

# **CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

## **Annual Report**

### **2010-11**



**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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Design and Layout : Soman Nair and Tilak Baker

Cover Photo : Laura Rizzi

Printed at St. Joseph's Press, Thiruvananthapuram-14

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 of 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
- Planning Commission, Government of India
- Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
- International Development Research Centre, Canada

Several other Central and State Government agencies and institutions have supported the Centre's academic and research activities. We are grateful to them.

# CONTENTS

<b>1. OVERVIEW</b> .....	07
<b>2. REVIEW OF RESEARCH</b> .....	13
(1) Macro Perspectives, Globalisation and Development .....	13
(2) Agriculture, Rural Economy, and Local Governments .....	16
(3) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure .....	19
(4) Human Development, Health and Education .....	23
(5) Studies on Migration .....	27
(6) Employment and Social Security .....	29
(7) Gender and Women's Studies .....	31
(8) Other Studies .....	33
<b>3. ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES</b> .....	35
(a) Doctoral Programme in Economics .....	35
(b) M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics .....	39
(c) Short Term Training Programmes .....	42
(d) Research Affiliation .....	45
<b>4. ENDOWMENTS</b> .....	46
<b>5. SUPPORT SERVICES</b> .....	49
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	53
<b>1. PUBLICATIONS</b> .....	53
(a) Books .....	53
(b) Journal Articles .....	54
(c) Chapters in Books .....	56
(d) Other Publications .....	58
(e) Working Papers .....	59

<b>2. SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS -----</b>	<b>60</b>
(a) Open Seminars -----	60
(b) Faculty / Students Seminars -----	61
(c) Conferences/ Workshops -----	62
(d) Public Lecture -----	62
<b>3. PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS -----</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>4. REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ ADVISORY BODIES -----</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>5. ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP -----</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>6. REVIEW OF RESEARCH -----</b>	<b>87</b>

## OVERVIEW

The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) began functioning as an autonomous social science research institute on 19th October, 1970. It was the outcome of the leadership and vision of C. Achutha Menon, the then Chief Minister of Kerala, that research centres in various disciplines relevant to development of the State were established by the government at the same time. In the case of the CDS, he was able to attract Prof. K. N. Raj who set up the institute and provided it with intellectual leadership for two decades. The CDS was also fortunate to have Laurie Baker design its campus and buildings, the hallmark of which is a cost-effective but energy-efficient architecture with character.

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, naturally given the location, the economy and society of 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 institute funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in the mid-1970s. From the very beginning it emphasised the training of young researchers by launching an M.Phil. programme in applied economics and a Ph.D. programme.

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 a milieu of ongoing change in the nature of the development problems that confront society. It is also worth mentioning that the setting up of research units in recent years in areas such as local self-governments, migration and plantation development has resulted in promoting research in these subjects. Besides these, research in a number of other areas has been stimulated by support from a number of 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. Attempts have been made to address these issues and in this report attention is drawn to the measures that have been taken in specific areas.

## Programmes

The Centre's main academic programmes are the guiding of students for the M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees. The M.Phil. degree is awarded by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) while in the case of the Ph.D, students may opt to register with either the JNU or the University of Kerala. An overwhelming number of students are registered with the JNU. Over the past 3 years there has been an average intake of 14 students for the M.Phil., and 6 for the Ph.D. The question of the optimal number of students to be admitted in a year intake is a matter of discussion at the Centre. The policy is to balance access with quality. It has also led the Centre to explore other directions. From the experience of having conducted these programmes for over 3 decades by now, it is found that unlike in the past, one needs to prepare the students better for the research that they are to undertake while here. Some steps have been taken as a response to this growing awareness. For a start, the delivery of the M.Phil. teaching has been streamlined and plans are underway on a major restructuring to be introduced in 2013, aimed also at course work for the Ph.D. students. Without doubt, the lack of preparation reflects the poor training that the students receive in India's universities. This had led to an internal discussion, which commenced close to four years ago, on whether the Centre should launch an M.A. programme. Views have ranged over the argument that apart from a socially useful intervention a taught Master's here would discipline and enrich the Centre's own research. On the flip-side doubts have been expressed that a Master's programme would alter the character of the institution which is that of a research centre. The balance appears to have favoured the launching of an M.A. and the Centre approached the Jawaharlal Nehru University for affiliation. It is understood that the application is, in the final stages of decision making

by the University, and the outcome will be known by the year end. It may be mentioned that the original proposal that an M.A be launched came from the Government of Kerala.

## Research

Over a hundred items may be counted in the list of research outputs of the Centre which appears in Chapter 2. Of course, only a part of this is as yet published, and only a further fraction may be expected to find publication in referred journals. However, the mandate of the Centre is broad and includes research beyond the purely academic. Among the latter are reports and reviews investigating issues as wide apart as the impact on the State's economy of regional free trade agreements and a review of its performance over the eleventh plan period. There are also assessments of the progress made under specific schemes of the Centre and the State. So the research output of the Centre must be evaluated in the light of its larger mandate already referred to here. It cannot be compared to that of a Department in a University. The research headings under which the research of the Centre has been presented in the report are first explained and some of the findings highlighted.

It has been the practice to visualise the research activity of the Centre as falling under eight heads, namely; (i) macro perspectives, globalisation and development (ii) agriculture, the rural economy and decentralization; (iii) industry, innovation and infrastructure; (iv) human development, health and education; (v) gender and migration; (vi) employment and social security; (vii) gender and women's studies, and (viii) other studies. The list of publications of the Centre is given in Appendix 1. In this section a gist of the research portfolio of the Centre is provided.

The global financial crisis of 2008 had already aroused intense academic interest and proved to be a 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, had been a crucial factor in engendering concern over the crisis. A study that examined



the impact of the global financial crisis and subsequent global recession on export, foreign remittances, credit availability and tourism in the context of Kerala economy. Kerala is considered to be highly vulnerable to a crisis like this because of its greater integration with the rest of the world. The study showed that there are some reasons to believe that the financial crisis affected the Kerala economy adversely by slowing down export and tourism in the year 2008-09 which witnessed the worst impact of the crisis.

The concern that growth may not have resulted in development everywhere has been expressed by Indian planners and policy makers when they talk about 'inclusive growth,' meaning growth with equity (see the 'Approach to the Eleventh Five-year Plan,' New Delhi: Planning Commission.) Work done at the Centre suggests that even a cursory examination of the growth and development experience of the various states in India underscores the received wisdom that whilst growth is a necessary condition it is not a sufficient condition for development. Most states had experienced relatively high growth rates since the inception of extensive economic liberalisation. However, there was no recognisable correlation between growth rates of the states and their development record. Few now subscribe to the theory that growth will automatically trickle down to the poor. Instead the belief is that, given some preconditions, growth will pull up the poor. Pulling up the poor with growth though requires efficient institutions such as finance, credit and marketing institutions and other infrastructure facilities including, especially, education.

Continuing with a long tradition of research on Kerala agriculture a study has probed the issue of stagnation of agricultural sector in Kerala and put forth a set of measures that are needed to meet the problem head-on. Changes in Kerala's economy have led to a structural transformation, giving it a non-agrarian character, both in terms of income and employment. This poses new difficulties for agricultural development at a time when there is a scarcity of labour as well as profits. The present stagnation in the state's agricultural sector has come at a time when its non-agricultural sector has been growing at more than 9 per

cent per annum. In this sense, the current challenge of rejuvenating Kerala's agriculture is of a qualitatively different kind in its developmental history.

Considerable research takes place at the Centre in the area of trade and industry, the specific issues being the impact of trade liberalisation on employment, the relative performance of multinationals with respect to exports and whether trade liberalisation has been expansionary or contractionary. This work connects with some major themes that have engaged economists globally over the past two decades and are quite valuable. Moving on to the work on innovation, the research has been quite richly diversified. There are studies of specific industries and also studies that are able to pronounce authoritatively on the progress of innovation in India since 1991. Interestingly, this work finds some role for publicly-funded Research and Development even in a liberalised economy. Other themes studied included the linkages between the local universities and innovation, the relationship between knowledge and innovation and the innovation systems of China and India. In the area of infrastructure the work at the Centre has largely been on electricity pricing in Kerala. This is applied research and the conclusions may be applicable and relevant to the electricity sector of the State.

Health and education form the greater part of the social sector in a society and there has been substantial work on this sector in the year past. Much of this is empirical and focused on the state. By attempting to isolate the determinants of health care utilisation some of this research is able to uncover the quality of health care provision in both the public and private sectors. Tangential though it may be, a frank assessment of the public health system in Kerala emerges from this work. The survey-based part of this research also reveals social inequality in the access to healthcare. Altogether the research output at the Centre constitutes an independent verdict on the development experience of the State. There is also work on the history of medicine and public health. On education, there are studies of public expenditure on education in Kerala and the progress of the central government's flagship scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).'



Migration is a major theme of the research in the Centre. The second in the series India Migration Report, for the year 2010-11 was part of the work completed this year. It is a collection of essays focusing on the implications of internal migration for livelihood strategies and recruitment processes. It is also a report, in the context of Kerala, on the impact of migration on children who stay back at home. Research under the theme of employment and social security includes those on the condition of India's common people, the experience of women's development through microcredit, implications of the pay commission reports, and employment in the organised manufacturing sector of India. Finally, the Centre's faculty have been active in the area of gender studies. Some ongoing work may be noted. A study re-examines the ongoing critical debate around and within ecofeminism. Another focuses on the feminist initiative by Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Kerala to mobilise and organise domestic workers since the 1980s. Finally, a volume in Malayalam that serves as an introduction to the history of Malayalee women has been completed. It traces the history of gender relations in Kerala from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Detailed statements on individual research outputs appear in Appendix 6. In concluding this section here are some general points by way of an evaluation. Though not a prominent part of the original plan, the Centre has by now emerged as a major site of work in the area of industrial economics. This work ranges over the areas of productivity growth, technological upgradation, innovation and industry studies. In the matter of so wide a range of topics within the field of industrial economics and the immediate topical interest of the subject matter, it may be difficult to think of a comparable institution within the country. The way in which the Centre is to build on its existing strength in the area of industry studies is to move a little closer to the mainstream methodologies of applied economics within the profession. This would be necessary for the work being done here to receive greater attention.

The Centre has a long history and well-recognised tradition of work in the area of Population and Development. Partly

as a result of the Kerala's own development experience and partly a result of the contemporary global experience, the focus within the broader area has by now shifted to migration. In July 2011 an external review of the Migration Project was undertaken. The review was favourable, pointing out in particular that the Centre had achieved substantial research output on so frugal a budget. However the review did come with some suggestions for improvement too. These were that the research was perhaps too quantitative and needs to take on a qualitative dimension, that it was unduly Kerala-centric, and that great scope existed to use the resources thus built in studies of migration from the other states in India. It is intended to take note of this advice.

Ultimately, for the assessment of the research of an institution to be credible, it must come from an external body. For this reason, the Centre conducts an external review of the work of the faculty. This review encompasses research, teaching and other institutional responsibilities undertaken. The exercise is also an opportunity for the faculty to convey to a neutral body views on their career development, any special needs that they may have, and on their working conditions in general. The assessment takes place every 3 years and was last undertaken in April 2011. This time round there were six external reviewers, including two Honorary Fellows of the Centre. The review team was distinguished by the academic credentials, professional experience and institutional affiliation of its members. The review report was mostly positive in the case of individual faculty members and favourable with respect to the overall research output of the Centre. An observation made in the process may, however, be noted. One reviewer stated that while the quantity of the work done here was impressive it was important to take it closer to what was being done internationally. In particular, it was stated that CDS faculty should aim to publish in the mainstream journals of the profession. The reviewer also thought that this was possible with only a little bit of effort. This ought to be seen as a valuable input. Increasingly, research undertaken in the area of economics is going to be judged by publication in peer-reviewed journals. Professional economists would have to bear this in mind even as we must perforce engage in



some research that is policy oriented and therefore unlikely to find its way into the academic journals at all. The review was also meant to be an opportunity for faculty members to express their views. Among those expressed were that the Centre was a place of considerable intellectual freedom and that it was by and large supportive of individual effort but that administrative duties were not shared widely enough. The general reports produced as part of the assessment were circulated among the faculty (who had, naturally, also received their individual reports) and subsequently discussed by the faculty body. So high a degree of participation in a review process is unusual, healthy and will hopefully continue as standard practice in the Centre.

### Outreach

The CDS was conceived of as primarily a research institute and the greater part of its research is academic i.e., intended in the first instance for fellow academics. However, it has always been the case that a part of the research done here is policy oriented. While there have been important instances of such work done for the Government of India – notably Professor K.N. Raj's work as Chairman of the RBI's working committee on savings and Dr. Iqbal Gulati's membership of the Sixth Finance Commission — policy-related research at CDS has mostly been on the State's economy and such work continues. In the past year itself, the Centre has undertaken a mid-year review of the Eleventh Plan for the central Planning Commission and a study of the 'Impact on the Agricultural and Allied sectors in Kerala of the ASEAN-INDIA Free Trade Agreement' for the WTO Cell of the Kerala Government. This work must be seen as part of the focus on the relation between Kerala and the rest of the world, and related to work done here on the impact on state's economy of the global financial crisis of 2008. Of course, work by faculty alone does not exhaust this category of research. Dissertations by M.Phil. and Ph.D. candidates of the Centre continue to be written on aspects of the Kerala economy and do contain a policy component. More importantly, however, the three main research projects of the Centre, namely, on migration, plantations and local self-

governments are very largely based on Kerala. These projects also have training and capacity-building components. For instance, in the year past there have been training programmes for panchayat office-bearers on gender equality in local self governments, migration experts on the larger aspects of labour mobility and meetings with farmers in the plantation sector. In combining academic research with the policy-oriented and in conducting training programmes the CDS remains on a plane different from that of the economics departments of the universities. It's output must therefore be assessed with this in mind. Some concern has been expressed about the amount of work done on Kerala of late at the Centre. This concern is misconceived, as may be judged from the statement of the Centre's research in Appendix 6. However, there may be a case for a review of the degree of visibility of the work on the State.

Outreach by the CDS comprises activities other than research and training programmes. The CDS library has always been kept open for researchers, college lecturers and students and even members of the public. In 2010 an opportunity to institutionalise this has arisen. The then Finance Minister Dr. Thomas Isaac, a distinguished Alumni who was a faculty and presently Honorary Fellow of the Centre, had made available in his budget the sum of Rs. 1 crore to constitute a K.N. Raj Endowment at the Centre. The income from this generous grant is to be used mainly for selected lecturers in social sciences from the University of Kerala and others in Kerala to use the library and research resources of the Centre. The faculty has decided that the M.Phil.-Ph.D. Advisory Committee will administer this programme. The Committee has by now met and made recommendations. It is hoped that the first offers will be made in 2011-12.

It is now almost an annual feature that the Centre conducts a brief training programme for college teachers, the Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE). The programme aims to equip college teachers with pedagogic skills and the ability to incorporate new developments into their courses, and to assist them in putting together course material. The programme of 2010 had 10 participants, including some from as far away as the northern states, with lecturers from



CDS and elsewhere. Participant evaluation indicated that the programme was valuable.

## **ORGANISATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

The year 2010-11 was marked by retirements of nine non-academic staff members and a change in leadership of the Centre. Most of the retirees have been with the Centre for 20-35 years and held various administrative assignments. Upon an assessment of the requirement of the Centre and its strategy to use information technology in day-to-day operations, steps were taken to recruit and induct a few young men and women with an IT background in administration and support services. A succession plan is also being drawn up keeping in view of the large-scale superannuation of the senior officers, non-academic and academic staff in the next 2-3 years.

A good ambience in the form of a neat, tidy and green campus is an aspect on which there is a consensus at the CDS. The Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), an institution found by Dr. Laurie Baker who conceived the campus, have been entrusted with the work of maintenance and renovation of residences, hostels and the office complex in a phased manner beginning April 2010-11.

## **Finances**

The Centre's policy has always been to manage its activities and operations at the minimum cost possible without compromising on essential needs and the quality of services. During the year, the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have provided Grants-in-Aid to the Centre. The Government of Kerala provided a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs.425.00 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs.306.53 lakh, out of which, Rs. 164.53 lakh was for the sixth pay revision. The Centre earned a total income of Rs.97.62 lakh as rent from residences and guest house, fee from teaching and training programmes and faculty and overhead costs recovered from sponsored research programmes. During the year, income from the CDS Endowment Fund and Research Endowments amounted to Rs.123.23 lakh and Rs.108.20 lakh, respectively. The Investment Committee ensured best possible growth by investing the endowment funds in high-yielding and risk-free investments recognising the importance of building-up the Corpus to meet the revenue deficit. The overall expenditure of the Centre during 2010-11 amounted to Rs.1084.67 lakh leaving a deficit of Rs. 79.18 lakh which was met out of the CDS Endowment.

## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and in progress during the year 2010-11. 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 119 studies are presented in this chapter. This also includes some of the research papers done by M.Phil. and Ph.D. students. But the bulk of the ongoing research by MPhil and PhD students is excluded 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, status, and publication plans are provided in Appendix 6 to this report.

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

Development studies anchored in macro perspectives have always constituted the core of research concerns of the Centre. Covered in this group now are studies on a wide range of issues ranging from national socio-economic trends to political economy. They also include issues in the global financial crisis *vis-à-vis* the Kerala economy, firm-level performance of the Indian banking sector, regional dimensions of inflation in India, and the Indian experience of the impact of growth on development. In addition, there is a mid-term appraisal of Kerala's Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

#### **Socio-economic Trends in India**

What does it mean to write an introduction to a volume that already has one? In a new Introduction (Study No. 1) to 'Socio-economic Trends in India: 1887-1961,' a collection of essays edited by M.K. Chaudhuri offering a window on close to a century of change in this



country, it has been argued that over four decades, the march of time and of 'knowledge' had taken us to a site different from the one confronted by the authors of these essays. Hence it would be meaningful to reflect upon both how accumulated knowledge has affected our own perception of the very slice of history surveyed by the essayists and how India, if at all, itself may have changed from the time when they were written. Though no effort was made to disentangle these considerations, an attempt was undertaken in the new introduction to elaborate upon two themes from among those in the original, namely, growth of the economy and the progress made in agriculture and in addition to discuss a third, namely, the evolution of the polity, all for the period after 1967.

### **Global Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy**

The global crisis had already 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, had been a crucial factor in the concern over the crisis. That concern was again taken up in a study (No. 2) that examined the impact of the global financial crisis and subsequent global recession on export, foreign remittances, credit availability and tourism in the context of the Kerala economy. Kerala is considered to be highly vulnerable to a crisis like this because of its greater integration with the rest of the world. The study showed that there are some reasons to believe that the financial crisis affected Kerala economy adversely by slowing down export and tourism in the year 2008-09 which witnessed the worst impact of the crisis.

### **Assessment of the Indian Banking Sector**

Of the two studies on assessment of the performance of Indian commercial banks, one (No.3) considered overall total factor productivity improvement achieved by 68 Indian commercial banks from 1998-99 to 2006-07, the true liberalised era in a sense, and decomposed it into its components, namely technical change, technical efficiency

change and scale (efficiency) change factor using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) methodology. The results suggested that public-sector banks had, on an average, adjusted to the changing environment better and improved their performance relative to their counterparts under private and foreign ownership. The other study (No. 4) in this genre, following a two-stage method, continued with the technical efficiency (TE) scores and used panel-data econometric techniques in the second stage to explain the obtained TE scores in terms of some important bank-specific factors in order to see whether bank size and ownership pattern really matter in determining its TE level. The results suggested that there existed significant positive relationship between size of a bank and its TE, implying thereby that the Indian commercial banks have substantial scope to improve their performance by expanding their size through possible mergers and/or acquisition and distributing their operation to more and more rural areas. Again, public sector banks, on a totality, were found to be performing better relative to their counterparts under private and foreign ownership. Both the findings clearly have important policy implications in that the government should more cautiously approach liberalising the Indian banking sector. The lesson becomes particularly more relevant at a time when we are witnessing a severe global crisis which, although it began with the bursting of the US housing market bubble, gathered momentum from a series of bankruptcies of the so-called "too big to fail" banks, with Lehman Brothers in the lead.

### **Inflation in India: Regional Dimensions**

An examination of regional variations in the inflation rate (No. 5) found that liberalisation had led to a decline in the rate of inflation by all measures but there had been differences across states and sectors. The sigma-convergence of inflation among the states showed convergence in all indicators except for urban non-manual workers. The slope dummy in the sigma-convergence coefficient was not statistically significant suggesting very little impact of liberalisation on the inflation dispersion among the states. Borda ranks based on the combined partial



indices of cost of living in the post and pre liberalisation period did not give any consistent ranks for the states between the two periods. Two notable cases were West Bengal and Karnataka. The extremes in the relative positions of the two states were examined in terms of the regional competitiveness indices provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). Both indices showed the competitiveness of West Bengal as lower than that of Karnataka in the post-liberalisation period. This result suggested that partial explanation of the change in ranks of inflation between the pre-and post-liberalisation periods can be explained in terms of the competitiveness of the states.



### Impact of Growth on Development

It is now the received wisdom that growth and development are not synonymous. The concern that growth may not result in development has been expressed recently by several commentators and experts on development issues. This concern that growth has not resulted in development everywhere is also expressed by India's planners and policy makers when they talk about 'inclusive growth,' meaning growth with equity (see the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five-year Plan). In an 'Introduction' (No. 6) to an edited volume on *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record since Liberalisation*, it is argued that even a cursory examination of the growth and development experience of the states of India underscores the received wisdom that

whilst growth is a necessary condition it is not a sufficient condition for development. Most states had experienced relatively high growth rates since the inception of economic liberalisation. However, there was no recognisable correlation between growth rates of the states and their development record. It is also argued that very few now subscribe to the theory that growth will automatically trickle down to the poor. Pulling up the poor with growth though requires efficient institutions such as finance, credit and marketing institutions and other infrastructure facilities including education.

### Mid-term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Kerala

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 of Kerala (No. 7), 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) Jawaharlal 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.

### **Political Economy**

A series of studies at the Centre attempted to bring out the metaphysical implications of the work of Karl Marx. One of the studies (No. 8) sought to discuss the development of philosophy in general that served as the cradle of Marxism. Another study (No. 9) traced out the historical development of dialectical materialism, the world outlook of Marxism. The paper started with the Greek philosophical origin of dialectics in Heraclitus, and passed through the ages, culminating in Marxism. The paper also discussed the experimental games of Lenin and his followers in filling in the Marxian blanks.

