  
 Form in which the report is available: computer file
- 81. Evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Lakshadweep in 2009-10**  
**C. Gasper**  
 Sponsor : MHRD, New Delhi
- Date of commencement : April, 2009  
 Date of completion : March, 2010  
 Form in which the report is available: computer file  
 Publication plan : Journal article
- 82. Does the Public Investment in Primary Education decline as compared to other levels of Education during the Post-reforms period in Kerala, India?**  
 C. Gasper
- Date of commencement : April, 2009  
 Date of completion : December, 2009  
 Form in which the work is available : computer file
- 83. Mid term Review of XI Plan: Education**  
 C. Gasper
- Date of commencement : April, 2009  
 Date of completion : December, 2009  
 Form in which the work is available: computer file
- 84. School Educational Attainment in Kerala: Trends And Differentials**  
 T.R. Dilip
- Date of commencement : December 2008  
 Date of completion : April 2009  
 Publication plans: One part is accepted for publication in Demography India: The other part under consideration in an international Journal  
 Form in which the work is available : Computer file  
 Published as: Working paper
- 85. The Impact of SSA on the Development of Elementary Education in Kerala**  
 C. Gasper
- Date of commencement: June, 2009  
 Expected date of completion: August, 2010  
 Form in which the work is available : Computer file
- 86. Globalisation and Higher Education in Kerala**  
 Praveena Kodoth  
 Sponsor: Sir Ratan Tata Trust  
 Date of commencement: July 2008  
 Expected date of completion: March 2010



- 87. The Financial Crisis in the Gulf and its Impact on South Asian Migrant Workers**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and D Narayana  
*Sponsor:* Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and Department of Non-resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala  
Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: February 2010  
Form in which the report is available: Working paper  
Publication plan : Working Paper/Book
- 88. Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact On Qatar Economy: A Special Perspective On South Asian Migrant Workers (2009)**  
Hrushikesh Mallick, Udaya Shankar Mishra and S. Irudaya Rajan  
*Sponsor:* ADB Project under International Migration Research Unit of CDS  
Date of commencement: July 2009  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Form in which the report is available: Final draft form  
Publication plan : Sent to Migration Letter, UK Seminar/Workshop : NA
- 89. Global Economic Crisis in the GCC and its Impact on South Asian Migrants**  
Vinoj Abraham, S. Irudaya Rajan (other team members are involved)  
*Sponsor:* Asian Development Bank.  
Date of commencement: July 2009  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Form in which the report is available: (Photocopy/ Final Printed form)  
Publication plan : Article in journal
- 90. Impact of the Global Recession on Migration and Remittances in Kerala: New Evidences from the Return Migration Survey (RMS) 2009**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah  
*Sponsor:* Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala  
Date of commencement: July 2009  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Form in which the report is available: Working Paper  
Publication plan: Working Paper
- 91. Migration and Development Linkages in the Context of the Global Financial Crisis**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and B A Prakash  
Date of commencement: April 2009  
Date of completion: September 2009  
Form in which the report is available:  
Publication plan: Research paper
- 92. Migration Monitoring Study, 2008: Emigration and Remittances in the Context of Surge in Oil Prices**  
K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan  
*Sponsor:* Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala  
Date of commencement: March 2008  
Date of completion: April 2009  
Form in which the report is available: working paper  
Publication plan: Book
- 93. Analytics of Migration and Growth: Exploring Kerala's Economic Performance**  
K. Pushpangadan  
Date of commencement: May 2009  
Date of completion: March 2010  
Publication plan : Chapter in a book  
Form in which the work is available: Computer file
- 94. Migration and Urban Poverty in India: Some Preliminary Observations**  
William Joe (Doctoral Scholar, CDS), Priyajit Samaiyar & U. S. Mishra



- Date of commencement: September 2008  
Date of completion: September 2009  
Publication plan : Journal  
Form in which the work is available : Working Paper
- 95. A Market Place for Migrants: Mobility, Settlement and Social Protection in Kerala**  
Mythri Prasad Aleyamma
- Date of commencement: September 3, 2009  
Date of Completion : January 30, 2010  
Publication plan: in Sabates-Wheeler, Rachel (ed) *Migrants' Welfare: Negotiating Social Protection in an Uncertain World*. Basingstoke: Palgrave (forthcoming)  
Form in which the work is available: Draft computer file
- 96. Short Duration Migration In India: An Appraisal From Census 2001**  
Vijay Korra (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: February, 12, 2008.  
Date of completion: June, 19, 2009.  
Publication plan: Chapter in a book  
Form in which the work is available: Work done (in computer soft copy)
- 97. Impact of Seasonal Labour Migration on Assets Structure: A Case Study of a Village Economy in Andhra Pradesh**  
Vijay Korra (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: November, 1, 2008.  
Date of completion: January, 10, 2009.  
Publication plan: Submitted to a journal  
Form in which the work is available: Work done (in computer soft copy)
- 98. Nature and Characteristics of Seasonal Labour Migration: A Case Study in Mahabubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh**  
Vijay Korra (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: March, 16, 2010.  
Date of completion: May, 5, 2009.  
Publication plan: CDS working paper  
Form in which the work is available: Work done (in computer soft copy)
- 99. Agrarian Scenario of Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh: A Macro Analysis**  
Vijay Korra (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)
- Date of commencement: May, 17, 2010.  
Date of completion: June 10, 2010.  
Publication plan: Planning to send for a publication  
Form in which the work is available: Work done (in computer soft copy)
- 100. Emigration of Female Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement**  
V.J. Varghese and Praveena Kodoth
- Date of commencement: November 2008  
Date of completion: December 2009  
Publication plan: Chapter in an edited volume  
Form in which the work is available: Manuscript under revision for publication in an edited volume
- 101. Governmentality, Social Stigma and Quasi Citizenship: Gender Negotiations of Indian Housemaids to the Middle East**  
V.J. Varghese and S. Irudaya Rajan
- Date of commencement: April 2008  
Date of completion: October 2010  
Publication plan: CDS Working Paper and Chapter in a book  
Form in which the work is available: Soft copy
- 102. History of Syrian Christian Migration in Kerala**  
V.J. Varghese
- Publication plan: Would be published as a book  
Form in which the work is available : thesis and draft papers



**103. Land, Labour and Migrations: Understanding Kerala's Economic Modernity**

V.J. Varghese

Date of completion: December 2009

Publication plan: Being published as a journal article too

Form in which the work is available: CDS Working paper

Date of commencement: March 2008

Expected date of completion: March 2011

Publication plan: Research Report, Working Paper and Book

Seminar/workshop plan: March 2010

Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**104. Outside and Inside the Nation: Narratives of Malabar Migration and the Making of a Productive Citizen**

V.J. Varghese

Date of commencement: April 2009

Date of completion : March 2010

Publication plan: Published as a Journal Article; being revised to be included in an edited book.

Form in which the work is available: Journal article

**108. Punjab in a Transnational World- Project Report of Trans-net**

V.J. Varghese and S. Irudaya Rajan

Date of commencement: March 2010

Expected date of completion: August 2010

Publication plan: First report would be posted in the TRANS-NET web sites

Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**105. Re-forming Wilderness into Canaan: Malabar Migration and its (Dis)agreeing Legitimization Technologies**

V.J. Varghese

Date of commencement: June 2009

Date of completion: December 2010

Publication plan: CDS Working Paper and a Journal Article

Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**109. Broadening Exchanges and Changing Institutions: Multiple sites of Economic Transnationalism**

V.J. Varghese and S. Irudaya Rajan

Date of commencement: April 2009

Expected date of completion: June 2010

Publication plan: Chapter in an edited volume by the TRANS-NET group

Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**106. History of Syrian Christian Migration in Kerala**

V.J. Varghese

Publication plan: Would be published as a book

Form in which the work is available: thesis

**110. Migration as a Transnational Enterprise: Migrations from Eastern Punjab and the Question of Social Licitness**

V.J. Varghese and S. Irudaya Rajan

Date of commencement: January 2010

Expected date of completion: August 2010

Publication plan: Being included in an edited volume.

Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**107. Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism (TRANS-NET)**

S. Irudaya Rajan and V.J. Varghese

Sponsor: European Commission

**111. Migration and the Impact on Children Left Behind, Kerala Migration Survey**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Aparna Nair

Sponsor : Rockefeller Foundation, MOIA



Date of commencement: June 2008  
 Expected date of completion: August 2010  
 Publication plan: Research Report and Working Paper  
 Form in which the work is available: NA

**112. Dreaming Mobility and Buying Vulnerability: Overseas Recruitment Practices and its Discontents in India**

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

Date of commencement: March 2008  
 Expected date of completion: December 2010  
 Publication Plan: Manuscript submitted to Routledge India  
 Form in which the work is available: Soft copy

**113. Revisiting Social Security from a Human Rights – Human Development Perspective**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement: April 2010  
 Expected Date of completion: September 2010  
 Publication plan: To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication  
 Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**114. Social Security in an Overlapping Generations Model**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement : April 2010  
 Expected Date of completion: December 2010  
 Publication plan : To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication  
 Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**115. The Philosophy of the ‘Welfare Funds Model’**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement : March 2010  
 Expected Date of completion: December 2010  
 Publication plan: To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication  
 Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**116. Basic Socio-Economic Security in Rural India and China: A Comparative Study of Selected Villages**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and K.P. Kannan

Date of commencement: April 2008  
 Date of completion : May 2009  
 Form in which the work is available: Publication  
 Publication plan: Published in Indian Journal of Human Development, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2009, pages 239-263.

**117. The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China (Part II: Comparison between India and China)**

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

Date of commencement: January 2004.  
 Expected date of completion: September 2008  
 Publication plan: in the form of a report and research articles.

**118. Microcredit: The Indian Experience**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement: March 2009  
 Expected Date of completion : March 2010  
 Publication plan: To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication  
 Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**119. Exclusion in Inclusion? Women, Development, and Citizenship in Post-People’s Planning Kerala**

J. Devika and A. K. Rajasree

Date of commencement - July 2009  
 Date of completion : November 2009  
 (Presented at the National Seminar on ‘Social Exclusion in Contemporary India’, 26-27 Nov 2009 at IDS, Jaipur.)  
 Publication plan: This is a chapter to be further developed for the book I’m planning with Routledge India on women at the interface of politics and development in Kerala, which I will take up only in 2011.  
 Form in which the work is available: Soft copy.

**120. The Institutionalisation of Dowry in Kerala**

Praveena Kodoth

Date of completion : September 2009

Form in which the work is available: Published in an edited volume

**121. Gender and Widowhood: Disparity in Health Status and Healthcare Utilization among Aged in India**

S.Irudaya Rajan and Sreerupa

Date of commencement : January 2010

Expected Date of completion : March 2010

Publication plan: Journal

Form in which the work is available:

**122. Women in Development: The Indian Experience**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement : March 2009

Expected Date of completion : September 2009

Publication plan: To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication

Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**123. Women Empowerment Through Microcredit: Dissecting the Discourse**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Date of commencement: March 2009

Expected Date of completion : December 2009

Publication plan: To be presented in Workshop/ sent for publication

Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**124. Politics, Political Decentralization and Women in Kerala, India: In Historical Hindsight**

J. Devika

Date of commencement: July 2009

Expected date of completion: April 2010

Publication plan: To be presented at a seminar at TUFSS, Tokyo, on 5-6 June 2010.

Form in which the work is available: soft copy

**125. Womanwriting = Manreading? Masculinist Literary Criticism and Women Writing in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Kerala**

J. Devika

Date of commencement: August 2009

Expected date of completion: March 2010

Publication plan: Book- submitted to Penguin India in March 2010. The copy editing is due in June 2010.

Form in which the work is available: soft copy

**126. Reader in Gender Studies/Gender History in Malayalam**

J. Devika

*Sponsor* : Higher Education Cell, CSCS, Bangalore

Date of commencement: January 2009

Date of completion : April 2010.