For Marx, history had reflected agency *and* constraints of circumstances. Certain historical circumstances induce and constrain human agents to choose to act in one way rather than another, thus making their own history. Enquiries into those historical circumstances had enriched philosophy with a conception of the historical process in terms of a progressive development from a lower to a higher stage of human culture. Development of this conception was traced out in another study (No. 10), starting from the Greek and Oriental philosophy, culminating through Hegel in Marx who had applied it to the social history.

There are many Marxian statements that ostensibly direct social progress along a predetermined path obviously implying traits of a determinism. To a good extent, the Marxists themselves were responsible for this situation with numerous of their assertive claims. An ongoing study (No.11) argues that the dialectical relationship between the objective base and the subjective superstructure implies that social progress is neither spontaneous nor mechanical, but one to be brought about through consciously organised force.

The assertion that social life progresses along a monist channel determined by historical laws, and that it must be achieved through consciously organised human action, clearly implies a historical necessity to be carried out consciously by men. The conflict between this historical necessity and human freedom is another puzzle in Marxism. Another ongoing study (No.12) argues that it is not possible to contain free will within the confines of determinism. Yet another ongoing study (No.13) sketches out the development of revisionism that is the project of filling in the perceived blanks in the Marxian reasoning.

## **(2) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

The studies under this segment may be classified into two broad groups, agriculture and rural economy and local governments.

### **Agriculture and Rural Economy**

A paper (No.14) analysed structural changes in land distribution in India and their implications for improving access to land. It presents a grim picture of diminishing size of land holdings coupled with the dominance of marginal and unviable small holdings. Typically these structural features are considered barriers to rapid agricultural transformation. Given this, it has become increasingly difficult for marginal and small holders to earn their livelihood exclusively from agriculture. The paper highlights the implications of the growing inequality in land holding for access to land for the landless and the land-poor.

Another paper on agriculture (No.15) probed the issue of stagnation of agricultural sector in Kerala and put forth a set of measures that are needed to meet the problem head-on. Changes in Kerala's economy have led to a structural transformation, giving it a non-agrarian character, both in terms of income and employment. This poses new difficulties for agricultural development at a time when there is a scarcity of labour as well as profits. The present stagnation in the state's agricultural sector has come at a time when its non-



agricultural sector has been growing at more than 9 per cent per annum. In this sense, the current challenge of rejuvenating Kerala's agriculture is of a qualitatively different kind in its developmental history.

With a view to promote policy-oriented research on all aspects of plantation sector in India, the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has set up the National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) at CDS in 2009. Many studies were undertaken on plantation agriculture under the Programme.

Since plantation sector in India was viewed primarily as a source of foreign exchange the innovation system of the sector was narrowly oriented towards enhancing international competitiveness. According to a study completed during the period (No.16) the role of plantations in the larger national strategy of inclusive development, which arise on account of its significant contribution towards the livelihood of millions of plantation workers and small and marginal growers, is not yet adequately recognised. Unlike many other leading sectors it encounters heightened international competition from 'desperate exporting countries' with a very limited domestic market like Vietnam. The system of innovation and production as it exists today with its focus on international competitiveness is riddled with the problem of exclusion. The paper locates the spaces of exclusion and presents the broad contours of a perspective and action plan for the development of plantation sector to foster inclusive growth in India.

A research project on plantations (No.17) was undertaken and completed focusing on issues indicated by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India such as: (i) Legal Framework; (ii) Administrative structures; (iii) Land holdings/ownership patterns/management; (iv) Cyclical nature of prices; (v) Production and productivity trends; (vi) Export orientation; (vii) R&D and Extension structures; (viii) Subsidy structures; (ix) Development regimes for rejuvenation / replantation; (x) Social Cost Burden; (xi) Labour shortage; (xii) Climate change: opportunity and challenge; and xiii. Synergy with State Governments and NGOs. The report has

been well received by the Ministry and the recommendations are being incorporated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan under preparation.

Another study (No.18) completed during the period throws light on the issue of labour shortage in the plantation sector by analysing the employment and wage conditions. Labour regulations in this sector were largely neglected and consequently the lot of the workers had become worse off. Given this context it is imperative for the state to take up a pro-active role in the case of plantation labour, not merely as regulators but also by way of sharing the burden of providing the workers with the basic amenities of education, health and decent work. This responsibility cannot be fully entrusted with the planters. A viable alternative would be for the state to take up the implementation of all welfare schemes; and the plantations could be required to share the burden.

A research project supported by International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada (No.19) addresses agricultural development and rural industrialisation in ensuring sustainable and harmonious development, taking account of the fact that both China and India have the highest proportion of population engaged in agriculture and rural micro and small manufacturing enterprise clusters as the source of livelihood. The study address the following research questions: (a) How can farmers and agricultural labour gain from the rapidly changing contexts and challenges faced by agriculture, and move to new and higher value activities for global and domestic markets in sustainable ways, especially, in the dry lands and plantation sector of India and the hinterlands of China? (b) How can rural industrial clusters generate incomes and employment for the regions, build regional competitiveness and respond to the global and domestic economic and environmental challenges? This project involves four institutes from India and four from China. The CDS component will be focusing on plantation agriculture, with focus on ICT applications for inclusive development.



## Local Self Governments

The major purpose of decentralisation is to make government more responsive, efficient and transparent. It is expected that Local Self-Governments (LSGs) can produce and provide locally relevant public goods more efficiently and effectively than agencies under a centralised system. Realising the scope of local democracy and governance, Kerala has devolved funds, functions and functionaries to LSGs. The methods and processes that LSGs in Kerala has followed in implementing decentralisation have been hailed as a best practice among the Indian states. More than two-thirds of the financial resources of LSGs have been utilised for creating community assets, especially those that provide basic infrastructure for local development. A study (No.20) examined the relevance, efficiency, equity and effectiveness of public assets created by the LSGs by taking a sample of three grama panchayats in Kasargod district of Kerala.

Despite their overt differences in matters of detail, the two political coalitions in Kerala – the Left Democratic Front led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the United Democratic Front led by the Indian National Congress – have accepted the Panchayati Raj as an integral part of the governance structure, though there are elements and groups within each political formation that are either not comfortable with the idea of sharing power (and hence privilege) or opposed to the very concept of decentralisation from an ideological point of view. According to another study (No.21)

the social reality in Kerala today is overwhelmingly in favour of a decentralised system of governance if one goes by the enthusiasm with which the new experiment has been received by the people at large.

The structural constraints that women face in governance (from family and politics), interests of male representatives to keep these structures in place and women's relative inexperience in politics would make it difficult for women to take on entrenched patriarchal power, even where they are able to see the need to do so. In this context, the issue of accountability of male representatives towards an agenda for gender equality assumes importance. The research on gender in local governance has focused almost entirely on women representatives and/or women's issues. This is not surprising and also not without import but a direct focus on men could be useful in any effort to understand the role of male representatives in reinforcing patriarchal structures or in working to reform them. An ongoing study (No.22) focuses on information generated through a workshop with male representatives to gain insights into the levels of constraints that operate through their investment in and perceptions of the gender norm.

India entered into a vigorous phase of decentralised governance since 1993. The major instrument of this shift in governance arrangement was the inclusion in the provisions of the constitution to benchmark the process of democratisation, functional roles and self-governance status of local governments. Since responsiveness and accountability are closely linked with local governance (Bardhan and Mookherjee), it was as much a measure of public management reform as it was of decentralised democracy. As for its impact on the governance of the growing urban centres of the country, decentralisation promised more effective and efficient delivery of basic services like water supply, sewerage, drainage and street lighting in urban centers. It has been observed that the coverage and quality of basic urban services have not improved. Obviously, implementation of a more solid framework of decentralisation has not favorably impacted governance effectiveness at the local level.





The wide gaps that exist between the momentous decentralisation drive and its feeble impacts on ground-level realities should arouse research interest in seeking the reasons for poor urban service delivery. Attempts made in this direction have mostly focused on the constitutional and legal framework (Mathur 1995, Sivaramakrishnan and Singh (2000) or financial resource needs (Bagchi, Jha, Kundu, Mathur). Other studies have brought attention to urban poverty issues and the lack of access of the poor to basic services (Solomon). While all these issues deserve examination, there is more reason to address the question why the trajectory of decentralised urban governance has not undergone the expected level of uplift even with substantial empowerment of local urban governance. The study on 'Impediments to effective Decentralised Urban Governance: Identifying and Analysing Institutional and Organisational Roadblocks' sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research sets out to address this question. The study focuses on three states in the country viz. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The selection of states reflects differing performance levels based on anecdotal information.

### (3) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Various studies dealing with issues relating to trade and industrial sector along with studies on innovation and information technology and infrastructure are highlighted here.

#### Industry and Trade

Productivity growth in the manufacturing sector has been attracting the attention of the faculty. In this context, a study (No. 23) focusing on two sources of productivity growth (resource reallocation and catching up) shows that the portion of productivity growth accounted by the reallocation of resources to more productive firms is not only significant but also increasing over periods in the majority of the industries. Regarding the catching up, the study finds that



in majority of the industries catching up process and consequent convergence in productivity across firms is present, particularly during the second half of the study period. Another study (No. 24) on growth and distribution in Indian Industry intends to explore, among others, the influence of trade on the evolution of Indian industry and its distributional outcomes. An analysis (No. 25) of productivity, technical progress and scale efficiency in Indian manufacturing using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) suggests that the efficiency of manufacturing industries during post-reform period has declined compared to the pre-reform period. The study also indicates the importance of technological progress in improving manufacturing efficiency and productivity in case of India. Yet another study on manufacturing industries (No. 26) suggest that the Structure-Conduct-Performance paradigm is tenable for analysing the performance of Indian industries, with concentration and a number of entry-barrier variables like research and development intensity and degree of vertical integration providing significant explanation for variation in rates of return across Indian industries.

Another set of studies dealt with specific issues by taking up the case of specific industries. The unique story of how growth in services lead to the emergence of a manufacturing industry is the focus of a study (No. 27) that exposed the recent emergence of telecom (mobile) equipment manufacturing industry in India. The study observed negative



trade balance until recently when the mobile connectivity has been growing at a geometric rate. Of late with India emerging as a manufacturing and export base for cheaper handsets the trade balance has become positive. Although the industry is dominated by Multinational Companies (MNCs), domestic firms have started making an entry into domestic manufacturing and indeed in innovations as well. Another study (No. 28) on Technical Efficiency (TE) of the Indian leather industry using firm-level data through the two conventional tools (data envelopment analysis and stochastic frontier analysis) found a significant positive association between a firm's size and its TE, but no such clear relation between a firm's age and TE. It also finds significant variation in TE across firms in different groups of states as well as under different organisational structures and observes some technological heterogeneity across states. Yet another study on technical efficiency (No.29) explored the influence of locational, proprietary, and organisational characteristics of a firm on its performance. Using a joint production framework of both desirable and un-desirable outputs with the help of directional distance function approach of the Data Envelopment Analysis methodology an ongoing study (No.30) examines the environmental efficiency of the India cement industry.

In the sphere of trade, studies dealt with the specific trade pacts on implications of trade liberalisation, especially on inclusive growth in general and employment in particular. A study on ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement (No. 31) argued that the opposition to the ASEAN-India free trade agreement, particularly from the plantation sector of Kerala was based on the fear that a tariff cut will reduce protection, increase imports and result in a price crash. However, it has been shown that imports are not only dependent on tariff reduction, but equally on productivity differences, the structure of markets and the exchange rate. Analysing the trade induced structural change another study (No. 32) has shown that trade has contractionary effect on sectors where potential for growth is higher and an expansionary effect on labour-intensive sectors. Technology-intensive sectors were able to increase their shares in total manufacturing output

due to expansion in domestic demand which more than offset the contractionary effect of international trade. Exploring the underlying factors behind the poor performance of the organised sector in terms of employment generation in the context of trade liberalisation another study observed that trade openness has had a negative effect on organised manufacturing employment (No. 33). Complimentary to the findings of these studies another study (No. 34) drawing from the available empirical evidence on the globalisation-structural change-growth-inequality-poverty relationship, argues that the trade, while it could be an engine of growth, need not necessarily generate a growth process that is inclusive. An analysis of the export behaviour of Multinational Companies in comparison with local firms (No. 35) finds that foreign affiliates seem to perform better than domestic firms only in the case of less technology intensive sectors.

### **Innovation and Information Technology**

Studies on innovation in general, adopted the innovation system perspective and a number specific issues in innovation were explored by taking the case of information technology. The generation and diffusion of innovations in an economy is characterised by market failure owing to the public-good nature of new knowledge generation. Governments, across the developed and developing worlds, have tried to offset this by clearly articulating their innovation





policies and putting in place a number of institutions and instruments that encourages private sector to commit more resources to innovative activities. A study (No.36) of innovation in automotive industry, against the backdrop of a detailed survey of the differential performance of domestic and MNCs within the industry with respect to innovation, analysed the sources of these innovations in terms of internal and external sources. The analysis shows that while the domestic firms have relied on internal sources, the MNCs have relied far more heavily on external sources. Another study (No.37) that examined the generation of innovations in the industrial sector in India shows that over time much of the industrial technology generation is happening within the private sector industry and increasingly within foreign companies operating from India. Further, much of the innovation-generating activities are concentrated in five industries. The paper shows that despite increasing privatisation of the generation of innovations in India, the state still has an important role to play lest the private sector start under-investing in technology generation. A study that examined the system of innovation and production as it evolved in the SME sector in India (No. 38) presents evidence to indicate the immature nature of India's innovation system as it operates in the Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SME) sector. Hence, it calls for institutional arrangements that go beyond clustering and subcontracting to facilitate interactive learning through spin-offs, new modes of financing investment, skill upgradation, user-producer interaction and interaction with the universities and public research laboratories along with increased participation in global/local production networks.

By analysing the co-evolution of innovation and inequality, another study (No.39) suggests that the extent to which the innovation system reinforced or undermined inequality was governed to a great extent by the forces that drive the innovation system. It is found that during the first phase of the evolution of India's innovation system, driven by the state, there were a number of institutional arrangements that helped mitigating inequality. Achievements in the sphere of equality, however, turned out to be at the cost of growth.

During the second phase of its evolution, wherein the innovation system was driven by market forces, there appears to have been a tendency towards the weakening of institutions working for equity. As a result, higher growth was at the cost of equity. Hence, the challenge for the innovation system is to be inclusive. However, it has been shown by another study (No. 40) that there are serious data limits in analysing the innovation system from an inclusive development perspective.

Another set of studies in the field of innovation tried to understand the conditions that facilitated India's participation in Global Innovation Networks and its likely outcome. Exploring the regional and sectoral factors that facilitated inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows, it was observed that (No. 41) both in terms of inward and outward FDI India's focus has been in service sector, which of late have been India's growth engine, and is known for its human capital intensity. Hence the root to India's participation in global production and innovation network lies in the vibrancy of regional and sectoral systems in general, and its success in building high quality human capital and relatively lower cost, in particular. Another study (No. 42) that examined the trends and patterns in India's education and training system noted remarkable achievements in school enrollment facilitated by a host of regional and national level initiatives. When it comes to higher education, significant progress especially during the period since 1990s notwithstanding, there has been widening inequality in access across regions. Such regional differences are bound to have its implications on the ability of a particular region/state to participate in Global Innovation Network. The study also noted an overall deterioration in the quality of manpower and an increasing mismatch between the skills set offered by the education system and required by the industry with its likely implication on the emergence of the Network and its up-gradation.

Taking cue from an earlier study on university-industry linkages undertaken, this study (No.43) focused on the factors that induce Multinational Companies (MNCs) and



local firms to collaborate with local universities and foreign universities by taking the case of IT sector and found that university industry interaction is becoming stronger in India. The gainers were mainly the MNCs originating from India, who interacted successfully with foreign universities and local universities and leveraged these network assets to outcomes in innovation. Local stand-alone firms and MNC subsidiaries on the other hand had limited interactions with local and foreign universities. While local stand alone firms were not innovative, MNC subsidiaries did not see local universities as partners in innovation. Exploring the implications of Global Innovation Networks (GINs), another study (No. 44), by taking the case of the IT sector, provided evidence to indicate the prevalence of acute shortage of highly skilled manpower. With the entry of MNCs there is a further increase in the competition for the skilled manpower. As the MNCs offer better packages and other pecuniary benefits there has been a movement of highly-skilled personnel towards the MNCs with its adverse effect especially on the stand-alone firms. As a result, with increased participation in GINs, rate of growth of sales and export of stand-alone firms recorded a declining trend.

Evidence indicates that there has been significant increase in the teledensity along with substantial bridging of the digital divide within the country. A study (No.45) that explored the underlying factors for the observed trend finds that it has been on account of increased competition between service providers coupled with some reasonable regulation of their market conduct by an independent regulator. Consequently India has one of the cheapest telecom tariffs in the world making telecom services accessible at the village level. The success of India's telecom-services industry, therefore, reinforces the idea that competition is the key to driving innovations that ultimately leads optimum outcomes from the development point of view. In a context wherein internationalisation is increasingly been adopted as a growth strategy, another ongoing study (No. 46) explores the implications of internationalisation of firms on the structure and composition of the IT industry in India.

In addition, there are four major externally funded ongoing research projects of which two involves a comparative



perspective between India and China. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) sponsored research project (No. 47) on 'Globalisation of Innovation: Its Manifestation, Determinants and Implications for the Emerging Economies of China and India' will assess the magnitude and map out the different types or formats of R&D outsourcing in China and India in the four major industrial sectors: pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, information technology and biotechnology. The European Union (EU) funded project (No. 48) 'Impact of Networks, Globalisation, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' (INGINEUS) analyses the transition of global production networks to global knowledge and innovation networks, the capacity of emerging countries to participate in global innovation networks, assessing the dynamic impact of off shoring of knowledge-intensive activities in firms and evaluate the long-run costs and benefits of emerging global innovation networks in a range of industries and finally to derive specific policy recommendations. Another EU sponsored project (No. 49) 'Advancing knowledge-intensive



entrepreneurship and Innovation for Economic Growth: The Case of India (AEGIS)' aims to analyse knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and related strategies and policies from a variety of disciplines including economics, organisation theory, strategic management, finance, economic history, economic geography, sociology, science and technology studies, and policy studies.

### Infrastructure

The focus of studies on infrastructure has been on issues relating to pricing and demand for electricity. Peak-load pricing of electricity is an indirect form of load management wherein it is priced according to differences in the cost of supply by time of day and season of year. In the light of the significance of time-differential tariffs reflecting temporal cost variations in electricity supply, a book length study (No. 50) attempts at a marginalist approach to peak-load pricing, suitable for less developed power systems in the face of inaccessibility to more sophisticated computerised long-range system planning models. The main objective of this study is to formulate such peak-load pricing rules, incorporating reliability considerations over two seasons (wet and dry) for two representative power systems, one pure hydro and the other hydro-thermal, under the umbrellas of the first-best, second-best, monopoly and regulated monopoly assumptions, which are then used to estimate Seasonal Time of Day (STD) prices for electricity at different voltage levels in normal as well as in famine situations in Kerala. Forecasting of electricity consumption has become a matter of utmost necessity of the planning exercise in the power sector. In such a context, a major study (No. 51) critically evaluates the electricity demand forecasting methodology available in general and proposes a methodology in the classical time series framework. Another study (No. 52) undertakes a critical appraisal of the econometric models employed in electricity demand forecasting and casts scepticism on the value of the results of the prior studies as it finds that co-integration approach is superfluous given the model adequacy criteria. Finally an ongoing study (No. 53) seeks to structure a simple simulation

model for the (hydro-thermal) power system in Kerala and to project its potential to recapture the real system in its dynamics.

## (4) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

This theme has occupied the prominent place in the CDS research agenda over the years. The research carried out during the reporting period can be classified into the areas, (a) Health Care and Health Expenditure; (b) Women and Child Health; (c) History of Medicine and Medical Sociology; (d) Education; (e) Labour Market and Crime; and (f) Identification of the Poor and Issues of Aggregation.

### Health Care and Health Expenditure

Patterns of healthcare utilisation are influenced by several factors including the actual and perceived needs, socio-economic conditions, cultural factors, existing value systems, demographic factors such as age and sex, access to the facilities and prevailing health policies and practices. A study on the patterns of healthcare utilisation in Kerala was completed during the reporting year (No. 54). This paper discusses utilisation of healthcare services for outpatient treatment and hospitalisation across socio-economic groups, gender and geographic locations using the data from Kerala Health Survey, which is based on 3320 households in three districts of Kerala. The study reported that utilisation of healthcare services was almost universal, however, there was a heavy reliance on the allopathic system of medicine for most diseases and treatment was sought most often from the private sector. The reasons for not preferring public health facilities were due to lack of accessibility, poor quality of care, non-availability of doctors, non-availability of medicine and inconvenient timing. The more vulnerable sections of the population, such as women and the poorer classes, used public health facilities nonetheless, perhaps sacrificing quality of health care in the process.

Another study examined the caste-based inequalities in households' out-of-pocket health expenditure in Kerala and



provides evidence on the consequent financial burden inflicted upon households in different caste groups (No.55). The study used data from a 2003-04 panel survey of 543 households in Kottathara Panchayat. The study noted that the per capita health expenditure reported by four caste groups accord with their status in the caste hierarchy. Households with high health care needs are generally at higher risk of spending heavily on health care. Hospitalisation expenditure was found to have the most impoverishing impacts, especially on backward caste households. Caste-based inequality in household health expenditure reflects unequal access to quality health care by different caste groups. Households in the most marginalised castes and with high health care needs require protection against impoverishing health expenditures. Special emphasis must be given to funding hospitalisation, as this expenditure puts households most at risk in terms of mobilising monetary resources.

With respect to insurance coverage for the poor, one study reviewed (No. 56) the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a flagship health insurance scheme. The study noted that this scheme does not show any sign of it covering all the poor by 2012. The study also gives estimates of the proportion of the eligible below poverty-line families enrolled for the scheme and the fraction of those hospitalised who are covered.

Alcohol consumption in India is disproportionately higher among poorer and socially marginalised groups, notably

Scheduled Tribes (STs). Little is known on the understanding of STs own views with regard to alcohol, which is important for implementing appropriate interventions. A study was completed with the Paniyas (a previously enslaved ST) in a rural community in Kerala, South India (No. 57). The study was nested in a participatory poverty and health assessment (PPHA). Alcohol is viewed as a problem among the Paniyas who reported that consumption is increasing, notably among younger men. Alcohol is easily available in licensed shops and is produced illicitly in some colonies. There is evidence that local employers are using alcohol to attract Paniyas for work. Male alcohol consumption is associated with a range of social and economic consequences that are rooted in historical oppression and social discrimination.

Kerala, well known for its high human development achievements, low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), low Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR), high literacy, low gender gaps has a minuscule ST population. Such high human development promoted by the 'equitable' provision of public services (Sen and Dreze) and the ST accounting for about one percent of the total population - about 4,00,000 people distributed over 35 tribal groups - would lead us to think that the divide between them and the general population as well as within the ST are small. Are they? The ongoing study intends to address this issue (No. 58). The study will address the persistent health divide between indigenous and non-indigenous populations in Kerala and will provide a magnitude of the health divide between ST and general category of population in Kerala across age groups.

Another ongoing study assesses the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in measles vaccination coverage in India (No. 59). The conventional measures such as simple differentials, rates and ratios employed for comparisons and interpretations are insensitive to the base level and ignore the inequalities. The study proposes the alternative technique which is effective for comparison and interpretation of progress and achievement as it augments the principles of equity as well as base-level sensitivity with an illustrative application of MDG achievements in Measles vaccination.



## Women and Child Health

Utilisation of maternal health care services is important for reducing maternal morbidity and mortality and to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Given the high level of maternal mortality in India, understanding the patterns and determinants of the utilisation of maternal health care services is crucial. One ongoing study (No. 60) examines the patterns and determinants of utilisation of Maternal and Child Health services in a holistic way, involving all dimensions namely (a) dequate prenatal care; (b) delivery by a trained person; (c) institutional delivery, and; (d) quality of care using NFHS data. The study will explore (i) how the poverty and social inequality in the community interacts with individual and household level factors for maternal health care use in India, and (ii) how the interactions vary by individual states and over time. The levels of malnutrition among women in India continue to be quite high, but the levels among the disadvantaged social and economic groups are much higher. An ongoing study (No. 61) attempts to make systematic investigation about the patterns and determinant of women's nutrition in India using the data from two National Family Health Surveys conducted in different states in different time periods.

## History of Medicine and Medical Sociology

Research on the history of medicine offers valuable insights into the changing nature of the state and its relationship with the individual, groups and the population. Prior research on vaccination against smallpox in British India restricts itself to the directly administered provinces and states and has not considered the experience of this quintessentially colonial medical policy in the 600-odd 'native states' of India. One study (No. 62) addresses this gap and traces the introduction, evolution and response to smallpox vaccination in the princely state of Travancore over more than 140 years. It delineates how ruling elites established a small, although largely insufficient, administrative infrastructure to administer smallpox vaccinations among the general public, using archival records in English and Malayalam. The change in the fortunes of vaccination in Travancore is attributed both

to increasing state confidence and investment in public health infrastructure and legislation, as well as to the changing perceptions of smallpox vaccination among the population.

Medicine and public health both own significant potential for contributing to the construction of identity. One study explored this theme in Kerala and argued that public health policy was utilised by both the princely state and the 'community' to shape and re-shape aspects of the 'modern' identity in the early 1900s (No. 63). This study investigated public health propaganda efforts, school medical inspections and maternal and child welfare programs in Travancore to explore how the idea of the healthy, normal, modern body was articulated by the state and communicated as a critical requirement for citizenship in Travancore.

Despite the wealth of scholarship exploring how the 'Kerala model' of development resulted in improvements in maternal and infant health, little emphasis has been given to explaining the drivers behind this sharp increase in the institutionalisation of childbirth. One ongoing study proposes an historical explanation for the medicalisation and increasing institutionalisation of child birth in Kerala (No. 64). The study explores customary practices and beliefs around child birth prevalent among various population groups, drawn from a broad variety of historical sources. The study investigates the state's role in medicalization by considering the investment in midwives, the 'feminisation' of maternal healthcare, the changing perceptions, of Western medicine and the state's role in 'crafting' ideas of 'modern' motherhood using public health propaganda.

Another ongoing study on child birth in Kerala will gather three streams of data to explore the transformation of child birth during the twentieth century (No. 65). The first stream of data will include detailed life histories from women who either worked or are currently working as indigenous midwives (*vayattatis*) from across Kerala. A second stream of data will include detailed birth histories from women aged between 55 and 85 years, who had given birth in the course of the twentieth century, in the effort to identify changing



perceptions of Western and indigenous medicine, as well as of the proficiency of care associated with the *vayattati*. The third, and last part of study will gather archival data on changing maternal and child health policies in erstwhile Travancore, Cochin and Malabar (which were combined to form Kerala) at state archives located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Chennai and Kozhikode. Using these three streams of data, this study will provide an historical explanation for the high rates of institutionalized child birth in the state, as well as to delineate what contributed to the rapid medicalisation of child birth as the twentieth century progressed.

Epilepsy is a chronic condition that affects more than 10 million people in India alone. People living with epilepsy in the Indian subcontinent confront far more than the biological implications of living with this chronic condition; they are also vulnerable to stigmatisation, prejudice and discrimination. An ongoing study (No. 66) uses theoretical insights from sociology and medical sociology to explore the nature of stigma perceived and experienced by women living with chronic illness, specifically epilepsy, in Kerala. Another ongoing study (No. 67) intends to broaden the focus to understand other aspects of the women's experiences of epilepsy. This study intend to use the analytical concept of stigma in conjunction with gender dynamics and power relations within households to explore how men and women negotiate the realities, challenges and difficulties of living with epilepsy. A major part of this study will explore how living with epilepsy influences the 'quality' of marriage, in particular duration of singlehood, the length of the search for a marital partner, the timing and duration of marriage/divorce/re-marriage in addition to measuring marital satisfaction using surveys. The study also will explore whether people living with epilepsy are more likely to experience various forms of abuse within their marriages, and whether such conditions facilitate or exacerbate dowry harassment.

## Education

Based on the annual budget estimates of Kerala, a study that discusses the characteristics of public expenditure on

general education in Kerala during the post-reforms period was completed (No. 68). The study observed that the flow of public resources to general education is undulating. Public expenditure on both elementary and higher education declines, but the rate of decline is very high for elementary education. On the other hand, the expenditure on secondary education increases. Another study (No. 69), which was completed during the reporting year, examines some of the significant constraints facing the undergraduate arts and science segment of higher education in the context of globalisation. The study was envisaged as an effort to map some of the basic dimensions of constraints and possibility and hence, is an exploratory one. The focus of the study is on undergraduate arts and science education provided by the Government and the private aided colleges. Currently, the arts and science colleges are differentiated according to management into government, private aided and private unaided segments. Importantly, the colleges in this segment offer a very narrow range of courses designed to suit the job market. A preliminary sampling of information available on the websites of the universities suggest that a major section of colleges in this segment have fewer than three courses, several of them offering only two, and the most frequently offered courses are electronics, computer science/applications, business management/administration and what are perceived as job-oriented applied science courses such as biotechnology. Given their recent vintage, their narrow range of courses and exponential growth since 2000 (few were functioning in 1995); these institutions seem to present a wholly different genre and may well merit a separate inquiry, the study observed.

It is well known that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to raise enrolment for primary education, prevent children dropping out and retain the enrolled children until they complete eight years of education. Various measures are undertaken at the school and outside school levels to achieve these goals. One ongoing study (No. 70) attempts to evaluate comprehensively and analytically the effectiveness of these measures in the process of developing '*education for all*' in Kerala. The study aims to



identify the efficacy of some of the activities such as the resource utilisation, implementation of curriculum, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the process of curriculum preparation and utilisation of teaching-learning materials, participation of students in school activities, teacher-student relationship, increased involvement of community in school activities, the learning environment at school and students' achievements.

The development of professional education assumes much significance for increasing the growth of the economy. The actual demand for professional education is much higher than the supply of it in Kerala. As a result many seek opportunities for professional development outside Kerala. In this context, the ongoing study (No. 71) analyses the government's spending on professional education since 1992. The data is drawn from government budget papers. The study intends to examine the pattern of expenditure on technical and medical education since 1992.

### **Labour Market Condition and Crime**

Incidence of crime in India has been mounting at a fast pace, especially during the last decade. Moreover, crime on body seems to be increasing in comparison to crime on property. Economics and sociology literature on crime attributes labour market as a transmitting institution for crime. The completed study during the reporting year made an attempt to understand the issue of crime in India as a socio-economic problem with particular reference to the Indian labour market (No. 72). The study argued that poor labour market conditions in the Indian economy that has been developing in the recent past may be a prime factor in explaining the rise in crime rates recently. Panel data analysis of Indian states during the period 2001-2008 show that unemployment and wage inequality are key variables that explains the crime rate in India, especially crime on the body. Education similarly seems to reduce the property crime rate. Crime also seems to be deterred by an efficient judicial delivery system. However the role of police as a deterrent is ambiguous.

### **Identification of the Poor and Issues of Aggregation**

Some studies were also attempted on the measurement issues during the reporting year. One study argues for estimation and identification of the poor in India beyond the confines of a poverty line based exclusively on consumer expenditure (No. 73). This study starts with a critique of the recommendation of the Tendulkar Committee that continues to preserve the legacy of a line in disregard to the stark reality of multiple manifestations of poverty. As an illustration to show the pitfalls of a single line, the study shows the crowding of households just above the poverty line and up to a stage where more than three-fourths of the Indian people live below an international poverty line of two Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars per capita per day. The study argued that poverty needs to be seen as a matrix where multiple manifestations are associated with the whole population and certain special groups who have to bear the brunt of the historical baggage of social exclusion.

An ongoing study (No. 74) argues that comparison of aggregates over time and space never consider their disaggregated distribution. All aggregates can have numerous disaggregated facets of characteristic disaggregation. Their comparison in terms of the cumulative disaggregated distribution may not qualify dominance in case one aggregate is greater/smaller than the other. This exercise adopts the principle of dominance to qualify/disqualify the aggregate comparison on one hand and correction in this comparison according to the share of qualifying/disqualifying dominance.

## **(5) STUDIES ON MIGRATION**

### **Completed Studies**

A study of return emigrants estimates that there are roughly over 1.3 million return emigrants in the state i.e., they have become a demographically, politically and economically significant component of Kerala's population (No.75). A further statistics is that return emigrants among them count one out of every 9 working-age male population of Kerala. Another study situates the current issues in the context of



migration from India to Malaysia in the context of a long history of migration and integration of earlier migrants into the ethnic composition of Malaysia (No.76). The issues that emerged were the lack of facilities to assist prospective migrants in the host and destinations countries, corruption in the recruitment process, illegal migration by women and the need for regulation of the recruitment process. Another specific study probes rehabilitation mechanisms and livelihood strategies with reference to Sri Lankan refugees living in camps in Tamil Nadu based on a primary survey of 100 refugees and 12 case studies (No.77). It finds that refugees do not have access to relief assistance from the State Government but their livelihood strategies include gainful employment activities outside the camp, reliance on social networks both in India and abroad, short-duration or seasonal migration, and investment in human resources such as children's education. The numerous initiatives taken by the government, both existing and in pipeline, in managing migration are detailed in a study given the context of a mammoth governance task, with India being one of the largest sources of emigrants and recipient of record remittances (No.78). The study also provides a detailed history of Indian migration. A study focuses on the adverse implications of a restrictive state policy on emigration of women domestic workers and seeks to bring to the fore the gendered assumptions that underlie restrictions (No.79). The argument is that gender politics around mobility assists in generating and sustaining a shadow institutional space that facilitates illegal migration. A paper (No. 80) seeks an explanation for Kerala's service-sector led growth based on migration dynamics that leads to labour shortage and the consumption of more goods-intensive commodities than time-intensive commodities. This, in turn, only increases service-sector activities since the incentive is only for regional trade and/or foreign trade and not for domestic production of manufactured goods. Vector auto regression techniques provide empirical support for this hypothesis.

The second in a series of India Migration Reports, related to the year 2011, was part of the work that was completed this year. It is a collection of essays focusing on the

implications of internal migration, livelihood strategies, recruitment processes, and development and policy concerns in critically reviewing the existing institutional framework (No. 81) and a report in the context of Kerala on the impact of migration on children who stay back at home. The latter also delves into the adaptations utilised by respondents to manage familial separations and parental absences (No. 82).

### Ongoing Studies

A paper seeks to understand the process of reintegration of 'Gulf returnees' into the labour market in the context of five south Asian countries (No. 83). Analysis of the patterns shows that there was a process of self selection of return emigrations (REMs) based on age and education, wherein the younger and less educated were over represented in the sample. The analysis of the determinants of being employed suggests that those who found employment on return was in fact driven by economic compulsions to reduce their job search period and cost. For the policy makers it is important to note that, in effect it is the return emigrants with an employment, at the time of the survey, that are worse than those unemployed. Therefore, it may be important to target remedial measures on improving their earnings capacity along with a stronger social security net that would enhance their ability to withhold their labour when it is needed to.

Analysis of the Kerala Migration Survey 2010 is in progress. The data was collected from a sample of 15,000 households selected at random from all the 63 Taluks in Kerala and the report will be part of a series that started in 1998 (No. 84). Also ongoing is further work on the qualitative dimensions of the study on the impact of children whose parents migrate (No. 85). Based on a pilot survey of 50 returnee professionals to Bangalore, two sets of issues are being explored i.e., the reasons for the return and post-return resettlement issues – both at work-place and otherwise. The exploratory project also highlights issues that have come up during the researchers' analysis of the data, and put forward certain emerging trends in the return migration (No. 86).



## (6) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Development issues have always commanded substantial attention of the research concerns at the Centre. Included in the core of these research concerns have been issues in employment and social security. This genre of studies includes those on India's common people and social security, the Indian experience of women's development through microcredit, implications of the pay revision commission reports, and employment in the organised manufacturing sector of India.

### India's Common People and Social Security

In continuation of an earlier exercise undertaken to identify, measure, and bring out the main socio-economic characteristics of India's common people or *aam admi*, a new study (No. 87) sought to provide a regional profile of that exercise. This exercise in the measurement and analysis of poverty and vulnerability in the different states in India unequivocally brought out the stark hierarchical social divide existing not only at the national level but at the regional level as well. The dominance of this social divide over the regional divide clearly calls for policies and programmes that are more socially sensitive and nuanced to take care of the varying regional contexts. That the social divide is a well-entrenched one not only in terms of consumption expenditure but also a combination of measures to constitute a multidimensional poverty index had been brought out by recent studies which were highlighted in this study. Among the specific findings reported in this study was the association between informal work status and poverty and vulnerability and its pervasive presence in the Indian context. This of course underlines the urgency for addressing problems associated with informal work to provide livelihood security and enhancing productivity, given the pervasive presence of self-employment. In this context another study (No. 88) discussed the two recent initiatives for providing social security to Indian workers in the informal economy. The paper looked at the National Rural Employment Guarantee and the Social Security for Unorganised (Informal) Workers as landmark initiatives that indicate an important turnaround in the emerging developmental policy in the country.



Since the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 in February, 2006, there had emerged a plethora of research on its various aspects. However, the available literature could not reflect adequately the disparities in its implementation across Indian states. Being guided by the process of implementation, an ongoing study (No. 89) attempted to factor-in the phase-wise implementation of NREGA across districts. It covered the period of first five years (2006-07 to 2010-11) and by looking into vital indicators such as the magnitude of employment generated, women's participation, social inclusion, wage payments etc., it brought out vast inter-and-intra-state disparities. Broadly the paper highlighted the fact that despite five years of implementation history, the Phase-I districts, backward by definition, did not reflect better signs of NREGA implementation in a comparative perspective.

### Women's Development and Microcredit

Though the principle of gender equality is firmly established in the Indian Constitution, translating *de jure* gender equality and the promise of social, economic and political justice, into *de facto* reality has been one of India's major challenges over the years, given a long background of an Asiatic society chained by patriarchal domination. There is still unfortunately a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation and policies and the current status of Indian



women. Though for the first time, a separate section on 'Gender Equity' was included in the Draft Approach Paper to the 11th Five Year Plan, the Paper has not given enough focus on women's empowerment issues in the country. With this background a major study was undertaken at the Centre on women's empowerment through micro-financing in India. A part of this study (No. 90) critically examined the Indian experience over time of women in development.

The development perspective has now undergone a basic change from the collective care mechanism of a paternalistic state intervention meted out from the top to bottom to a people-centered and participation-oriented bottom up approach. With this new perspective, new practices have emerged through integrated community participation of the poor. Thus the basis of the concept of micro finance is self-mobilisation and self-organisation of the poor at the community level driven by an ardent desire backed by an unfaltering trust in their own inherent capacity to improve their living conditions by themselves, given an enabling environment. An active realisation of such self-mobilisation is found in self-help groups (SHGs), formed for distributing the microcredit benefits, inspired by the success of the Bangladesh Grameen experiment. This approach has already taken strong roots across the lengths and breadths of India as an effective and viable channel to take the poor to a new domain of economic empowerment and social upliftment. Microcredit, which synergises the thrift and credit habits of the poor in a participatory and informal setting, is now widely acknowledged as a strategic tool in all poverty alleviation programmes. Another study (No. 91) in this genre discussed the Indian experience in microcredit.

### **Structure and Revisions of Salary**

A series of realisations of the recommendations of Pay Revision Commissions had gone a significant way towards effecting higher economic growth in India still remains a hotbed of debate and research. A detailed exercise (No. 92) was undertaken to explain the inter-class differences in salaries of the employees of Kerala Government due to pay revisions effected by Pay Revision Commissions. The

Government had classified the employees into four categories according to scales of pay. These classes had undergone changes in the pay scale depending on the revised scales, and government after accepting the recommendations of the Commission had brought out separate statements indicating the minimum and maximum limit of pay of the employees' salaries. The present study examined the disparity status by indexing the growth of minimum and maximum salaries within each employee categories compared to the first Commission. The result indicated that the highest growth of minimum wages recorded is in the case of class IV and the lowest in the case of class I employees. Again the growth of maximum salaries indicated that the highest was recorded for class IV. Here also minimum growth was registered in the case of class I employees. From the above analysis, it becomes clear that through salary revisions, class IV employees benefited much more than the rest. An ongoing study (No. 93) in this respect looks into the salary structure of the government employees across the states using the background materials provided by the Pay Commissions appointed by the respective states from time to time. An attempt is also made to see whether there is a tendency for convergence of pay scales over time. The paper also intends to look into the trend setting pattern of central government Pay Commissions on the pay structure of the state government employees.





### **Product Market Competition and Employment**

Whether product market deregulation had led to employment growth in the Indian organised manufacturing sector for the period 1970-2003 was examined by a study (No. 94). While in the literature, static measures such as the mark-up based on the Lerner index were used to understand market imperfections and employment, the paper argued for the use of a dynamic indicator, based on the Mueller model, able to capture the speed with which excess profits get eroded. This was empirically estimated for 14 broad industrial groups and its relation to employment growth tested. The results showed a positive relation between competition and employment.

### **Labour Market Dynamics**

Along with the transformation of an economy from agriculture to services, from rural to urban, with greater mobility of labour and capital, occurs the transformation of a society from traditional to modern, with the weakening of the traditional social institutions that distort the functioning of modern economic markets. Yet the structural disconnect across sectors in the Indian economy may not only have unequal growth across and within sectors, but also may be perpetuating the old social institutions into the new economic world, through isolation of growth and segmentation of markets. In this context an ongoing study (No. 95) attempts to analyse the role of caste, religion and gender in understanding the employment patterns in the emerging sectors of growth and dynamism in the Indian economy.

## **(7) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES**

A study re-examines the ongoing critical debate around and within ecofeminism from within the local context turning to the sites of nurturance in Kerala in the light of the critical insights generated by the ongoing debates on ecofeminism (No.96). It examines their potential to generate a new ethics of connection adequate to the regional context. Using instances from fieldwork among 'visionary' women in

environmental activism in Kerala, it suggests that a different mode of care and nurture is at work here, which locates itself beyond families and human beings. These seem to affirm recent sympathetic critiques of dominant ecofeminisms which seek to reconfigure it beyond dualistic thinking. A paper reflects on the movement of the new elites into the spaces of paid work in the early twentieth century by examining the discursive gendering of the spaces between which women moved and the strategies of negotiation available to them (No.97). Later it questions the widespread popular belief that two recent efforts in Kerala, to induct women into local governance, and to mobilise poor women in self-help groups, imply the extension of women's access to politics and the public.

A paper focuses on the feminist initiative by Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Kerala to mobilise and organise domestic workers since the 1980s (No.98). SEWA provides an instance of feminist trade unionism as different from the male-centric dominant styles, which are slowly growing redundant with the decline of organised sector labour. The study reflects upon the agency of the SEWA domestic worker in contemporary Kerala through the analysis of workers' narratives, and the specific strategies they deploy through the SEWA's unionisation in the changing context of the demand for domestic labour in Kerala. A paper takes up the formation of associations by widowed women, a relatively recent phenomenon to grasp the transformations in politics and welfare in Kerala since the 1990s towards Kerala's own version of Third Way-Social Democracy (No.99). A paper turns to examine women's lack of access to political power and public presence in Kerala despite their formal admittance into the field of modern politics quite early — in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century — in the princely states of Travancore and Kochi (No.100). There were big differences on the question of women's entry into politics between State policies in Travancore and Kochi. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the state advocated the entry of women into local government by evoking the interests of women as a larger collectivity, but this was widely endorsed by different segments of political and civil societies but this has not translated into gains for



women in politics. This paper argues that this would probably make sense if we remain alert about (a) the changes in the hegemonic understandings of 'welfare' and 'women' and the functions ascribed to these by the state in late 20<sup>th</sup> century Kerala; and (b) the consequences of such change for women-representatives' self-perceptions of who they represent and what they do.

A study contends that until very recently, Kerala's literary public has been shaped in and through the work of several 'homoaesthetic circles' that have risen and set in the course of the past century, which have either marginalised women as authors, or silenced them through specific 'strategies of consecration' (No.101). It also examines the possibilities of renewing feminist literary criticism as not a minority criticism, but a minoritarian one, which takes explicit note of the connections between aesthetic creation and full citizenship. A book seeks to place political decentralisation in Kerala and its possibilities for women within local historical and contemporary contexts (No.102). It points to the multiple social forces that shape possibilities and hindrances for women, and reshape gender divisions in the political field and presents detailed analysis of interviews conducted with over 185 women leaders in politics and local governance in Kerala. A paper attempts to read the gendering of basic capabilities - education and employment - and signs of unfreedom in Kerala in terms of women's access to civil citizenship (No.103).