Form in which it is available: 12 chapters in Malayalam; PDF files

Publication plan: Publication contract signed with Women's Imprint. Distribution by DC Books. Expected to be in the bookshops by July 2010.

**127. Stigma, Prejudice and Discrimination among Women with Epilepsy**

Aparna Nair and Dr Sanjeev V. Thomas (Professor of Neurology, Kerala Registry of Epilepsy and Pregnancy, SCTIMST)

*Sponsor* : Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology

Date of commencement: August 2009

Expected date of completion: December 2010

Publication plan: Research Articles, Book

Form in which the work is available: Computer file

**128. The Capabilities Approach in the Vernacular: The History of Capability-Building in Kerala**

J. Devika

Date of commencement : June 2009

Date of completion: September 2009



Publication plan: Accepted for publication as special article in the EPW; a longer version to appear in a volume edited by J Tharamangalam and M A Oommen comparing human development in Kerala and Cuba. (CDS working paper, journal, chapter in a book )  
 Form in which the work is available (Draft hand written/computer file, working paper, any other form) : Soft copy

**129. To Survive or To Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20th Century Travancore/Kerala**

J. Devika and V.J. Varghese

Date of commencement: January 2009

Expected date of completion: April 2009

Publication plan: Published as a CDS Working Paper (No. 427); being revised to be included in an edited volume.

Form in which the work is available: CDS Working Paper

**130. Loss of Load Probability of A Power System: Kerala**  
 N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Date of commencement : February 2009

Expected Date of completion : February 2010

Publication plan: CDS Working paper

Form in which the work is available: Electronic copy

**Honorary Fellows / Associate Fellows**  
(as on 31.3.2010)

**Honorary Fellows**

**Vaidyanathan A.**

Former Member,  
Planning Commission, New Delhi

**Ramachandran V.**

Former Vice-Chairman,  
State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

**P.S. George**

Former Director & Fellow, CDS.

**Krishnaji N.**

Former Fellow, CDS.

**Zachariah K.C.**

Former Senior Demographer,  
The World Bank, Washington D.C.

**Amit Bhaduri**

Emeritus Professor,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

**Mathew E.T.**

Former Professor and Head,  
Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

**Appu P. S.**

Former Chief Secretary,  
Government of Bihar.

**Jayachandran T.N.**

Former Vice Chancellor,  
Calicut University, Kerala.

**G.N. Rao**

Former Fellow, CDS.

**T.M.Thomas Isaac**

Former Fellow, CDS.

**Mridul Eapen**

Former Fellow, CDS.

**Honorary Associate Fellows**

**Oommen M.A.**

Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics,  
University of Calicut, Kerala.

**Damodaran A.D.**

Former Director, Regional Research Laboratory,  
Thiruvananthapuram.

## GOVERNING BODY

Dr.Bimal Jalan, Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India	(Chairman)
Professor N.R.Madhava Menon, Member, Commission on Centre-State Relations, Government of India, New Delhi	Member
Dr.Indira Rajaraman, Member, Thirteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, New Delhi	”
Dr. Ranjit Sinha Member Secretary (Acting), Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	”
Professor Goverdhan Mehta, CSIR Bhatnagar Fellow, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	”
Sri Teeka Ram Meena Secretary to the Government, Planning & Economic Affairs, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum	”
Professor B.B. Bhattacharya Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	”
Professor R.P. Sengupta Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	”
Dr. A. Jayakrishnan Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	”
Dr. Manu Bhaskar, Professor & Head, Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	”
Professor K.J. Joseph CDS, Trivandrum	”
Professor S. Irudaya Rajan CDS, Trivandrum.	”
Professor K.C. Zachariah, Honorary Fellow, CDS, Trivandrum.	”
Professor K.K. Subrahmanian,* Honorary Fellow, CDS, Trivandrum.	”
Professor K. Narayanan Nair, Director, CDS, Trivandrum.	Convenor

\*Passed away on 16 October, 2009