A volume in Malayalam that serves as an introduction to the history of Malayalee women has been completed (No.104). The book, which traces the history of gender relations in Kerala from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was shaped through fieldwork in degree colleges and women's reading groups of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society and SEWA Kerala that probed potential readers' thinking on History as a discipline, and their learning expectations about it. Through the fieldwork, the questions that readers wished to put to historians of gender in Kerala were collected and the ten core chapters of the book were written as answers to the most frequently recurring questions. Thus a trans-disciplinary methodology of text production was evolved, which sought

to closely involve potential readers in the writing of the book.

### Ongoing Studies

A paper reflects on the strategies of first generation feminists in Malayalee society who by the 1930s, were attempting to interpret the order of gender in terms they believed were favourable to women and examines the implications of these for gender politics in contemporary Kerala (No.105). An introductory essay reflects on the possibilities of renewing feminist literary criticism in Malayalam through proposing a wider focus on the shaping of literary institutions and the literary public itself (No.106). It seeks to place Sara Joseph's feminist literary writings within a non-teleological history of women authors' resistance to aesthetic prescriptions issued by powerful male homo-aesthetic circles in the Malayalam, and reflects on translation as an 'escape strategy' for women writers from these heavily masculinised institutions of literary production and communication. A paper seeks to engage with the anxiety around marital conflict and divorce in Kerala to grasp the assumptions underpinning it (No.107). The class and gender character of the stable marriage norm could provide insights as the norm draws men and women into it on very different terms and is internalised in the process of upward class mobility.

Work on the creation of a 'snowballing' archive that documents the National Conferences of Women's Movements with reference to the Calicut conference held in 1990-91 is in progress (No.108). The work involves collecting public sphere materials pertaining to the event and interviewing a diverse set of participants from Kerala who were involved at various levels. This material (with English summaries) will be uploaded on a suitable public web space constructed for this specific end and shared with other participants from outside Kerala, and they will be invited to contribute their memories in writing to the archive. In this way, a growing repository of narratives about the event can be created and shared.



## (8) OTHER STUDIES

A two-volume book (No.109) deals with the theory of 'law and economics' and its applications in the context of India. These volumes are made with an objective to convey the principles and use of the discipline based on real world examples to lawyers and economists, and others including policy makers, analysts and, civil society observers. The first volume of the series describes the basic theory of law and economics in an accessible manner with examples from India. The second volume is an edited compilation of ten articles each dealing with one legal issue relevant for India.

An attempt is made in a paper (No.110) to trace the intellectual contributions of one of the renowned economists of India – K.N. Raj. Given the wide range of subjects and themes that Raj dealt with in his professional career, the author has made a conscious choice to confine to those contributions that have a common and running concern namely, development with equity and democracy.

Both theoretical and empirical literature on stochastic frontier production model has been enriched substantially since 1977. However, attempt has only been made recently to derive the distribution of the estimated one-sided error term. A study (No.111) which is an extension of that to derive the distribution of estimated technical efficiency considering a more generalised distributional assumption, with empirical illustration is in progress.

Scholarship on community politics in Kerala, with its endless reiteration of the goals, self-projections, and self-definitions of communities, has been complicit in the reproduction of such rancorous community politics. An essay (No.112) questions the homogeneity attributed to 'community assertion' through the analysis of different instances of Syrian Christian community assertion in Travancore in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The focus of the essay is on the process of primordialising/naturalising the community through avowed performances over time, with different strategies, under different historico-political circumstances, to specific ends; community, then, appears as an unfixed, non-static constellation, which travels through times with inventions, deletions and renewals.

Another article (No.113) seeks to initiate a critique of the claims made by many participants in the debate around the 'Kerala Model,' in which the State of Kerala, India, is set up as a model that may be emulated by other developing countries, for its remarkable advances in social development. The dominant left in Kerala has often claimed the major credit for such achievements, and this leads to its glorification as a model for social democracy as well. The present effort seeks to show how such marginalisation of specific social groups and their confinement to governmental categories was not a historical accident but the effect of specific political strategies on the left which excluded them from productive resources and asserted upper-caste agency in anti-caste struggle.

Yet another paper (No. 114) attempts to trace what may be called the 'vernacular antecedent' of the capabilities approach and use it as a prism to view 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. CMS missionaries of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are found to have advanced a notion of 'capability' as essentially a combination of 'capacity' and 'access to resources and ability.' The concern for capabilities and human well-being in Kerala is neither recent nor exclusively imported from contemporary development discourse – nor is it without flaws, which may explain persistent social inequalities.

Given the fact that new rationalities of power cannot be merely external impositions, the shaping of the 'good governance' in India will have to be necessarily traced from below – from the regional political fields, with their specific configurations and pasts. A paper (No. 115) attempts to trace such a history for Kerala, where the agenda of 'good governance' and the attempt by the dominant left parties to revive their flagging hegemony are virtually indistinguishable. This region is particularly interesting, for it is also one whose post-independence history of what would be in present-day terms regarded as 'bad governance' did indeed further social development achievements in spectacular ways: remember, in the 1950s and 60s Kerala was berated for its political instability and militant, extra-legal, or indeed illegal, politics.



This came to be understood in much less pejorative terms, within Amartya Sen's notion of 'public action' in the 1970s and after, but now we have reached a turn in which 'public action' slowly fades away to make space for 'good governance.'

There is now greater admission in development literature on Kerala that gender imbalances in a number of crucial indices do mar the State's claims to high levels of human development. However, a critique of the silence of mainstream development discourse on sexuality and reproductive and sexual rights in Kerala is still not forthcoming. The abjection of sexuality in contemporary Malayalee public discourse and the silence about women's sexual and reproductive rights in contemporary development discourse do not appear unconnected. According to a study (No.116) the current situation calls for creative dialogue between feminist and counter-heteronormative politics, which would resist protectionism and heterosexism.

Caste inequality is a heatedly debated issue in contemporary Kerala. This is in stark contrast, perhaps, to the situation some twenty five years back, when the idea that Kerala had overcome caste hierarchies through the twin strategies of social development and political mobilisation was still hegemonic. Post-1990s, a series of political developments have pushed the question of caste back into the forefront of public debate. A study is initiated (No.117) to look at the processes that are crucial in precipitating the current situation.

Another ongoing research project (No.118) supported by the Rajya Sabha proposes to examine the role of Parliamentary Performance in ushering in socio-economic transformation. It analyses the constitutional scheme of socio-economic rights and their implementation. Looking at the fifty year-long performance of Parliament under three distinct phases, the study will attempt to identify and analyse policy/legislative initiatives in implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy. The slow but steady adoption of the new economic policy and the emergence of coalition governments gave a new focus to the rights jurisprudence within Parliament and outside. Parliament got fully engaged

with the socio-economic agenda on a continuing basis leading to major initiatives on the education and health fronts. By way of conclusion, the study will try to relate the performance/non-performance in terms of the factors within and outside parliamentary control. This will be followed by a prognosis of the possible course the socio-economic agenda might take in future which, WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA dreamt sixty years ago.

Finally a study (No. 119) of economic growth in India is both an interpretation of its trajectory since 1950 and an evaluation of its prospects in the near future. Commencing with a favourable appraisal of the growth record of early independent India and an account of how this advantage was lost, the author proceeds to argue that by now it is more than just delayed liberalising reform that stands in the way of achieving sustained double-digit growth rates. The prospects for high long-term growth in India are instead linked to progress to be made in the areas of agriculture and education, particularly schooling. Further, the author proposes that achieving inclusive growth, currently high on the Indian government's agenda, would be not merely politically rewarding but pivotal to maintaining the dynamism of the economy. The possibility of such an outcome, the study shows, is tied more to the state's capacity to govern our public institutions than to its command over resources. To that extent the future of growth in India lies as much in the space of politics.



## ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### (a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme allows scholars to register with either the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) or the University of Kerala (KU). Of the 136 scholars so far admitted, 55 have been awarded the Degree: 46 from JNU and 9 from KU. Three theses are under evaluation at JNU; 22 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 and has an intake of a maximum of six per year. The first semester is devoted for reworking the study proposals to match the research agenda and approach at CDS prepared in consultation with the faculty. The topics and supervising faculty are then finalised. The registration is granted per semester, after due 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 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 selected national conferences and seminars. The scholars also get an early exposure to international research initiatives and academia through events abroad.

### Overview of the Year

**2010 admission:** Eleven candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 16 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. Three candidates were offered admission; two from the general category and one belonging to the Scheduled Caste. All three were awarded ICSSR Fellowship. They joined the Programme on November 10, 2010.

Ms Anoop Nair (2008 Batch UGC JRF) and Ms Gargi Sanati (2007 Batch ICSSR). have de-registered to join the Indian Economic Service.



The following theses are under evaluation:

- **M.R. Anand** (1996 Batch, on study leave from Government of India) '*Financial Sector Reforms and Resource Allocation In The Indian Economy,*' supervisors: N. Shanta and P. Mohanan Pillai.

- **Lekshmi R. Nair** (2003 Batch) '*Capital Account Openness and its Implications for Indian Economy,*' Supervisors: 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: N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan.

It is expected that four scholars who have de-registered to take up employment, to submit their theses in the next year.

During the reporting year four scholars have been awarded Ph.D. degree by the JNU.

- **Rathikanta Kumbhar** (2001 batch, ICSSR Fellowship) '*Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Study of Orissa in India.*'

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

Hunger and deprivation are undesirable in any society from both economic growth and social justice point of view. According to the estimation of Planning Commission, the highest proportion of population below poverty line amongst all Indian States is found in Orissa and that has not reduced since 1993-94. The thesis, through a multi-disciplinary approach, attempts to study the problem of hunger and deprivation in Orissa. The main findings are: (i) There is high variation of hunger and deprivation across social groups, geographical regions, occupations, education status, landholding, and dependency ratio. (ii) A slow and lopsided structural transformation, failed to bring any trickledown effect. (iii) The absence of access to land and related resources as the reason behind hunger and deprivation. (iv) The micro level case studies show that there is prevalence of exclusion (in explicit or implicit form) of Dalits and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) from various socio-economic spheres. (v) Inadequate entitlement and inadequate coverage in public provisioning (vi) The drought



and flood are a regular phenomenon and they are also responsible for hunger and deprivation. (vii) Displacement in the name of development by the neo-liberal prescriptions of special economic zone and export promotion zone is found to be a reason for producing hunger and deprivation. The analysis suggests that the impact of displacement is felt disproportionately among the Dalits, SCs/STs, or untouchables as the displacement regions are the inhabitation of these population groups.

The study inferred that failure of both growth and distribution contributed to higher incidence of hunger and distribution in the State. Given the subsistence level of growth, the impact of hunger and deprivation could have been less had there been egalitarian distribution. The distribution remains highly biased towards upper social groups and this is also a reason for regional disparities. For instance, Southern Orissa, where there is higher percentage of socially disadvantaged groups, faces the maximum level of hunger and deprivation in the State. It is required to reduce the disparities through land redistribution followed by other agrarian reforms, effective implementation of public provisioning and positive discriminations to reduce the higher incidence of hunger and deprivation in the State.

- **Rudra Narayan Mishra** (2003 batch, ICSSR Fellowship) '*Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates.*'

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

Under-nutrition continues to remain as a challenge in India that is often associated with persistent poverty. However, the clinical literature argues the role of specific ailments or lack of particular micronutrients on the outcome of different forms of under-nutrition. On the premise of this conflict, the present study intends to locate a few interventions worthy correlates of under-nutrition at the individual as well as household level. It argues that some of the established correlates of under-nutrition like poverty, social status of the household, occupation, place of residence and religion of the households help in identification of the phenomenon rather than its modification. Given that most of the policy

intervention related to health and nutrition are time-bound in terms of achieving outcomes, modifiable correlates are of greater significance. Further, with the resource constraint in a country like India, it is rather important to prioritize intervention worthy (modifiable) correlates to influence nutrition outcomes. The study analyses the issue of under-nutrition at individual as well as household level. Because of data constraints, analysis of under-nutrition at individual level is restricted to pre-school children and women of reproductive age and these two groups are most vulnerable to under-nutrition. The understanding gathered on the correlates of child under-nutrition suggest that among other correlates, direct proximate like childhood diseases have definite impact on both indicators of nutritional outcome among pre-school children, height-for-age and weight-for-age. The thesis questions the established notion of understanding the phenomenon of undernutrition among vulnerable population of India, both at individual level and household level. It argues to focus on intervention worthy proximate of under-nutrition, which could improve the situation in relatively shorter period of time. It also proposes to measure under-nutrition by considering other relevant aspects of the phenomenon like the intensity, severity, and gender differential. It also advocates the advantage of blending different measure of the under-nutrition in a single index.

- **Varinder Jain** (2004 batch, ICSSR Fellowship) '*Dynamics of Insecurity in India's Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing in Punjab.*'

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

Having found the lack of systematic approach on the quantification of vulnerability faced by the informal workers, this study examines its incidence and impact among wage-workers and the self-employed workers by focusing on the unorganised manufacturing sector in Punjab. Being largely based on primary data, it locates the implicit relation between labour market disadvantage and the exposure to discrimination and vulnerability. Moreover, it also examines underlying political economy issues contributing to the plight of the working poor in such state which, given its resource



endowments and sound economic profile, could have emerged as the 'model' welfare state.

- **William Joe** (2006 batch, UGC JRF): '*On Measurement and Interpretation of Health Inequalities: An Application in Indian Context.*'

Supervisors: Udaya Shankar Mishra, and K. Navaneetham

This thesis is motivated on the premise of evaluating the quality of improvement achieved as regard health and nutrition in India in recent times. Such evaluation involves gauging vertical and horizontal inequalities in outcomes through a varied set of measures aimed at their suitable interpretation and recognition while differentiating achievements across Indian States. It takes the understanding of inequalities beyond a simple distributional construct to mainstreaming it as a pre-requisite for evaluation and monitoring by not only gauging its extent but also identifying its source for correction. It contributes to the literature on measurement of health inequalities through illustrative application of alternative methods including regression-based techniques to produce the inter-individual health inequality estimates for different rank based indices. The salient findings of the thesis are: (i) The stark inequalities in distribution of child health in India warrant rigorous policy research and action. (ii) The problem of nutritional failure in children is traced to **P**oor household with **U**neducated mother having **L**ower body mass index (**PUL**) criterion. (iii) Disparities among the groups and within the states tend to increase as we move from the most disadvantaged to the least disadvantaged groups. The study obtains some serious evidence on acute sub-national welfare divisions in the country. (iv) Inequalities in the distribution of household amenities and maternal education are the two prominent factors that significantly intensify child health inequalities. (v) Health inequalities are perhaps the result of policies adopted for advancing health. Adopting an inclusive health policy or focusing on strategies that are not supportive of wider participation remains very much a part of actions that induce health inequality.

### 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. *Globalisation Lived Locally: Looking at Kerala's Labour Market through a Spatial Theoretical Framework.*  
**Neethi P.**, 2007-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K.N. Harilal & J. Devika
6. *Rural Development and Livelihood Diversification: An Empirical Investigation from Jammu and Kashmir*  
**Rajeev Sharma**, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship  
# K. Narayanan Nair & Chandan Mukherjee
7. *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
8. *Macroeconomic Instability and Industrial Fluctuation: Macro and Micro Evidences*  
**Atish Kumar Dash**, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
# N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallick
9. *Information and Communication Technology and Development: Study of Indian Experience*  
**Bibhunandini Das**, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra



10. *Law, Social Norms and Contracts: A Few Essays.*  
**Indervir Singh**, 2008 -, UGC/JRF  
# V. Santhakumar & N. Vijayamohan Pillai
11. *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
12. *Caste and Gender Dimensions of Occupational Transformation among Agricultural Labourers in India*  
**Midhun V.P.**, 2008-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# S. Irudaya Rajan & N. Vijayamohan Pillai
13. *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
14. *Technological Innovation Process in India under Globalisation: Towards a Sectoral Perspective*  
**Sravanthi Choragudi**, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K. J. Joseph & M. Parameswaran
15. *Measuring the Health Care Service Output in the Standard National Accounts Framework*  
**Suparna Pal**, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
# N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Vinoj Abraham
16. *Revisiting the Association between Formal and Informal Sectors and Agriculture*  
**Anirban Kundu**, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# P. Mohanan Pillai & M. Parameswaran
17. *Technological Changes in India's Pulp & Paper Industry*  
**Sandeep Kumar Kujur**, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
18. *Labour in a Globalised World: In-Migration to the Gold Jewellery making Sector in Kerala*  
**Sumeetha M.**, 2009-, UGC – JRF  
# S. Irudaya Rajan & K.N. Harilal
19. *Global Integration, Technology and Employment: A Study of India's Small Scale Manufacturing Industries*  
**Uma S.**, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
20. *Technology, Growth and Employment in Service Sector: A case of Banking Industry in India*  
**Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi**, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
21. *Efficiency and Technological Change in Capital Goods Sector: A Study of Indian Textile Machinery Industry*  
**Sanjaya Kumar Malik**, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship  
# Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
22. *An Assessment of Progress in Educational Attainment in India*  
**Vachaspati Shukla**, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship  
# K. Navaneetham & U.S. Mishra  
# Supervisors

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

The M.Phil. Programme in Applied Economics is a 4-semester Programme affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The focus on applied economics from a plural perspective and adaptation of effective learning tools adds to the uniqueness of the programme which has attracted nation-wide attention. Three hundred and sixteen students from 33 batches till 2007–09 have been awarded the M.Phil. Degree. The dissertations of the 34th batch of 2008-10, are listed at the end of this section.

The 15 students of the 2009-11 batch have satisfactorily completed their course work. Sushma Kindo of the batch submitted her dissertation early to join the Indian Economic Service. All others are making good progress with their dissertation studies and will be able to submit their dissertations by June 2011.

The 36<sup>th</sup> batch of the Programme (2010–12) commenced on July 27, 2010.



### 2010-12 Admission

- Sixty candidates were short-listed for interview from the 102 applications; 47 appeared for interview.
- Eighteen were offered admission (2 SC ,1 ST and one Physically Challenged)
- Eighteen joined the Programme; 11 from Kerala, 3 from West Bengal, and 1 each from Delhi, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, and Jharkhand.
- One from West Bengal discontinued during the Foundation Course and the Programme has 17 students.

### Guest Faculty

During the July semester, Dr Vasant A. Sukhatme, *Edward J. Noble Professor of Economics*, Department of Economics, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, joined the Centre as a Fulbright Visiting Scholar. Though originally planned as a set of lectures on *microeconomics* for the PhD scholars, the scheme and scope of his lectures more than met the curriculum of Microeconomics offered to M.Phil students. The Ph.D. scholars also attended his lectures.

Professor Zhang Liyan of the Tianjin University, China gave a set three Special Lectures as part of the course on



*Economics of Technological Change on Grassroots Innovation & the Rural Development; and Interaction between Formal and Informal Sectors in Innovation Creation and Diffusion.*

Professor R. Nagaraj, of Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai handled the core set of lectures of course '*Indian Industrial Development.*'

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook a field study on '*The Game Of Chance: A Study Of Lottery Consumption Pattern in Thiruvananthapuram City.*'

Lottery has become one of the major non-tax revenue earning of the State and is a significant source of employment. A rough estimate puts the number of agents at 35,000 and the number of retailers at close to 100,000. Lottery lobbies and scams were major issues debated in Kerala for a significantly long duration in 2010.

The survey attempted a review of the nature, pattern and extent of involvement in lottery and specifically to analyse:

- the socio-economic behavior pattern of lottery buyers in Trivandrum city
- the determinants of lottery expenditure

### Salient findings of the survey

1. Consumption of lottery is dominated by men. Lottery consumption is highest among married men and those who are above the age of 45 years and all of them are formally educated.
2. The Hindu Other Backward Classes, (OBC) dominated the lottery consumers. Occupation-wise, non-agriculture, non-government employees consumed lottery more than others.
3. Education doesn't have any association with individual's consumption of lottery in Trivandrum city.
4. There is strong association between individual's support for their future generation in consuming lottery and the individual's support from their family in lottery consumption.



5. Majority of the respondents supported the State Government's ban on other State lotteries.
6. Large section of the sample was found to be addicted to lottery.
7. Expectations of winning have significant effect on the household expenditure for the whole sample and also for conscious lottery buyers, whereas, for addicted lottery buyers it is not a significant factor.
8. Increase in lottery expenditure has a negative impact on the savings of lottery consumers.

The coursework is scheduled to be completed by May 2011, which will allow adequate preparatory time for evolving their dissertation study proposals.

### **JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/PhD Programmes**

Professors Jayati Ghosh (CESP) and Manoj Pant (CITD) continued as the nominees of JNU in the CD. The annual meeting of the Committee for 2010 was held on March 12, 2011. One of the observations at the meeting was on actively pursuing the plans for instituting the M.A. Programme at CDS as a logical extension of the current teaching programmes, paving way for organisational growth in present times. It would force a widening of range, facilitating the faculty to draw from such a process. The M.A. would thus aid better utilisation of the excellent facilities at CDS and *inter alia* add to the human resources for Training Programmes at CDS.

### **DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2008 –10**

#### ● **AGRICULTURE**

1. *Crop Diversification and Risk: An Empirical Analysis of Indian States*  
SANCHITA MUKHERJEE  
Supervisors: Arindam Banerjee & A. V. Jose
2. *Climate Change and Agricultural Productivity: A Case Study of Maize in India*  
SUBHASHREE BANERJEE  
Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & Arindam Banerjee

#### ● **AGRARIAN CHANGE**

*Employment Diversification in Rural Uttar Pradesh: A Regional Analysis*  
VACHASPATI SHUKLA  
Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair & Vinoj Abraham

#### ● **EXTERNAL SECTOR**

*Financing Balance of Payment in India, Discernible Changes in the Post Liberalisation Period*  
JUSTINE GEROGÉ  
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran

#### ● **GENDER STUDIES**

*Market for Sex Work: The Case of GB Road, New Delhi*  
NEHA HUI  
Supervisors: Praveena Kodoth & A. V. Jose

#### ● **INDUSTRY**

1. *Industrial Location under Globalisation in India: Evidence from Unorganised Manufacturing Industries*  
DILIP SAIKIA  
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
2. *Skill-Biased Technology and Wage Inequality: Evidence from India's Manufacturing Sector under Globalisation*  
KIRAN KUMAR KAKARLAPUDI  
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
3. *FDI and Technology Spillovers: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industries*  
SANJAYA KUMAR MALIK  
Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai & M. Parameswaran

#### ● **INFRASTRUCTURE**

*Analyzing the Proposed Land Acquisition Act: A Law and Economics Perspective*  
KARAMJIT KAUR  
Supervisors: V. Santhakumar



### ● POPULATION & LABOUR

1. *Empowerment of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Beneficiaries in Kerala, India*  
ASWATHY P. R.  
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & J. Devika
2. *Efficiency in Human Development: Application of Data Envelopment Analysis – A Study of Indian States*  
SWATI DUTTA  
Supervisors: K. Navaneetham & N. Vijayamohan Pillai

### ● POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

*Food Grains Consumption in India: An Analysis of Trends and Patterns*  
ARUN C. ADATTE  
Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair & Arindam Banerjee

### ● SOCIAL SECTOR

1. *Socio Economic Mobility of Slum Dwellers: A Case Study of Bartonhill Colony and Thekkumudu Slum in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala*  
KALYANY SANKAR  
Supervisors: J. Devika
2. *Livelihood Strategies of Sri Lankan Refugees in Tamil Nadu*  
VALATHEESWARAN C.  
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & A. V. Jose

### ● TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION

*Social Capital and the Sectoral System of Innovation : The Case of 'Vazhakulam Pineapple' Kerala, South India*  
GARETH JAMES WALL  
Supervisors: J. Devika & Sunil Mani

### (c) SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

#### Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 6.0

May 24-26, 2010

The 6th version of the programme was held at the CDS Computer Centre. Sixteen participants, comprising lecturers and doctoral students from all across Kerala and a few from outside the state, participated. A total of 13 lectures on articulating research topics, efficient browsing, power searching, content tracking, data analysis, online storage, report writing and collaboration tools were provided. The lectures were delivered by J. Muraleedharan Nair, Udaya Shankar Mishra and Sunil Mani.

#### Truncated Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics

September 13-17, 2010

At the request of Government of Kerala, a shortened version of the Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics was offered at CDS during 13-17 September, 2010. The aim of the shorter version was to familiarise the participants with a range of researchable issues in Economic theory (Micro and Macro Economics) and Indian Economy and the tools that go towards the facilitation of data analysis. Fourteen lecturers from various colleges across Kerala participated. The programme spread over five working days had approximately 6 hours of instruction per day. The forenoon sessions were devoted to the discussion of theoretical and empirical issues, while the afternoon sessions were devoted to working out exercises in a workshop mode. The final day was devoted to familiarising one with the use of Internet to access literature and data that are useful for both teaching and research as well. Classes were handled by Pulapre Balakrishnan, K. Pushpangadan, K. N. Harilal, M. H. Suryanarayana, J. Muraleedharan Nair, M. Parameswaran and Sunil Mani.



### Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers, Version 4.0

November 22 –December 3, 2010

The fourth version of the post experience training programme was organised during the period November 22 through December 3, 2010. Sixteen lecturers from across the country participated and they hailed from Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and of course Kerala. There was also a good gender balance and also between those who came from government and private colleges. One of the distinguishing features of the fourth version was that it brought in a better balance between theory (Micro and Macro), methods (Econometrics) and Indian Economy topics. Since the programme was integrated with the national conference on Indian economy, the participants got a chance to be exposed to innovative ways of analysing data to understand the performance of India's economy and indeed interact and learn from a number of resource persons who came from across the country. The main resource persons who participated in the programme were: M.H. Suryanarayana (Econometrics), Vasant Sukhatme and K. Pushpangadan (Microeconomics), Sudip Chaudhuri (Macroeconomics), M. Parameswaran (Growth and Development) and Sunil Mani (Indian Economy). It is heartening to note that one of the participants of the very first version of TIPE, namely Dr Chacko Jose (Sacred Heart

College, Chalakkudy) has taken over as the co-ordinator of the *TIPE Blog* which will be the most important medium through which the Lecturers can keep in touch and learn from each other and indeed in interacting with the resource persons.

### Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor - 10 ½ weeks Post-Graduate Diploma Programme

March 5– 25, 2011

The tenth year of the three month diploma programme in 'Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor' was held at the Centre for Development Studies during 5-25 March, 2011, a joint programme of CDS, International Institute for Social Studies (ISS), Hague, Netherlands and the Self Employed Women's Association, (SEWA) Ahmadabad. Three scholars have participated in the programme – one each from Hungary, India and Kenya. The objective of conducting the part of the programme at CDS is to examine the 'Kerala Model' of social development where the state has been active in universalising the delivery of socio-economic security. The potentialities and the limitations of such an approach will be examined as will other initiatives such as decentralisation and how village-based institutions have been used to yield further coverage in this field.





During their three week stay at CDS, they attended lectures and visited field areas. The lectures were delivered by the CDS faculty as well as Government of Kerala officials handling various socio-economic security programmes. Arjan de Haan of the ISS visited the CDS and finalised their project reports and participated in the graduation ceremony. K.P.Kannan was the chief guest and he distributed the diplomas to the students.

### **Short-Term Training on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues**

March 21-25, 2011

This is the sixth training programme organised with the financial support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India. Thirty participants, majority of them working on linkages between migration and development, participated in the training from universities and research institutions in India such as Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University, Manipur University, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Technology, International Institute for Population Sciences and Gujarat Institute of Development Research.

The programme covered various facets of migration issues, migration data and governance, India's foreign policy, gender dimensions, historical perspectives, the linkage between migration and health, trade, poverty, inequality and diasporas and development. In addition, the participants were also exposed to the migration research undertaken during the last decade at the CDS, the ongoing research projects and M.Phil. and Ph.D. dissertations of migration issues.

Three-fourth of the lectures was handled by the CDS faculty and the remaining modules were taken by the guest faculty namely, T. P. Sreenivasan, Sreelekha Nair, K.Srinivasan, Ajith Kumar, R.B. Bhagat, Amita Shah and Arjan de Haan.

### **Workshop on Gender Equality in Local Governance**

January 22 -23, 2011

A workshop on gender equality in local governance was organized for newly elected male representatives in Kerala. Two factors motivated us to focus on male representatives: the general feeling that gender equality is the concern of women, in this case women representatives and two, the reservation of half the seats in LSG for women. First, though reservation for women in the local government since 1996 has increased women's representation substantially (currently to a little over the 50 percent reservation in effect since 2010), studies have shown that women continue to face barriers due to a restrictive gender norm. Nevertheless, women representatives are expected to be the principal agents of change with respect to fostering gender equality and end up with a double burden of acting simultaneously as representatives, responsible to their electorate to meet the general needs of governance and as women representatives with a special responsibility to address the interests of women. This approach tends to blur the question of the accountability of male representatives to gender equality and to leave it unexamined. Second, the increased representation of women along with the additional reservations of half of the key positions of Standing Committee Chairpersons (which was previously not subject to reservations) provides a new set of opportunities/challenges. In the previous term there had been efforts to 'manage' the reservations by ensuring that wherever the President's post was occupied by a woman, the Vice President but also all or most Standing Committee Chairpersons would be male. This is no longer possible. The overall increase in the reservation quota could also bring pressure on Panchayats to call on the resources of their women representatives more actively than they did previously. The new scenario in the Local Self Governments (LSG) too makes it imperative that we move towards defining and enforcing the accountability of male representatives to fostering gender equality. To discuss this issue and to provide



a perspective on gender equality in governance, CDS organised the workshop exclusively with newly elected male representatives on ways of initiating gender justice through local governance. The focus on male representatives also allowed us to to garner information from male representatives about their gender attitudes and to engage with their views on the challenges and opportunities presented by the new situation.

#### (d) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Dr. Daniel Munster, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Anthropology, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Reichardtstr.11, 06114 Halle (Saale) Germany, for his research work on *'The Political Ecology of Agrarian Transformation in Wayanad, Kerala: Internal Migration, Hill Produce and the Forest Frontier in Ethnographic and Historical Perspective'*. The affiliation is for the period of six months (February –April 2011 and July - September 2011).



## ENDOWMENTS

### **Planning Commission Endowment in Development Economics**

The Endowment Unit was established in 1998. On evaluation of the activities of the Unit, the Planning Commission recognised the Unit as the one working on issues relating to technology and innovation in the Indian context. Dr Sunil Mani, Professor is the Chair Professor. The Unit has completed studies on telecommunication services, innovation policy for domestic technology generation, globalisation of innovation, innovation for economic growth and Indian automotive industry. The Unit also has initiated studies on growth of technical education in Kerala, foreign research and development in India and China and knowledge intensive entrepreneurship in India.

### **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. On account of the changes in interest rates, inflation and implementation of sixth pay revision, the Bank has decided to enhance the Corpus to Rs.400.00 lakh in 2011 and accordingly committed to contribute an additional sum of Rs.199.66 lakh to the corpus. Dr D. Narayana, Professor is the Chair Professor of the Unit. The Unit has conducted studies on health, trade and trade-induced structural changes and global financial crisis.



### Research Unit on Local Self Governments

The Unit was set up with the contribution of Rs.370.00 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 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 supervised the activities of the Unit. Dr V Santhakumar and Dr Praveena Kodoth, Associate Professors were also associated with the Unit. The Unit followed-up with its study on e-governance of Grama Panchayats, 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 organised a training programme for elected representatives. The research programme on Urban Governance sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research is also carried out by the Unit.

### Research Unit on International Migration

The Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India instituted the Research Unit for a period of five years from 2006. The term of the Unit ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. The objective of the Unit was 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, Professor worked as the Chair Professor of the Unit. The Unit carried out several studies which provided research inputs to the Ministry in respect of recruitment practices, migration policy issues and replication of Kerala Migration Survey experience to other States of India (Punjab, Goa, Gujarat etc.). The Government of India is considering re-establishing the Unit for another term of five years.



### National Research Programme on Plantation Development

The Centre has instituted the National Research Programme on Plantation Development with the endowment of Rs.500.00 lakh provided by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India in May, 2009. The programme is to help to 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. Dr K.J. Joseph is the Chair Professor of the Unit. During the reporting year, a report on Structural Infirmities in India's Plantation Sector that covered various issues focusing on Natural Rubber and Spices was submitted to the Government of India besides a series of policy papers and two M.Phil dissertations. The Unit also conducted a national seminar on ASEAN India FTA and the majority of papers at the seminar were on plantation sector.

### 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 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 Minister ship of the Late Shri C. Achutha Menon, Dr Gopalakrishnan is credited with the formulation of a science and technology for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre. The income earned from the endowment is being used to organise public lectures and grant fellowships to the students. It is proposed partial fellowships to a few selected M.Phil Scholars of 2009-11 batch on the basis of their financial status and academic performance at the Centre.

### **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**

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

### **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) K.N. RAJ LIBRARY**

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri. M. Hamid Ansari visited the Centre on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 and opened the new block and dedicated the Library to the nation. He also named the Library as 'K.N. Raj Library' to perpetuate the memory of Prof. K.N. Raj.

During the reporting year, the Library launched a new online service in the form of a blog for providing subject-based information service. This service is available to all users through the internet domain [cds.ac.in/lib](http://cds.ac.in/lib) and [lib.cds.ac.in](http://lib.cds.ac.in). The layout of the blog is in three columns for easy use. It provides links to prominent Social Science web-sites/repositories (Banks & Financial Institutions, Database/Library/Archive, research institutions/ organisations/ associations, courseware, Government Departments providing authoritative statistical data), RSS feeds of journals, newspapers, and statistical databases. The current information are harvested from internet and provided as posts in the blog with URL of full-text of the resource where-ever available. Each post contains Title, Author, Summary/Abstract, URL, and Subject Category. The users can browse the blog, read items in their area of interest and download the resources and previous posts can also be accessed by searching the Archives. This is a system-based archiving, where blog will archive the posts on a monthly basis, and provides a link to the same for easy retrieval. The blog also has the feature to be bookmarked. Google Analytics based tracking of the blog has been provided to monitor the usage. During the period from 23rd February to 31st March, 2011 the blog has received 2826 visits, out of which 1899 is from India.



The Library continues to provide book selection lists, display of Books on approval from reputed book suppliers for the benefit of members thereby improving the quality of books selected for the Library. During 2010-11, 1327 books were added to the collection and 526 titles were received from various institutions/organisations as gift. The total collection consisting of Books, Working Papers, Back volumes of periodicals (bound), CD-ROM etc. is over 1,60,000. The Library subscribes to 226 Journals and 12 News Papers. The Library also received 130 periodicals/journals as gift. Subscriptions of two periodicals were started this year. More than 500 volumes (books/journals) were bound and preserved during the reporting year.

During the reporting period, 815 new members joined the Library out of which 38 are borrowing members and the remaining are reference members. The Library continued to provide various services like Reference Service, Lending Service, Bibliographic Service, Internet Search Service, Content Page Service, and so on. Students and Researchers from all over India and abroad visited the Library.

The Electronic Database Unit (EDU) continued to provide services to internal as well as external members. The EDU has more than 150 databases in Economics, and related disciplines in Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are EPW Research Foundation, Indiastat.com, Prowess, Popline, UNComtrade, Annual Survey of Industries, IMF, World Development Indicators, and National Sample

Survey unit level data. The subscription to JSTOR for the year 2011 has been renewed through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. The EDU also provided the document delivery/ILL service through DELNET and information services using the resources received through British Library for Development Studies through their free Internet Document Delivery Service.

A thematic book exhibition was organised by the Library to coincide with the lecture of Prof. Perry Anderson. His books available in the Library were displayed in the Auditorium. The participants of the Truncated Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TTIPE), Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE), and the short term training programme on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues were given a briefing about the library collection and the services, on the first day of their programmes. This included, a power point presentation and live demo, and visit to the library to meet the staff and familiarise the library collection and services.

The third Semester MLISc students from Department of Library and Information Science, University of Kerala visited the library. The students were given an orientation on management of the Library. This included a power point presentation and live demo and a tour of the Library.

As part of skills up-gradation CDS encourages staff to attend training programmes, seminars and workshops. Smt Anitha G.P, and Sri P. Sivakumar attended the *Workshop on Using Internet for Applied Development Research (UIADER)* in May 2010 at CDS. V. Sriram participated in the *National Workshop on Digital Objects and Metadata: Preservation, Harvesting, and Migration* jointly organised by Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai and Economic and Political Weekly held during January 17-21, 2011 at Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.

The assessment of the Library Staff was conducted on 14th February, 2011. Dr H Anilkumar, Librarian of IIM Ahmadabad was the external subject expert. The Assessment Committee recorded the overall performance of the staff as satisfactory. On recommendations of the Committee, Smt Anitha G.P.



and Smt Ansamma Joseph were appointed as Senior Assistant Librarians.

### **(b) COMPUTER CENTRE**

The Computer Centre provides technological support to achieve the Centre's objective of knowledge creation/dissemination. The facilities are 24x7 Net access, e-mail services, network storage for each of the users, Virtual Private Networking (VPN) service and Wi-Fi hotspots in locations like Computer Centre, Guest House, Canteen, Teaching Block and Students Bay. The central storage is based on Storage Area Network (SAN) technology. A portion of this storage is allocated to the users and use each user gets a specified quota of disk space (1 GB) to store the documents/files. Another new service introduced is the VPN facility that lets the users access CDS LAN services (like library OPAC) from anywhere on the Net. We have subscribed to several IP-authenticated services (on-line journals, magazines etc) that work only if the user logs in from the CDS network. The VPN facility allows the faculty to access such journals from outside the campus as well. Another component of the new service facility is a self-administrable personal web page for faculty and students. The URL of the user web page takes the form: <http://your-user-name.cds.ac.in>. The user can add/modify content, login to the admin page and enter the data and the data stored in the SAN can be accessed from anywhere on the campus network. The Computer Centre has

introduced an on-line course management system based on the popular open-source package Moodle and the system is being used.

### **(c) STAFF WELFARE FUND**

The Staff Welfare 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, eighteen applications for loan were approved. Eleven children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. The nine non-academic staff members who have retired during 2010-11 were given a grant of Rs.10,000/- each as a welfare measure. The Fund is managed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. Mohanan Pillai, Professor with Shri Soman Nair, Registrar and Shri Ameer Ali, Assistant Librarian as members.

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.77.96 lakh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Centre's publication programme publishes books, monographs, research reports and selected M.Phil. and Ph.D. theses. The findings of research at the CDS are initially brought out as working papers which are later published as articles in professional journals. At present there are a total of 443 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme.

This year 16 working papers were published, covering areas like agriculture, health, industry, innovation, finance, etc. A total of 9 books have been published by the faculty, and 3 by the students, 37 articles jointly by faculty and students in professional journals, and individually 6 by students. 39 chapters in edited volumes in addition to 4 by students and 18 other publications in reports, newspapers, magazines etc. have been brought out.

The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Oxford University Press, Routledge, Edward Elgar, Prentice-Hall, Anthem Press, Bookwell Publishers, Sage Publishers, Manohar Publishers, Rawat Publications Daanish Books and Orient Longmans.

In addition to this, the Centre brings out a quarterly newsletter, 'CDS Chronicle' which is an important medium for communicating with the public its activities and accountability.

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Kannan, K.P. 2010. 'Vilapathinu Prasakti Illa' in *Malayalam Varika* Annual Number, June. (Malayalam)

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Kannan, K.P. 2011. 'Sampathika Sthithiyum Nayavum Kendra Budgettiloode' in *Mathrubhumi*, March 1. (Malayalam)



Kannan, K.P. *Keralathinte Vikasananubhabvangaal: Chila Sachinthanangaal* (Kerala's Development Experiences; Some Reflections - A collection of essays on Kerala's development experience) (In press; to be published by the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad in July 2011).

Kannan, K.P. *Interrogating Inclusive Growth* (accepted by Oxford University Press, Delhi).

Kannan, K.P. *India's Informal Economy; An Introduction*.

Mani, Sunil, 'India's Pharmaceutical Boom,' *UNESCO Courier*, January-March, 2011.

Pillai, P. Mohanan. 2010. Botswana: Africayile Mangunna Nakshathram (Travelogue in Malayalam), Sign Books, Thiruvananthapuram, September 2010.

Pillai, P. Mohanan . 2011. Report of the Ninth Pay Revision Commission (2011), Government of Kerala.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha. 2011. "Yatra Naaryastu Poojyante ...." : Women Development in India,' *Working Paper: MPRA Paper No. 29043*, (<http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/29043/>)

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha. 2011. 'Raising the 'Beatrice's Goat': The Indian Experience in Microcredit,' *Working Paper: MPRA Paper No. 29049*, February. (<http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/29049/>)

### (e) WORKING PAPERS

K. C. Zachariah, S. Irudaya Rajan, 2011, 'From Kerala to Kerala via the Gulf: Emigration Experiences of Return Emigrants,' *Working Paper No. 443*. March.

Vijay Korra. 2011. 'Short Duration Migration in India: An Appraisal from Census 2001,' *Working Paper No. 442*. March.

M. Parameswaran, 2011. 'Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy,' *Working Paper No. 441*. January.

P.L. Beena, 2011. 'Financing Pattern of Indian Corporate Sector Under Liberalisation: With Focus on Acquiring Firms Abroad,' *Working Paper No. 440*, January.

Rajeev Sharma. 2010. 'Diversification in Rural Livelihood Strategies: A Macro-level Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir,' *Working Paper No. 439*, December.

Aparna Nair. 2010. 'The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few: An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in the 'Model Native State' of Travancore 1804-1941.' *Working Paper No. 438*, November.

Vinoj Abraham. 2010. 'The Effect of Information Technology on Wage Inequality: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Sector,' *Working Paper No. 437*, September.

S. Irudaya Rajan and D. Narayana. 2010. 'The Financial Crisis in the Gulf and its Impact on South Asian Migrant Workers,' *Working Paper No. 436*, August.

Anup Kumar Bhandari. 2010. 'Total Factor Productivity Growth and its Decomposition: An Assessment of the Indian Banking Sector in the True Liberalised Era,' *Working Paper No. 435*, August.

Beena Saraswathy. 2010. 'Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: Extent, Nature and Structure,' *Working Paper No. 434*, July.

Vijay Korra. 2010. 'Nature and Characteristics of Seasonal Labour Migration : A Case Study in Mahabubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh,' *Working Paper No. 433*, July.

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2010. 'Impact of the Global Recession on Migration and Remittances in Kerala : New Evidences from the Return Migration Survey, 2009,' *Working Paper No. 432*. June.

Gargi Sanati. 2010, 'Integration of India's Financial Markets on the Domestic and International Fronts: An Empirical Analysis of the Post-Liberalisation Period,' *Working Paper No. 431*, June.

Sunil Mani, 2010. 'Has India and China Become more Innovative Since the Onset of Reforms in the Two Countries?', *Working Paper No. 430*, May.

T.R. Dilip. 2010. 'School Educational Attainment in Kerala: Trends and Differentials,' *Working Paper No. 429*, April.

Sunil Mani, 2010. 'The Flight from Defence to Civilian Space: Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aerospace Industry,' *Working Paper No. 428*, April.

## SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

The Centre conducts, as part of its effort to disseminate the research activities, a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from within the country, as well as abroad. This year seventeen open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, six faculty seminars were given by the faculty. The CDS also organised four international conferences/seminars/workshops and conducted one public lecture.

### (a) OPEN SEMINARS

G. Raveendran, Former Additional Director General, CSO, Government of India, and former Senior Consultant, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, *New Estimates of Poverty in India: A Critique of the Tendulkar Committee Report, 2009*, (8 April, 2010)

Rongili Biswas, POLIS, University of Eastern Piedmont, Alessandria, Italy, *The Segregative Properties of Endogenous Jurisdictions Formation with a Welfarist Central Government*, (28 May, 2010)

P. Vigneswara Ilavarasan, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Delhi, *Mobile Phones Lead to Development? Case of Urban Micro Entrepreneurs in Mumbai City*, (1 June, 2010)

N.R. Madhava Menon, S. Radhakrishnan Chair on Parliamentary Studies, CDS, *Centre –State Relations: Issues and Concerns*, (6 July, 2010)

Jean Frederic, Universite de Montreal & Quebec Public Health Authority, Canada, *Vulnerability and Health Inequalities in South Asia: Analysis of the World Health Survey*, (6 August, 2010)

Beatrice Godard, Director, Universite de Montreal, Bio Ethics Programme, Montreal, Canada, *Ethical Responsibilities in Health Research and Health Interventions*, (6 August, 2010)



Rounq Jahan, Rajni Kothari Chair in Democracy, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, *Challenges of Democratic Consolidation in Bangladesh*, (20 August, 2010)

Michal Clemens, Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development, Washington, DC, *Measuring the Effects of Temporary Overseas Work on Households in the Philippines*, (07 September, 2010)

Anna Lindberg, Director/co-ordinator, SASNET-Swedish South Asian Studies Network, Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies, Sweden, *The Marriage of Children in Late Travancore: Gender Discourses, Dowry, and the Commercialization of Marriage*, (20 September, 2010)

Vasant A. Sukhatme, Edward J. Noble Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Macalester College, St. Paul, USA, *The United States Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-09: Causes, Consequences, and Responses to it*, (15 November, 2010)

T. S. Papola, Honorary Professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, *Structure of India's Economic Growth: Trends and Implications*, (16 November, 2010)

Chaohua Wang, Research Fellow, Academia Sinica, Taipei, China, *"Can China Save You?"* (23 November 2010)

Yasuhiko Saito, Faculty of Advanced Research Institute for the Sciences and Humanities, Nihon University, *"Pin Pin Korori" Ultimate Goal for Aging Societies*, (5 January, 2011)

John M. Bryden, (Research Professor at the Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oslo, Norway, and Emeritus Professor at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK. Also affiliated to CDS between October 2010 and January 2011 and Karen Refsgaard, Senior Researcher at the Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oslo, associated with CDS between October 2010 and January 2011, *Eguity, Equality and territorial Equivalence and their Significance for Rural Development and Inclusion: Reflections on the Nordic Case*, (January 07, 2011)

Lakshmi K. Raut, Economist, Social Security Administration, Office of Policy, Division of Economic Research, USA, *Intergenerational Long Term Effects of Preschool - Structural Estimates from a Discrete Dynamic Programming Model*, (4 February, 2011)

Amitava Bose, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, *Structural Macroeconomics and Contemporary Inflation*, (7 March, 2011)

Thomas E. Weisskopf, Professor Emeritus of Economics University of Michigan, *Does Affirmative Action Affect Productivity in the Indian Railways?*, (10 March, 2011)

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

J. Devika, *The Capabilities Approach in the Vernacular: The History of Capability-Building in Kerala*, (9 April, 2010)

Sunil Mani, *The Flight from Defence to Civilian Space: Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aerospace Industry*, (23 April, 2010)

K.J. Joseph, *Towards Replanting Plantation Development In India: An Analysis from Inclusive Growth Perspective*, (1 October, 2010)

M. Parameswaran, *Global Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy*, (12 November, 2010)

Joysankar Bhattacharya, *Group-participation and Women Empowerment: Matching as an Evaluation Estimator A District-level Study in West Bengal, India*, (21 January, 2011)

N. Vijayamohan Pillai, *Modeling Optimal Time-Differential Pricing of Electricity Under Uncertainty* (25 March, 2011)





**(c) INTERNATIONAL/ NATIONAL CONFERENCES/  
SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS / EVENTS**

National Workshop on Recent Developments in Competition Analysis: Theory and Evidence, held at CDS and co-ordinated by K. Pushpangadan (10-12 August, 2010).

CDS Library Dedicated to the Nation by Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India on 9 July, 2010. The Library has been named after the founder of CDS, Late Professor K.N. Raj.

Work-in-Progress Workshop on Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security for the Working Poor in India's Informal Economy, (CDS- ASSR Research Project on Social Security) organised and conducted at the CDS, co-ordinated by K.P. Kannan. (8-9 November, 2010)

National Conference on Indian's Economy: Twenty Years of Economic Liberalisation (Funded by the Planning Commission), co-ordinated by Sunil Mani. (1-3 December, 2010)



**(d) PUBLIC LECTURE**

Professor Perry Anderson (Professor of History & Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, USA) delivered a lecture titled 'The Concept of Intellectuals: A Comparative History' jointly organised by the CDS and ICSSR on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2010.



## PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

### INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

#### V.J. Varghese

- Participated in the international conference on *Globalising South Asia* held at the University of Helsinki, Finland, during May 27-29, 2010 and presented the paper 'Migration as a Transnational Enterprise: Emigrations from Eastern Punjab and Socially Licit Rationalities' (collaborative work with S. Irudaya Rajan).
- Participated in the *6th Trans-net project conference* (along with S. Irudaya Rajan) at Brighton, UK, during December 2-3, 2010. and presented the paper 'Punjab-UK Migration, Transnationalism and Ambivalence' along with Kaveri Harriss in the conference.
- Joined the School of Global Studies, University of Sussex, UK on a Visiting Fellowship on November 3, 2010. Fellowship awarded by the Economic and Social Research Council, UK, under its ESRC-ICSSR India-UK Scholar Exchange Programme, to undertake the visit in order to work further on Punjabi transnationalism and its ambivalences and to make a series of presentations.

#### Vinoj Abraham

- Submitted a paper 'Labour Market and Crime in India,' at the *International Conference on Peace, Security and Economic development in South Asia*, organised and conducted by Punjabi University Patiala and Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi, during March 4-6, 2011.



- Discussant for the papers titled 'The Effectiveness of Social Security, Democratic Processes and Governance Structures in Rural Punjab,' by S.S.Gill, Sukwinder Singh and S.Brar and 'Caste Dynamics of Employment, Income in Rural Punjab,' by Kamal Vatta in the *International Conference on Peace Security and Economic Development in South Asia* organised and conducted by Punjabi University Patiala and Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi, during March 4-6, 2011.
- Presented a paper 'Innovations, Policies and Systems in Globalisation of Innovation: The Case of India's IT Industry,' at the *International Workshop of the INGINEUS project*, organised by INGINEUS Project, Seventh Framework Programme of European Commission at the Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark during February 24-26, 2011.
- Discussant for the paper 'Institutional Frameworks as Determinants in Firm's Decisions to Off-shore Innovation,' written by Vandana Ujjual and Nick von Tunzelmann in the at the *International Workshop of the INGINEUS project*, organised by INGINEUS Project, Seventh Framework Programme of European Commission at the Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark during February 24-26, 2011.
- Presented along with K.J.Joseph, three papers, 'The Role of Institutional Frameworks and Local-global interactions in the Emergence of GINs : Case of India's ICT Industry', 'Water Water every where, But...Role of Competence building in the Emergence & Evolution of GINs: Case of ICT Firms in India' and 'Global Innovation Networks: Survey Results on ICT Industry in India' at the *Workshop on Mid-term review of the INGINEUS project*, organised by INGINEUS Project, Seventh Framework Programme of European Commission at the Protea Hotel, Cape Town , South Africa during September 1-3, 2010.
- Attended the proposal *Workshop on Mitigating Rural Urban Divide using ICTs*, organised by UK Science and Innovation Network at the University of East London, London during December 11 -12, 2010.
- Participated in the *ICTD2010 (Information and Communication Technology for Development) conference*, organised by the U.K. Science and Innovation Network at Royal Holloway, University of London, London during December 13-16, 2010.
- Presented a paper 'Caste In The Emerging Indian Economy'( proposal ) at the *Workshop on Development and Inequality in Global South*, organised by Brown International Advanced Research Institutes (BIARI) of the Brown University and held at Brown University, Rhode Island, U.S.A, during June 6-19, 2010.
- Participated in the workshop on *Globalisation and Inequality* conducted by Brown International Advanced Research Institutes (BIARI) of the Brown University, held at Brown University, Providence Rhode Island, U.S.A, from June 6-19, 2010.
- Presented the paper (along with K.J.Joseph) 'Global Innovation Networks: Survey Results on ICT Industry in India' in the Mid-term review of the EU sponsored INGINEUS project, HSRC, Cape Town, South Africa during September 1-3, 2010.

#### Sunil Mani

- 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*, at Geneva, during 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 Witswatersrand, Johannesburg during February 24-26, 2010.
- Presented a seminar on 'Has China and India Become more Innovative since the Onset of Reforms in the Two Countries,' under the *International Seminar Series*, at the Faculty of



Economics and Administration at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on July 29, 2010.

- Lead the first meeting of the project on 'Patents, Innovation and Developing Countries,' at *The Earth Institute*, Columbia University, New York, USA, on September 25-26, 2010.
- Presented a paper on 'Sectoral System of Innovation of the Indian Aerospace Industry,' at the *International Conference on Innovations in the International Commercial Aircraft Industry* at the Department of Management and Technology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, during September 2-3, 2010.
- Presented a paper, 'Knowledge-intensive Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth in India, An Analysis of the Post Liberalisation Phase,' at the *4th Plenary Meeting of the research group, AEGIS*, Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Lisbon Technical University, Lisbon, Portugal, during October 27-29, 2010.
- Presented the 'Chapter on India' in the *UNESCO World Science Report 2010*, at the World Science Day, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, November 10, 2010.
- Presented a paper on 'TRIPS Compliance of National IPR Regimes, An Analysis of its Status and Implications across five Developing Countries,' at the *Panel on Knowledge Governance TRIPS@10*, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University in the city of New York, USA during November 16-18, 2010.
- Gave a lecture on 'Measuring Innovation: Conventional vs New Indicators,' at the *Department of Agricultural Food and Resource Economics*, Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA on November 18, 2010.
- Participated and presented two papers (Paper 1: 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes in Developing Countries, An Analysis of its Potential and actual Effects,' Paper 2: 'On the Emergence of New and Large Firms in India,' at the *Catch up-DIME workshop*, United Nations University-MERIT, Maastricht, The Netherlands during January 25-26, 2011.
- Presented a paper, 'The Mobile Communications Services Industry in India, has it led to India becoming a Manufacturing Hub for Telecommunications Equipments?'

at the *International Workshop, Celling South Asia: The Mobile Phone's Impact on a Region*, Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore during February 17-18, 2011.

- Presented a paper on 'Innovations in the Indian Automotive Industry, Enhancing Innovation Capability through Internal and External Sources,' at the *International Workshop on How to Enhance Innovation Capability with Internal and External Resources*, Institute of Developing Economies - Bangkok Research Centre, Bangkok, Thailand during February 24-25, 2011.

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

- Presented the following two papers (along with Vinoj Abraham) titled 'The Role of Institutional Frameworks and Local-global Interactions in the Emergence of GINs : Case of India's ICT Industry' and 'Water Water every where, But...Role of Competence Building in the Emergence & Evolution of GINs: Case of ICT Firms in India,' in the Mid-term review of the EU Sponsored INGINEUS project, HSRC, Cape Town, South Africa during September 1-3, 2010.
- Chaired the Plenary Session on 'Making Innovation Work for the Poor,' discussed one parallel session, chaired another and presented a paper on 'Innovation System for Inclusive Growth: Lessons from India's Plantation Sector,' at the *8th GLOBELICS International Conference*, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during November 1-3, 2010.
- Presented a paper on 'Innovations, Policies and Systems in Globalisation of Innovation: The Case of India's IT Industry,' at the *Workshop on the Work package 10 of INGINEUS project*, Copenhagen Business School, February 23-24, 2011.

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

- Participated in the IMF-ILO Summit on 'Growth, Employment and Social Cohesion,' hosted by the Norwegian Prime Minister in Oslo, Norway on 12 and 13 September 2010. and also delivered a Special Lecture on 'High Poverty and High Growth: The Challenge of Decent Employment in India,' at the Centre for Development and Environment, University of Oslo, Norway on September 14, 2010.



- Presented a paper titled 'The Social Face of High Poverty in a Fast Growing India: National and Regional Dimensions' at the Conference on Poverty in South Asia organised by the South Asia Panel of the British Academy at the Department of International Development Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford during March 28-29, 2011.
- Presented a paper titled 'Inequality Poverty and Welfare in India' at the International Conference on China-India: Paths of Economic and Social Development organised by the British Academy in London during November 18-19, 2010.
- Participated as a special invitee at the invitation of the Director General of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva at the ILO-IMF Conference on 'Challenges of Growth, Employment and Social Cohesion' and hosted by the Prime Minister of Norway in Oslo on September 13, 2011.

#### K. Navaneetham

- Was Visiting Professor to the School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia during November 15-30, 2010 in connection with the ongoing collaborative research.

#### J. Devika

- Presented notes in two sessions on 'Gender and the New Structures of Governance in South Asia,' and on 'Globalisation, 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 Delhi University, Partners for Prevention, at Amari Raincourt, Bangkok during February 1-3, 2010.
- Presented a paper titled 'Politics, Political Decentralisation and Women in Kerala, India: In Historical Hindsight' at the *Seminar on Decentralisation, Gender and the Quota System*, organised by Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo during June 5-6, 2010.

#### K. Pushpangadan

- Presented a paper 'Service Sector Growth, Linkages and Poverty Reduction In India: A Regional Analysis,' at the

*Conference on Making Development Inclusive: MDGs and Beyond*, organised by and held at the Norcroft Centre, University of Bradford, UK, during January 26-28, 2011.

- A paper 'Service Sector Growth, Linkages and Poverty Reduction In India: A Regional Analysis,' was presented at the *Visitors' Seminar Series*, organised by the Institute for Global Finance and Development at Lancashire Business School, UK, during February 2, 2011.
- Submitted a paper titled 'The Kerala Model of Development,' at the *Lancaster-India centre seminar series*, organised by the Lancaster University Management School, UK on February 3, 2011.

#### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the conference on *Assessing the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on International Migration in Asia* organised by the Scalabrini Migration Centre and International Labour organisations, held at Discovery Suites, Manila, Philippines during May 5-7, 2010 and spoke on the 'Impact of Global Crisis on Kerala Emigrants and Remittances.'
- Participated as a panelist in the Working Group 'Towards Shared Prosperity: Shaping the Future of Migration to Promote Education, Employment and Human Development' of the *Global Symposium on "Overcoming Barriers: Building Partnerships for Migration and Human Development"* organised by the Global Migration Group, held at Geneva during May 27-28, 2010.
- Participated in the project development discussion of the Centre for Innovative Aging at Swansea University on 'Elderly in the Emergency Situations' during June 14-15, 2010.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Response to Natural Disaster: Indonesia Tsunami and Older Persons,' for the MSc in Ageing Studies at Swansea University on June 16, 2010.
- Participated in the *Third Meeting of the Scientific Working Group on India-European Union Migration* at Brussels during June 17-18, 2010 organised by the European Commission and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, and participated in the session on Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010.



- Visited Melbourne, Australia, between July 12-28, 2010, under the Australia Leadership Award, and participated in the research programme on *Healthy Aging in Asia and the Pacific and Student Migration to Australia*, organised by Brunette Institute, and visited Victorian Health Promotion Foundation and Centre for Population and Urban Research at Monash University.
- Visited the School of Health Sciences and Social Work, University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom during 20-25 September, 2010 and delivered an open lecture on 'Healthy Aging: Evidences from Kerala Aging Surveys.'
- Visited the French National Council for Scientific Research, Paris, France, on September 27, 2010 and discussed the 'Dynamics of International Migration in the Context of Aging in Europe.'
- Visited the International Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands, during September 28-29, 2010 in connection with the signing of Memorandum of Understanding between CDS and ISS.
- Visited the Advanced Research Institute for Sciences and Humanities, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan, to discuss the future research on aging issues in India during October 17-23, 2010.
- Visited the University of Sussex, United Kingdom, in connection with the preparation of the India-UK report for the 6<sup>th</sup> project meeting of the *Transnationalism, Migration and Transformation: Multi-level analysis of Migrant Transnationalism* funded by the European Commission, during November 5-7, 2010.
- Participated in the *International Conference on Institutionalising Regional Approaches to Migration Management in South Asia* organised by the Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo, held at Colombo on November 19, 2010 and acted as a panelist.
- Participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> project meeting of the *Transnationalism, Migration and Transformation: Multi-level analysis of Migrant Transnationalism* funded by the European Commission held at Sussex University, United Kingdom, during December 2-3, 2010.
- Participated in the *International Seminar on Regional Economy Integration, Climate Change and Food Security*

*Agenda for the Decade 2011-2020* organised by the South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE) and South Asia Centre for Policy Studies, held at Hyatt Regency, Khandmudu, during December 17-19, 2010 and lead discussion on 'Global Crisis, Migration and Remittances in South Asia.'

- Key speaker of the 5<sup>th</sup> *Non-Resident Nepal Regional Conference* held at Crown Plaza, Dubai, held during January 14-16, 2011 and spoke on 'Safe Migration from Nepal: Problems and Issues'.
- Participated as a key resource person in the *Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration* organised by the International Organisation for Migration, held at Hotel Radisson Blu Royal at Brussels during February 8-9, 2011 and spoke on 'Facilitating Labour Migration from Asia to Europe.'
- Participated in the *Regional Workshop on Research Programme Consortium (RPC) on Migrating out of Poverty* organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Bangladesh, during February 12-13, 2011, to discuss the research agenda of the RPC – drivers, impacts and policy on migration.
- Key note speaker at the *John E Sawyer Seminar on the Comparative Study of Cultures* and spoke on Migration and Development: The Indian Experience at Stanford University, United States of America on February 25, 2011, sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Morrison Institute for Population and Resource Studies, the Centre for South Asian Studies, the Centre for East Asian Studies, Department of Anthropology and Michelle R. Clayman Institute for Gender Research.

#### PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES / SEMINARS/ AND ACHIEVEMENTS

##### Neethi P

- Attended the fifth *Summer Institute in Economic Geography* at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, during June 27-July 2, 2010, hosted by the Geography Department at the University of British Columbia.
- Selected as one of the recipients of the Fulbright-Nehru Doctoral and Professional Research Fellowships 2011-12, and invited to the Department of Geography at the University



of Georgia, USA, as “Fulbright Visiting Student Researcher,” for the period mid-August 2011 to mid-May 2012. This fellowship, offered through the USIEF (New Delhi) and the IIE (New York), provides for nine months of research in the US, in connection with Ph.D. thesis under the mentorship of Prof. Andrew Herod, Distinguished Research Professor at this university.

#### Atish Kumar Dash

- Participated and presented a paper titled ‘The Dynamics of Industrial Output Fluctuation in India’ in the *12th International Convention of the East Asian Economic Association* during October 2-3, 2010 held at Ewha Woman’s University, Seoul, funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



#### Beena. S

- Presented a paper titled ‘Production Efficiency of Firms under Mergers and Acquisitions: The Indian Experience,’ in the *8th Globelics International Conference on Making Innovation Work for Society: Linking, Leveraging and Learning*, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during November 1-3, 2010.

#### Bibhunandini Das

- Attended and presented the paper titled ‘Intra-National Digital Divide: An Analysis on the Diffusion of Information

and Communication Technologies across States,’ in the *8th GLOBELICS International Conference*, organised by the University of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during November 1-3, 2010.



#### Krishna Reddy Chiteddi

- Was an Additional Reviewer for the 7 International Symposium on Management, Engineering and Informatics: MEI 2011, July 19-22, 2011, Orlando, Florida, USA.

### NATIONAL SEMINARS

#### Anup Kumar Bhandari

- Presented a paper titled ‘Total factor Productivity Growth and its Decomposition: An Assessment of the Indian Banking Sector in the True Liberalized Era’ at the *47th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, organised by the Indian Econometric Society at the School of Future Studies, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh during January 6-8, 2011.
- Presented a paper ‘Productivity, Technical Progress and Scale Efficiency in Indian Manufacturing: New Evidence using Non-Parametric Approach,’ at the *ESRC Productivity Workshop* organised by Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and held at Sailesh J. Mehta School of Management, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay during March 18-19, 2011.



#### J. Devika

- Presented a paper titled 'Asking Questions of Ecofeminism: Women in Environmental Struggles in Contemporary Kerala,' at the *National workshop conducted by the Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy*, Andhra University, and the Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group on 'Resource Politics, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation, and Displacement in India' at the Andhra University, on January 22-24, 2010.
- Delivered the 'Concept note on Ecofeminism and Resource Politics' at the *National Workshop on Resource Politics, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Displacement in India*, organised by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam during January 22-24, 2010.
- Discussant for two sessions at the *Workshop on Gender and Participatory Evaluation*, organised by ISST, New Delhi, IDRC, New Delhi at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi during August 26-27, 2010.
- Presented the Keynote paper on Governance, 'Globalizing Governance: Ironies and Tragedies from Kerala' at the *Indian Social Science Congress*, Plenary Session, at University of Guwahati during December 27-31, 2010.
- Spoke in the panel 'Knowledge/Research/Language' at the *seminar on 'Critical Knowledges and Higher Education: Mapping the Ground'* jointly organised at SSS, JNU, by CHS, JNU, CWDS, and Women's Studies Centre, Jadavpur University, Kolkata during March 14-15, 2011.

#### K. Navaneetham

- Discussant at the *Dissemination Workshop on Outputs of the Project on Strengthening State Plans for Human Development*, organised by the UNDP, Planning Commission and State Planning Board at Trivandrum on September 16, 2010.
- Session Chairperson at the *Workshop on Preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP)*, organised by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, at Trivandrum on September 9, 2010.

#### P. Mohanan Pillai

- Chairperson of the 'Conference on Indian Economy: Twenty Years of Economic Liberalisation,' organised and held at

Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during December 1-3, 2010.

#### Sunil Mani

- Gave a lecture on 'Indian Companies going Global: An Analysis of its Determinants, Financing and Relative Profitability,' at the Project Management Institute, Kerala Chapter, Technopark, Trivandrum on April 20, 2010.
- Resource person at the *Capturing the Gains Workshop*, organised by Duke University, University of Manchester, and Institute for Human Development, Delhi at Agra held during May 26-28, 2010.
- Delivered the 25<sup>th</sup> Distinguished Lecture on 'The Flight from Defence to Civilian Space: Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aerospace Industry,' at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad on June 25, 2010. Was also invited to Chair, the Research Committee, at Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.
- Presented three lectures on innovation policy at the elective on 'Industrial and Trade Policies' Postgraduate Programme in Management (2009-11<sup>th</sup> batch) at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata during September 22-24, 2010.
- Delivered a lecture on 'India's Innovation Policy' at the Phase IV IAS training programme, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, on October 20, 2010.
- Designed and taught a ten lecture elective course on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' at the PGPEX, Batch IV, Term VI, Session 2010-11, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkatta, during December 6-15, 2010.
- Delivered the 2011 Professor K.K. Francis Memorial Lecture 'India and the Global Economy' at the St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry on January 18, 2011.
- Delivered the keynote address 'On Mainstreaming the Growth Performance of the Indian Information and Communications Technology Industry,' at the *National Seminar on Digital Economy* at the Sacred Heart College, Chalakudy on February 10, 2011.



### V.J. Varghese

- Presented the paper along with S. Irudaya Rajan, 'Migration as a Transnational Enterprise: Emigrations from Eastern Punjab and the Question of Social Licitness,' in the *International Conference on Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World*, at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during March 22-23, 2010.

### Vinoj Abraham

- Presented the position paper 'Information and Communication Technologies and Labour Market in India,' at the *Indo-UK Round Table Conference on "Information and Communication Technologies for Development*, at International Institute for Information Technology, Bangalore during January 11-13, 2010.
- Presented a paper, 'Labour Costs and Export Behaviour: The Case of Textile and Clothing Industry in India,' at the *National Workshop on Recent Developments in Competition Analysis: Theory and Evidence*, held at the Centre for Development Studies, during August 10-12, 2010.

### K.P. Kannan

- Delivered the *Dr K.N. Shyamasundaran Nair Memorial Endowment Lecture* on 'Agricultural Development in an Emerging Non-agrarian Regional Economy: Kerala's Challenges,' on August 13, 2010 at Thrissur at the invitation of the Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur.
- Delivered the Inaugural lecture on 'The Challenge of Decent Employment in India: A Labourist Perspective' at the GLAD (Group on Labour and Development) Forum at the Invitation of the Vice Chancellor of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi on September 16, 2010.
- Spoke as an Invited Discussant on the subject of 'Human Rights and the Eradication of Extreme Poverty: Lessons Learnt and the Way Ahead' at the *Brainstorming Workshop organised by the Human Rights and Extreme Poverty Project* of the Centre for Development and the Environment of the University of Oslo and the Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi at the India International Centre, New Delhi on March 14, 2011.

- Participated and chaired sessions at the *52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference* of the Indian Society of Labour Economics held at the Department of Economics, University of Dharward, Karnataka during December 17-19, 2011.

### N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered the Keynote address on 'Sustainable Development and Financial Inclusion' at the *International Symposium on the Key Role of Financial Institutions for the Sustainable Development in India*, organised by the Department of Economics, Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed College for Women, Chennai at the College Auditorium on November 27, 2010.
- Submitted a paper 'Data Gaps and Requirements in Power Sector of Kerala' at the *Workshop on "Statistical Data on Key Areas"* organised by Department of Economics and Statistics of Government of Kerala and State Planning Board under the India Statistical Strengthening Project at Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Trivandrum on September 9, 2010.
- Discussant of the papers presented in the sessions on (i) 'Women empowerment: Challenges' and (ii) 'Self-Help groups and Women Empowerment' at the *10<sup>th</sup> Development Convention on "Millennium Development Goals: Performance, Prospects and Challenges for South India"* organised and held at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad during March 3-4, 2011.
- Discussant of the paper on 'Group Participation and Women Empowerment: Matching as an Evaluation Estimator – A District Level Study in West Bengal' by Joysankar Bhattacharya at CDS Open Seminar on January 21, 2011.

### Udaya S. Mishra

- Submitted a paper 'Nutrition Assessment: Some Measurement Issues,' at the *Workshop on Nutritional Status of Children in India: Trends and Strategies*, jointly organised by the University of Allahabad and Institute for Human Development and University of Warwick in New Delhi, during October 18-19, 2010.
- Presented a paper 'Health Care Payments in India: Its Catastrophic and Inequity Implications,' at the *Workshop*



on *Health Inequalities: Measures and Models*", sponsored by BRAZIL-INDIA Pathfinder Research Project and organised by Institute for Social Economic Change, Bangalore during January 8-12, 2011.

#### M. Parameswaran

- Presented a paper 'Productivity Growth in a Liberalising Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry,' at the *Workshop on Economic Reforms & Evolution of Productivity In Indian Manufacturing*, organised by the Economic and Social Research Council, UK at IIT, Mumbai during March 18-19, 2011.

#### K.J. Joseph

- Presented a paper on India's ICT Revolution; What we Know, do not Know and ought to Know,' *Seminar in memory of K.K. Subrahmanian*, Gujarat Institute of Development Studies, Ahmedabad on February 28, 2010.
- Made a presentation on 'Structural Infirmities in India's Plantation Sector,' before the Minister, Senior officials of the Ministry of Commerce and the Chairpersons on Commodity Boards on October 5, 2010 at the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.
- Delivered a public lecture on 'Excellence in Higher Education in India,' at the YMCA, Trivandrum on September 18, 2010.
- Discussant in the *Seminar on 'Kerala Development: Challenges and Opportunities,'* at St Thomas College Trichur, on July 25, 2010.
- Chaired and discussed the session 'Regional Trade Agreement,' at the *Second International Conference in Empirical issues in International Trade and Finance*, IIFT New Delhi, during February 16-17, 2011.
- Made a presentation on 'Role of Education in Inclusive Growth,' at the *Silver Jubilee Management Convention*, TRIME during February 4-5, 2011.
- Presented a paper on the 'Database for Policy Research under the FTA Regime: Case of India's Plantation Sector,' in the *National Seminar on ASEAN India : FTA and Way*

*Forward*, organised by NRPPD(CDS) jointly with IIFT & UNCTAD, during February 5-6, 2010 at CDS Trivandrum.

- Made a plenary presentation on the 'State of Plantation Agriculture' in the Plenary session on Kerala's Agriculture, at the International Congress on Kerala Studies, AKG Centre January 1-3, 2011.
- Delivered the Prof. K.N. Raj Memorial Lecture on 'Towards a New Paradigm for Plantation Development,' at the Central University of Kerala, Kasargod, on February 16, 2011.

#### Praveena Kodoth

- Participated in the *Workshop on 'Gender and Land Rights in India,'* organised and conducted at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on September 12, 2010.

#### Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Presented a paper titled 'Baumol on Competition as Source of Growth,' at the *National Workshop on Recent Developments in Competition Analysis: Theory and Evidence*, organised by the CDS during August 10-12, 2010.
- Attended the *34<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences* held at Gauhati University, during December 27-31, 2010.
- Delivered the Keynote Address 'Two Decades of Globalisation' organised by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences and held at IIM Bangalore during January 4-5, 2011.
- Member of panel on 'Globalisation and India' at the seminar on *Globalisation and the Politics of Poverty and Inequality*, organised by IIM Bangalore and School of Public Policy, University of Pittsburgh at IIM Bangalore during January 4-5, 2011.
- Member of panel on 'Economic Reforms and Manufacturing Performance: The Way Forward' at the seminar on *Economic Reforms and the Evolution of Manufacturing Productivity*, organised by ESRC UK and IIT Mumbai during March 17-18, 2011.



### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Visited Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, during May 14-15, 2010 to discuss the ongoing Punjab Migration Study and European Union's TRANSNET Project.
- Attended the *Project Review Group (PRG) meeting* of the Indian Council of Medical Research on June 2, 2010 at New Delhi to review the concept proposals in the area of Social and Behavioural Research on Effective Delivery and Utilisation of Health Services and Newer Technologies and Gender Issues and Reproductive Health.
- Participated in the meeting on *Migration and Remittances in South Asia* organised by the World Bank at New Delhi on June 4, 2010 and spoke on the Kerala Migration Surveys conducted by the Research Unit on International Migration.
- Participated in the *Selection Committee Meeting* of the Chief Executive Officer on June 11, 2010 at the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Participated in the *International Seminar on Global Relationships in Indian Perspectives* organised by the Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi and Netherlands, held at Institute for Social and Economic Change during June 22-23, 2010 and presented a paper on 'Impact of Non-Resident Keralites: Remittances on Kerala Economy and Society.'
- Participated in the *Technical Advisory Committee Meeting* to discuss the 2011 census organised by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner on June 23, 2010 at New Delhi.
- Participated in the training programme organised by the NORKA on August 5, 2010 at the Institute of Management in Government and delivered a talk on 'International Migration Scenario in Kerala'.
- Visited Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, during August 9-11, 2010 to discuss the ongoing Punjab Migration Study and European Union's TRANSNET Project.
- Attended the *Project Review Group (PRG) meeting* of the Indian Council of Medical Research on August 20, 2010 at New Delhi to review the concept proposals in the area of Social and Behavioral Research on Effective Delivery and Utilisation of Health Services and Newer Technologies and Gender Issues and Reproductive Health.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Building Knowledge Base on Aging in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies*, organised by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, held at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during September 1, 2010 and initiated a discussion on 'A Critical Review of the National Policy for Older Persons 1999.'
- Delivered lectures for the students of M.A. in Development Studies on migration and aging at the Department of Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, October 8-9, 2010.
- Participated in the third consultative meeting with state governments on Migration Management organised by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, held at India Habitat Centre, during October 28-29, 2010 and spoke on 'Migration Management in India.'
- Participated in the *First Asia Population Conference* organised by the Asian Population Association during November 16-18, 2010 held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, and presented a paper on 'Emerging Aging Scenario in India.'
- Participated in the expert committee meeting of the UNFPA funded aging project at Institute of Economic and Social Change during December 21-22, 2010.
- Participated in the University Grant Commission-Ministry of Rural Development (Government of India) *National Symposium on 'Social Attributes of Exclusion and Poverty in Rural India: Issue for Identification and Inclusive Policy'* organised by the UGC centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, during January 12-13, 2011, and spoke on 'Are Elderly should be Included for Inclusive Policy.'
- Participated in the expert committee meeting of the UNFPA funded aging project at Institute of Economic Growth at New Delhi during January 17-18, 2011.
- Participated in the *National Seminar on Ageing and Environment in the New Millennium: The Indian Situation*,



organised by the Asiatic Society of India during January 20-21, 2011 and spoke on 'Ageing Issues in the New Millennium'.

- Participated in the *National Seminar on Indian Economy in Transition: Prospects, Issues and Concerns*, organised by the Madras Institute of Development Studies and Indian Council for Social Science Research during February 10-11, 2011 and spoke on 'Elderly in India.'
- Participated as invited speaker in the *International Symposium on Demography and Migration in Asia*, organised by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), at Calcutta on February 17, 2011 and spoke on 'Indian Migrants in West Asia'.
- Participated in the *First Overseas Employer's Conference* organised by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and Overseas Manpower Company Limited, Government of Andhra Pradesh, held at Hyderabad during 21-22 and spoke on 'Existing Recruitment Practices in India.'
- Participated in the *Third advisory committee meeting* for the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI) organised by the Indian National Science Academy and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, held at New Delhi on March 13, 2011.

#### D. Narayana

- Chairman, *SFC consultation workshop* of Technical Session 3: 'Best Practices and Lessons, Consultation on the ToR of the Fourth SFC: Issues and Options,' held at the Mascot Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram during May 14-15, 2010.
- Participated in the Round Table on 'Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayat Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/ Programme Capture,' at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore on June 28, 2010.
- Presented a paper titled, 'Health Care for the Poor in India: Privatisation through the Insurance Route,' in the *Workshop on, Policies for Inclusion in India and Beyond*, September 2-3, 2010, at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
- Chairperson, Session II: Housing, at the *One day Workshop on Preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP)*

for *India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)* at IMG, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala on September 9, 2010.

- Participated in the *Dissemination Workshop*, Outputs of the Project on 'Strengthening State Plans for Human Development,' organised by the Kerala State Planning Board at Mascot Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram on September 16, 2010.

#### PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN NATIONAL CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

##### Beena. S

- Presented a paper titled 'Production Efficiency of Firms under Mergers and Acquisitions: The Indian Evidence,' at the *National Conference* held at Madras School of Economics, Chennai and also presented a paper 'Production Efficiency of Firms under Mergers and Acquisitions: The Indian Experience' at the *National Conference* organised by the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala.

##### Krishna Reddy Chittedi

- Presented a paper 'Development and Integration of Global Stock Market: with special reference to India' at the *International Conference on Quantitative Methods in Money, Banking, Finance and Insurance*, jointly organised by IBS Hyderabad and IGIDR, Mumbai, during March 19-20, 2010. Also presented a paper entitled 'Agriculture Development, Employment and Rural Poverty in India: Macro Level Analysis,' at the *National Seminar on Inclusive Growth in Agriculture* at Osmania University, Hyderabad on March 27, 2010.
- Delivered a Guest Lecture on 'Application of Eviews-6 in Time Series Analysis,' for M.A. Students, Research scholars and Faculty Members at Nizam College (Autonomous), Osmania University, Hyderabad, on February 1, 2010.
- Participated in a two weeks Training Programme on 'The Indian Corporate Sector for Young Economists,' during 27 September - 9 October, 2010 conducted by the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi.
- Presented a paper titled 'Study of Common Stochastic Trend and Co-Integration in the Emerging Stock Markets:



With Special Reference to India,' in "Doctoral Colloquium" during January 3-4, 2011, organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad (IIM- A), Gujarat, and presented the same at the 47<sup>th</sup> Annual The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) conference during 6-8 January, 2011 held at School of Future Studies and Planning, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.



- Presented a paper titled 'The Performance and Prospects of Microfinance in India' in 'X Development Convention on "Millennium Development Goals: Performance, Prospects and Challenges for South India"' organised by Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad during March 3-4, 2011.

#### Mythri Prasad

- Participated in a conference "On Marginalities" organised by the Department of Sociology of Delhi School of Economics. The conference theme centered around the

question "What constitutes marginality?" and took up eight axes of marginal identities- the Dalit, the adivasi, the religious minority, the homosexual, the woman, the troubled periphery (Kashmiri/Northeastern) the disabled and the informal sector labourer. Presented a paper titled 'A Market Place for Migrants: Mobility, Settlement and Social Protection in Kerala,' which looked at the nature of migrant politics focusing on Kochi.

#### Vijay Korra

- Presented a paper titled 'Impact of Seasonal Labour Migration on Assets Structure: Case Study of a Village Economy in Andhra Pradesh' at the *Development Convention 2010*, held at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during January 21-23, 2010.

#### Rikil Chyrmang

- Paper entitled, 'International Cross-border Immigration into the Northeastern Region of India,' was presented at the *First Asian Population Association Conference*, November 16-20, 2010 at New Delhi.
- Presented a paper entitled, 'Cross-border Immigration and Conflict: An Assessment of Historical Evidence from Assam,' at the *12th Annual Conference of North Eastern Economic Association (NEEA)* held under the auspices of the Department of Economics, Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland during November 10-11, 2010.
- A paper entitled, 'Cross-Border Immigration in North-East India: A Case of Immigrant Workers' was presented in the *52nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)* during December 17-19, 2010 at Dharwad under the Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Karnataka.

## REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES / ADVISORY BODIES

### **Pulapre Balakrishnan**

- Member, Standing Committee on External Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
- Member, Executive Council, JNU, New Delhi.

### **N.R. Madhava Menon**

- Member, Committee of Direction and Governing Body, CDS.
- Member, Committee on Autonomy of Central Educational Institutions, MHRD, Government of India.
- Member, Committee on Re-organising Distance Education, MHRD, Government of India.
- Member, Committee on Forensic Sciences, Ministry of Home, Government of India.
- Member, Committee on National Statistical Commission, Ministry of Statistics and PI, Government of India.
- Chairman, Search Committee on Director, CDS.
- Member, Search Committee on Chairman, UGC.

### **P. Mohanan Pillai**

- Member, 9<sup>th</sup> Pay Revision Commission, Government of Kerala (2010-11).

### **Sunil Mani**

- Visiting Faculty, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.



- Honorary Visiting Professor, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, India (IPE- an ICSSR institution).
- Honorary Fellow, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS- a CSIR Institution).
- Member, Steering group on FDI in R&D, Technology, Technology Forecasting and Assessment Council, Government of India.
- Member of the scientific Committee, *Globelics Kuala Lumpur* 2010.

#### K.P. Kannan

- Member, Steering Committee on Labour and Employment for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Chairman, Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), Thrissur and Trivandrum.
- Chairman, Public Expenditure Review Committee, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Governing Body, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum.
- Member, Committee for Selection of Ombudsmen for NREG, Government of Kerala.

#### K.J. Joseph

- Member, Globelics Scientific Board from India.
- Member, Steering Committee on India EU Science and Technology Co-operation.
- Member, Governing Body of Social Security Mission, Government of Kerala.
- Member, CDS Governing Body and Committee of Direction.

#### N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Member of the Committee to review the Perspective Plan for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS: GO (Rt) No. 3167/2010/ LSGD dt 1.10.2010).
- Member of the Steering Committee of the 10<sup>th</sup> Development Convention on 'Millennium Development Goals: Performance, Prospects and Challenges for South

India', organised by the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad and held on March 3-4, 2011.

- 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.

#### J. Devika

- Member, Archives Committee, Indian Association of Women's Studies.
- 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.
- Visiting Fellow, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University during 21-25 March 2010.

#### 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.
- 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.
- Member, Scientific Working Group on India-European Union Migration Mobility set up by the European Commission, Brussels and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Project Review Group (PRG), Indian Council of Medical Research, Government of India, New Delhi.



- Member, Expert Committee, UNFPA sponsored Research on Aging.
- Member, Technical Advisory, Longitudinal Survey on Aging in India.

**D. Narayana**

- Member, Programme Management Team, Kerala State Statistical Strengthening Project.
- Member, Fare Revision Committee, Kerala State.

**TEACHING AT TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING**

**Sunil Mani**

- Designed and taught an elective course on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' (10 lectures) at the PGPEX (Batch 3, Term vii, Session 2009-10) programme at Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta during February 8-12, 2010.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Has India become more Innovative since the Onset of Reforms in 1991?', at *Helioz-2010*, UST Global, Technopark, Trivandrum, March 10, 2010.
- Co-ordinated along with M. Parameswaran the teaching programme 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 6.0,' at the Centre for Development Studies during May 24-26, 2010.
- Conducted along with M. Parameswaran the 'Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics-Truncated Version,' sponsored by Academic Staff College, University of Kerala at Centre for Development Studies during September 13-17, 2010.
- Co-ordinator of the 'National Conference on India's Economy: Twenty years of Economic Liberalisation,' sponsored by the Planning Commission and conducted at the Centre for Development Studies during December 1-3, 2010.
- Co-ordinated the 'Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics- Truncated Version 4.0,' along with M. Parameswaran at the Centre for Development Studies during November 22-December 3, 2010.

- Took one session on 'Economic Implications of High Skilled Migration from India,' at the training programme on Methods and Approaches in Migration Issues, at the CDS during March 14-19, 2011.

**K. Navaneetham**

- Took one session on 'Human Development Achievement in Kerala' at the training programme on Universalising Social Security, organised by CDS and ISS, Hague during January 12 –March 25, 2011.
- Took one session on 'E Conducted a two-day workshop on qualitative research methodology at the Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for post-graduate students of sociology and social work.
- 'Estimating Migration using Census Data,' at the Training programme on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration, organised by the CDS Migration Unit during March 21-25, 2011.

**N. Vijayamohanan Pillai**

- Took two sessions on 'Human Development Indices – Estimation' at the Government of India Training Programme on Preparation of Human Development Report at Panchayat Level, sponsored by the Planning Commission – UNDP Project for Strengthening State Plans for Human Development and organised and conducted at Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Trivandrum on November 11, 2010.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Growth Rates,' at the XXIII Refresher Course in Economics, sponsored by the UGC and organised by UGC Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, on February 10, 2011.

**J. Devika**

- Conducted a two-day workshop on 'Qualitative Methodology and Social Science Research' for postgraduate students of Sociology and Social Work at the Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, on April 22-23, 2010. It involved 4 lectures and two participatory sessions.



### M. Parameswaran

- Co-ordinated along with Sunil Mani the teaching programme 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 6.0,' at the Centre for Development Studies during May 24-26, 2010.
- Conducted along with Sunil Mani the 'Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics-Truncated Version,' sponsored by Academic Staff College, University of Kerala at Centre for Development Studies during September 13-17, 2010.
- Conducted one session along with Pulapre Balakrishnan on 'Economic Growth in India: Theory and Empirics,' at the Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers, organised by the CDS during September 13-17, 2010.
- Took four sessions on 'Growth Economics' to Management Students at IIM Kozhikode.

### Praveena Kodoth

- Co-ordinated along with V. Santhakumar the training programme on 'Gender in Local Self Government, sponsored by the Research Unit on Local Self Government at the CDS during 22-23 January, 2011.
- Delivered 3 sessions on 'Conceptual Issues: Formal and Substantive Equality, Gender Planning for LSG and Gender and Politics' at the training programme on Gender in Local Self Government, sponsored by the Research Unit on Local Self Government at the CDS during 22-23 January, 2011.

### Aparna Nair

- Gave one session on 'Children and Parental Migration: Between Resilience and Vulnerability,' at the Short-Term Training on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues, conducted at the CDS during March 21-25, 2011.

### K.P. Kannan

- Co-ordinated and supervised two workshops under the project titled 'The Long Road to Social Security: Assessing and Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security for the Working Poor in India's Informal Economy,' sponsored by HIVOS, The Hague, The Netherlands.

### V. Santhakumar

- Took 2 sessions on 'Introduction and Gender Issues in Project Planning,' at the Training programme on Gender Sensitisation for Male Elected Representatives of Local Governments of Kerala, organised by RULSG (CDS).

### Vinoj Abraham

- Took one session on 'National Sample Survey data exposition on Migration Data' at the Fifth short-term training programme on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues sponsored by Ministry of Overseas Affairs and organised by the CDS during March 21-25, 2011.
- Gave one session on 'Social Security Models in Kerala, March 2011,' at the ISS- SEWA-CDS Training programme on social securities, sponsored by Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and organised by the CDS during March 5-25, 2011.
- Gave lectures on Kerala Model of Development and its Implications for visiting students from Oslo University College, Norway 2011.
- Gave lectures on Kerala Model of Development and its Implications for visiting students from Sweden, 2011.

### Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Conducted one session along with M. Parameswaran on 'Economic Growth in India: Theory and Empirics,' at the Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers, organised by the CDS during September 13-17, 2010.

### K. Pushpangadan

- Co-ordinated the *Workshop on Recent Development in Competition Analysis; Theory and Evidence* comprising of 25 participants organised by the ICCSR/CDS during August 10-12, 2010.

### S. Irudaya Rajan

- Co-ordinator of the 10 *Week Diploma Programme on Social Security*, sponsored by the Institute for Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands during March 5-25, 2011.
- Coordinated the training programme on *Capacity Building Training on Migration Issues*, sponsored by Ministry of



Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India during March 21-25, 2011.

- Took 4 sessions on Migration and Aging at the training programme on Social Security, sponsored by the Institute for Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands during March 5-25, 2011.
- Took 5 sessions on Migration training programme on *Capacity Building Training on Migration Issues*, sponsored by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India during March 21-25, 2011.

#### D. Narayana

- Co-ordinator of the Workshop titled, 'Rethinking India's Local Governance Poverty, Participation and Political Society,' organised by the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University in collaboration with The University of Sheffield, UK, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum at JNU, New Delhi on October 22, 2010.

#### OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

##### Sunil Mani

- Guest-edited a special issue of *International Journal of Technology and Globalisation* on the theme of *Rise of Innovations in India (Inderscience, Vol. 5, Nos 1 and 2)* with Sudip Chaudhuri.
- 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), at New Delhi, on March 16, 2010.
- Referee to : (i) Research Policy; ; (ii) Technovation;(iii) *International Journal of Technology and Globalization*; ( iv) Edward Elgar ; and (v) Springer and Verlag.
- 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.

##### K.J. Joseph

- Member, Ph.D. Award Committee of Globelics International Conference Malaysia 2010.
- Ph.D. thesis examiner, University of Malaysia.
- Ph.D. thesis examiner, Jadavpur University.
- Referee for: Research Policy, India Review, International journal of Institutions and Economics, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development, Vikalpa.
- Editorial Board Member, *International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development*, Inderscience Publishers & *African Journal of Technology Innovation and Development*.
- Editor in Chief, *Innovation and Development*, Taylor & Francis

##### K. Navaneetham

- Member of Project Management Team constituted by the Government of Kerala for the successful preparation and effective implementation of State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) from 2010.
- Member of the Project Review Group (PRG) of the Health Systems Research (HSR) Cell of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi to review the projects submitted to ICMR for possible funding from 2009.
- Member of the selection committee for faculty position at the University of Kerala.
- Reviewer for Journals: Population Review, Population Research and Policy Review, Journal of Population, Health and Nutrition, Primary Health Care and Development, International Journal of Economic Sciences and Applied Research.

##### N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Member of the PG Board of Studies (Economics) of Mahatma Gandhi University. (No. 2954/2010/1/Elen, dt. 30.04.2010).



- Reviewed and evaluated 7 research papers and selected 3 papers for presentation in the Special session on 'Kerala Model of Development' during the Annual Conference of the Network of Asia Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG) organised by the Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Trivandrum, during December 11-13, 2010.

#### J. Devika

- Consultation on setting up Centre for Book Arts, Chennai, organised by Tara Books, Chennai during March 1-2, 2010.

#### K.P. Kannan

- Member of the Advisory Committees on the Master's Programme in Labour and Development and the Master's Programme in Diaspora and Transnational Studies of the India Gandhi National Open University, helped prepare the curriculum for these courses.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, New Delhi.
- 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.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, *Labour and Development*, Journal of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, U.P.

#### Vinoj Abraham

- Discussant for the Ph.D. confirmation paper of Ms. Anooa Nair, titled 'Concentration-Profitability Linkage: Theory and Empirics-A Literature Survey' at Centre for Development Studies, on December 20, 2010.
- Editorial Member of the international journal, *Innovation and Development* published by CDS and Routledge, 2011.
- Acted as Doctoral committee member for three Ph.D. scholars, attended doctoral meetings and made interventions when required during 2008-11.
- Acted as a key resource person for the debate on 'Inflation in Kerala', for the programme 'Cross Fire' in Kairali Television channel, aired on January 22, 2010 and the subsequent week.
- Peer reviewed a book for Oxford University Press.
- Peer reviewed papers for the journal 'Economics, Management, & Financial Markets'.
- Peer reviewed papers for the journal 'Review of Income and Wealth'.

#### K. Pushpangadan

- Referee to Indian Journal of Agricultural economics, Indian Agricultural society, Bombay.
- Referee to Sarvekshana, NSSO journal, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Referee, Project proposal, Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Trivandrum.

## ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

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 K. P. Kannan

P. Mohanan Pillai  
 D. Narayana  
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 K.J. Joseph  
 S. Irudaya Rajan  
 Sunil Mani  
 K.Navaneetham (Convenor)

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 J. Devika  
 Vinoj Abraham  
 Udaya S. Mishra (*ex-officio*)

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 K. Navaneetham  
 D. Narayana  
 Sunil Mani  
 N. Vijayamohanan Pillai



Praveena Kodoth

K.J. Joseph (*ex-officio*)

#### **JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/ PhD Programmes**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)

Jayanti Ghosh (*Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU*)

Manoj Pant (*Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU*)

K. Narayanan Nair

K. P. Kannan

S. Irudaya Rajan

K.J. Joseph

P. Mohanan Pillai

D. Narayana

K. Navaneetham

Sunil Mani

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

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

K.J. Joseph (Co-ordinator)

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

Udaya S. Mishra (Co-ordinator)

M. Parameswaran

#### **Library Committee**

D. Narayana (Chairperson)

P. Sathi (Convenor)

#### **Publication Committee**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairperson)

Tilak Baker (Convenor)

#### **Academic Committee**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairperson)

N. Vijayamohan Pillai (Convenor)

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

K.J. Joseph (Chairperson)

#### **Staff Welfare Fund**

P. Mohanan Pillai (Chairperson)

Soman Nair (Member)

Ameer Ali (Convenor)

#### **Computer Committee**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Ex-officio Chairman)

J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

#### **Investment Committee**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairperson)

D. Narayana

C.G.Pankajakshan (Partner, Varma & Varma, Chartered Accountants, Trivandrum )

Soman Nair, Registrar (Non-member Secretary)

#### **Committee on Sexual Harassment**

Mridul Eapen (Chairperson)

#### **Staff Council**

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Ex-officio Chairman)

K.B. Sreekumari (Convenor)

#### **Hostel Warden**

M. Parameswaran

#### **Right to Information Act**

Tilak Baker (Information Officer)

K.B. Sreekumari (Asst Information Officer)

Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director /or

Soman Nair, Registrar (Appellate Information Officer)



## FACULTY

*Professor and Director*

**Pulapre Balakrishnan**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Cambridge)

*Research Interest:* The Indian Economy, Macroeconomics, Growth and Industry

*Professors*

**Narayanan Nair K.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Kerala)

*Research Interest:* Agriculture, Natural Resource Management, Rural Livelihood, Decentralisation

**Kannan K.P.**

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

*Research Interest:* Development Economics/Studies

**Chandan Mukherjee**

Ph.D in Statistics  
(ISI, Calcutta)  
(Retired on 28.2.2011)

*Research Interest:* Quantitative Methods in Development Studies

**Mohan Pillai P.**

Ph.D. in Economics  
(University of Gujarat )

*Research Interest:* Development Economics

**Pushpangadan K.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(Massachusetts,USA)

*Research Interest:* Competition, Growth & Development, Corruption

**Narayana D.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(ISI Calcutta)

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

**Sunil Mani**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* Industry, Trade and Technology, Innovation Studies

**Joseph K.J.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi)

*Research Interest:* ICT and Development; Innovation Systems, Plantation Sector

**Irudaya Rajan S.**

Ph.D.in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Migration and Ageing

**Navaneetham K.**

Ph.D in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)

*Research Interest:* Population, Health and Development



## Associate Professors

**Udaya Shankar Mishra**

Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)

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

**Santhakumar V.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(IIT, Madras)  
(On leave from 1 March, 2011)

*Research Interest:* Economics of Institutions and Governance

**Vijayamohan 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)  
(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, Research Methodology, Feminism and Social Theory

## Assistant Professors

**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 from January 25, 2010)

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

**Parameswaran, M.**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

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

**Hrushikesh Mallick**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Mysore)  
(On leave)

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

**Vinoj Abraham**

Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU, New Delhi )

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

**Varghese V.J.**

Ph.D in History  
(University of Hyderabad)

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

**Anup Kumar Bhandari**

Ph.D in Quantitative Economics  
(ISI Calcutta)

*Research Interest:* Industrial Economics, Issues related to Indian Banking

**Aparna Nair**

Ph.D in Demography  
(Australian National University)

*Research Interest:* Economic History, History of Medicine and Public Health, Health,  
Gender and Health, Medical Sociology, Medical Anthropology, Migration

*Honorary Visiting Professors***A.V. Jose**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Kerala)

*Research Interest:* Social and Labour Policies, Social Protection

**N.R. Madhava Menon**

Doctor of Laws (LLD)  
Aligarh Muslim University

*Research Interest:* Law, Public Policy, Governance

**P. Sivanandan**

Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Kerala)

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

*Fulbright Scholar assigned by USEFI***Vasant A. Sukhatme**

Edward J. Noble Professor  
of Economics,  
Department of Economics,  
Macalester College,  
St. Paul. USA.

*Research Interest:* Agriculture Economics,  
Energy and Resource Economics and Economic Development of Third  
World Countries

**ADMINISTRATION**

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

**Academic Programme Office**

T.S.Geetha Devi	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
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**Faculty Support Services & Guest House**

H.S. Shareef	<i>Jr. Assistant Administrative Officer</i>
S.S. Satheesh	<i>General Assistant</i>
M.Mohanan	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

**Publications**

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

**Finance**

A.Chandra	<i>Accounts Officer</i>
T.N.Anirutdhan	<i>Accountant</i>
S. Suresh	<i>Accountant</i>

**Director's Office**

S.Rajalekshmi	<i>PA. to Director</i>
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(Retired on 30.4.2010)

**Personnel**

N.Suresh Chandran	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
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(Retired on 28.2.2011)

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>

(Retired on 31.5.2010)

**Security**

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

(Retired on 31.7.2010)

**COMPUTER CENTRE**

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

**LIBRARY**

T.K. Subramoni	<i>Consultant Librarian</i>
V. Sriram	<i>Chief Librarian</i>
P.Southamini	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>

(Retired on 31.7.2010)

**Circulation**

P.Sathi	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
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(Retired on 31.12.2010)

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

**Acquisition and Technical**

Sosamma Mathew	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

(Retired on 30.4.2010)

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

**Periodicals and Binding**

V.Ushadevi	<i>Deputy Librarian</i>
Shobhana Kannan	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
Ameer Ali	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>

**Information Products & Services Section**

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

## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

- (1) **MACRO PERSPECTIVES, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT**
1. **Introduction to 'Socio-economic Trends in India 1887-1961', Transactions of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.**  
Pulapre Balakrishnan  
Status: To be published by IIAS Shimla.
2. **Global Financial Crisis and Kerala Economy**  
M. Parameswaran  
Status: CDS working Paper No.441.
3. **Total factor Productivity Growth and Its Decomposition: An Assessment of the Indian Banking Sector in the True Liberalized Era**  
Anup Kumar Bhandari  
Status: CDS Working paper No. 435. Also submitted to *Economic and Political Weekly* for publication.
4. **Role of Ownership Pattern and Size in Determining Firm's Performance: Evidence from Indian Banking Sector**  
Anup Kumar Bhandari  
Status: Submitted to *Economic Modelling* for publication.
5. **Inflation In India: What Do The Data Reveal About Regional Dimensions?**  
K.Pushpangadan P. Mohanan Pillai and N. Shanta  
Status: Chapter in the book *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record Since Liberalisation*, forthcoming, Oxford University Press.
6. **'Introduction' to the edited book, 'Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record Since Liberalisation**  
K.Pushpangadan and V.N. Balasubramanyam  
Status: Chapter in the book *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record Since Liberalisation*, forthcoming, Oxford University Press.
7. **Study Report on the Mid-Term appraisal of the XI Plan of Kerala**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai along with the study group consisting of Anup Kumar Bhandari, Arindham Banerjee (till December 2009), Chinnappan Gasper, Dilip (till February 2010), Hrushikesh Mallik, US Mishra (since March 2010), Parameswaran, Vinoj Abraham.  
*Sponsor:* Planning Commission, Government of India.  
Status: Final Draft Report submitted in January 2011.



- 8. The Philosophical Cradle of Marxism**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Chapter in a proposed book, *Poverty of Communism*.
- 9. The Development of Dialectical Materialism**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Chapter in a proposed book, *Poverty of Communism*.
- 10. The History of Historical Materialism**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Chapter in a proposed book, *Poverty of Communism*.
- 11. Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing.
- 12. The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing.
- 13. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing.
- (2) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**
- 14. Structural Changes in Land Distribution and their Implications for Improving Access to Land**  
K.N. Nair and Arindam Banerjee  
Status: Chapter in *Shaping India*, edited by D.Narayana and Raman Mahadevan, Routledge, New Delhi, pp. 46-66 (2011).
- 15. Agricultural Development in an Emerging Non-Agrarian Regional Economy: Kerala's Challenges**  
K.P. Kannan  
Status : Published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No.9, February 26, 2011.
- 16. Towards a New Paradigm for Plantation Development in India: An Analysis of the System of Production and Innovation from an Inclusive Growth Perspective**  
K.J. Joseph  
Status: Submitted to *Economic and Political Weekly* for publication and also available as NRPPD discussion paper No.1.
- 17. Structural Infirmities in India's Plantation Sector**  
K.J. Joseph, P. S. George, with contributions from Vinoj Abraham  
*Sponsor*: Ministry of Commerce, Government of India  
Status: Submitted report
- 18. 'Social Cost and Labour in the Plantation Sector' Background paper for the Report on Structural Infirmities of Plantation Sector**  
Vinoj Abraham  
*Sponsor*: CDS, through Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi  
Status: As 'Background Paper 10' in report on *Structural Infirmities of Plantation Sector*.
- 19. Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India**  
K.J. Joseph  
*Sponsor*: IDRC, Canada  
Status: Ongoing.
- 20. A Study on the Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency of Community Assets Created Under Decentralisation: The Case of Three Panchayats in Northern Kerala**  
K. N. Nair, G. Gopikuttan and T.P. Sreedharan  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: CDS Working Paper
- 21. Institutionalising Panchayati Raj in Kerala: Some Reflections based on a Recent Experience**  
K.P. Kannan  
Status: Appeared in *Social Science in Perspective*, Quarterly Journal of C. Achutha Menon
- 22. Gender Equality in Local Governance: Towards Defining the Accountability of Male Representatives**  
Praveena Kodoth and U.S. Mishra



Status: Completed

Publication plan: Policy Notes on Local Governance (LSG unit)

### (3) INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 23. Productivity Growth in a Liberalising Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M Parameswaran

Status: Ongoing.

#### 24. Growth and Distribution in Indian Industry

Pulapre Balakrishnan and M. Suresh Babu (IIT Chennai)

Status: Ongoing.

#### 25. Productivity, Technical Progress and Scale Efficiency in Indian Manufacturing: New Evidence using a Non-Parametric Approach

Anup Kumar Bhandari along with Valarmathi Pradeep, Mita Bhattacharya, Jong-Rong Chen, Chih-Hai Yang

Status: Completed

Publication plan: Committed for publication in an edited volume (eds. V. Kathuria, R. Raj, K.Sen)

#### 26. Concentration, Entry Barriers and Profitability in the Indian Industries: An Empirical Analysis

Anup Kumar Bhandari

Status: Published in *Journal of Quantitative Economics*, 8 (2), New series, 8 (2), 61-80, 2010.

#### 27. The Mobile Communications Services Industry in India: Has it led to India Becoming a Manufacturing Hub for Telecommunication Equipments?

Sunil Mani

Status: Published as CDS Working Paper, No. 444

#### 28. Efficiency of the Indian Leather Firms: Some Results Obtained using Two Conventional Methods

Anup Kumar Bhandari and Pradip Maiti

Status: *Journal of Productivity Analysis*, forthcoming.

#### 29. Technical Efficiency in the Indian Textiles Industry: A Non-Parametric Analysis of Firm-Level Data

Anup Kumar Bhandari and Subhash C. Ray

Status: *Bulletin of Economic Research*, forthcoming.

#### 30. Environmental Efficiency of the Indian Cement Industry: A Unit- Level Analysis (tentative)

Anup Kumar Bhandari and Sabuj Kumar Mandal (TA Pai Management Institute, Manipal)

Status: Yet to be sent to any journal/edited volume.

#### 31. ASEAN-India Pact and Plantations

K.J. Joseph

Status: Published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 44, No. 44 Oct 31 - Nov 06, 2009.

#### 32. Trade-induced Structural Change: Implications for Technological Progress and Employment

M. Parameswaran

Status: Forthcoming in an edited book titled *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record since Liberalisation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

#### 33. Impact of Trade Liberalisation on Employment: The Experience of India's Manufacturing Industries

Uma S, Vinoj Abraham, and K. J. Joseph

Status: Published in *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, No.4, 2010.

#### 34. Trade as an Engine of Growth to Catalyst of Inclusive Growth: Indian Experience under Globalisation

K.J. Joseph

Status: For publication in *Economic and Political Weekly*

#### 35. Multinational Enterprises and Export Performance: Empirical evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industries

K.J. Joseph and Subash Sasidharan (Madras School of Economics)

Status: Published in *Economics, Management, and Financial Markets*, 6(1), 2011,

#### 36. The Indian Automotive Industry: Enhancing Innovation Capability with External and Internal Resources

Sunil Mani

Status: Accepted as a working paper of the Institute of Developing Economies under the ERIA project report series.



- 37. Increasing Privatisation of Generation of Innovations and the Role of Innovation Policy, An Examination of Indian Policies for Domestic Technology Generation during the Post Liberalisation Phase**  
Sunil Mani  
Status: Submitting for consideration as CDS Working Paper.
- 38. On Learning, Innovation and Competence Building in India's SMEs: The Challenges Ahead**  
K.J. Joseph and Keshabananda Das, GIDR  
Status: Plan to publish in an edited volume from Routledge
- 39. Dealing with Innovation-inequality Conundrum: The Indian Experience**  
K.J. Joseph, Vinoj Abraham and Lakhwinder Singh  
Status: Plan to publish in an edited volume from Routledge
- 40. Database on India's Plantation Sector: An Inclusive Innovation System Perspective**  
K.J. Joseph and Uma S  
Status: Forthcoming as NRPPD Discussion Paper No.10.
- 41. Policies and Institutions Governing FDI Inflows and India's Participation in Global Innovation Networks**  
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Prepared as part of the INGENEUS Project. Plan to published in a edited volume from Routledge
- 42. Education and Training Systems in India and Global Innovation Networks**  
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Prepared as part of the INGENEUS Project. Plan to published in a edited volume from Routledge
- 43. Local-Global Linkages between Higher Education Institutions, Public Labs, and Firms: Experience of India's ICT Sector**  
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Prepared as part of the INGENEUS Project. Plan to published in a edited volume from Routledge
- 44. Innovations, Policies and Systems in Globalisation of Innovation: The Case of India's IT Industry**  
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Under review with *Research Policy*, Special Issue for 2012.
- 45. Bridging the Digital Divide: The Indian Experience in Increasing the Access to Telecommunications Services**  
Sunil Mani  
Status: Forthcoming in *International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development* (forthcoming in 2011).
- 46. Internationalisation of India's Information Technology Sector and Its Implications on Market Structure**  
Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: Forthcoming in *Transnational Corporations Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2, June 2011.
- 47. Globalisation of Innovation: Its Manifestation, Determinants and Implications for the Emerging Economies of China and India**  
Sunil Mani along with Rakesh Basant, Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad and T Jayaraman, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai  
Sponsor : IDRC, Canada  
Status: Ongoing
- 48. Impact of Networks, Globalisation, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' (INGENEUS)**  
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham  
Sponsor: European Union  
Status: Ongoing
- 49. Advancing knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and Innovation for Economic Growth: Case of India (AEGIS project)**  
Sunil Mani  
Sponsor: European Union  
Status: Ongoing
- 50. Optimal Peak Load Pricing of Electricity Under Uncertainty – Some Welfare Implications.**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: Published as a book by VDM Verlag, Germany.
- 51. Forecasting Electricity Demand: A Time Series Approach**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai



- Status: Accepted for publication as a book by Lambert, Academic Publishing, Germany.
- 52. Econometrics of Electricity Demand: Questioning the Tradition**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Published as a book by Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany.
- 53. A Simulation Model of the Kerala Power System**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing.
- (4) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**
- 54. Utilization of Health Care Services in Kerala**  
K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir  
Status: Completed.  
Publication plan: To be sent to *Economic and Political Weekly*
- 55. Social Class Related Inequalities in Household Health Expenditure and Economic Burden: Evidence from Kerala, South India**  
D. Narayana, Subrata Mukherjee and Slim Haddad  
Status: To appear in the *International Journal for Equity in Health* 2011, 10:1
- 56. Review of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana**  
D. Narayana  
Status: Appeared in *Economic and Political Weekly*, July 17, 2010.
- 57. Alcohol use and its Consequences in South India: Views from a Marginalised Tribal Population**  
D. Narayana, K.S. Mohindra, S. S Anushreedha and Slim Haddad  
Status: submitted to *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*.
- 58. Persistent “health divide” between Indigenous and Non-indigenous Populations in Kerala, India**  
D. Narayana, Slim Haddad and Katia Mohindra  
Status: Ongoing.
- 59. Health Inequalities, Level Differentials and Progress Assessment : MDGs in Measles Vaccination Coverage in India**  
Udaya S. Mishra, William Joe and K. Navaneetham  
Status: Ongoing.
- 60. Poverty, Social Inequality and Maternal Health in India**  
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam  
Status: Ongoing.
- 61. Patterns and Determinants of Maternal Nutrition in India**  
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam  
Status: Ongoing.
- 62. The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few’: An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in the Erstwhile Princely State of Travancore, 1805-1950’**  
(Title modified from April 2009-March 2010 Report: Previously, ‘*The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few’: An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in ‘The Model Native State’, 1804-1941*’)  
Aparna Nair  
Status: CDS Working Paper, No. 438.
- 63. Magic Lanterns, Mother-craft and Modernity: Crafting the Modern Body in Travancore, 1880-1950** (Title Modified from previous Report: Previously 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  
Status: Forthcoming in *Tapasam Journal of Kerala Studies*.
- 64. From the Vayattati to the Midwife and the ‘Lady’ Doctor: Exploring The Role of the State in the Medicalisation of Childbirth in South-west India’**  
Aparna Nair  
Status: To be submitted to *Reproductive Health Matters*, or the *Social History of Medicine*.
- 65. Childbirth in Kerala through the Twentieth Century (Tentative)**  
Aparna Nair



- Sponsor:* This project is funded by a fellowship grant from the SNTD University's Research Centre for Women's Studies, the 'Awa Bhai Archives Research Fellowship', awarded in February 2011.
- Status: Ongoing.
- 66. Negotiating Chronic Illness: Stigma in the Lives of Women with Epilepsy** (Title altered: previously Beyond Seizure Control: Stigma and Discrimination among Women with Epilepsy)  
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev. V. Thomas, (Professor of Neurology, Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum)
- Status: Ongoing.
- 67. Living with Chronic Illness: Women's Experiences of Epilepsy**  
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev Thomas (Professor, SCTIMST)  
*Sponsor:* This project is currently under review at the SCTIMST for ethical clearance, and the investigators intend to apply for ICSSR funding this June, 2011. We also intend to apply for a small grant from the Indian Epilepsy Foundation.
- Status: Ongoing.
- 68. Public Expenditure on General Education in Kerala, India during the Post-reforms Period**  
Chinnappan Gasper
- Status: Submitted to *Economic and Political Weekly*.
- 69. Globalisation and Higher Education in Kerala**  
Praveena Kodoth  
*Sponsor:* Sir Ratan Tata Trust
- Status: Completed
- Publication plan: Report submitted to the Sir Ratan Tata Trust.
- 70. The Impact of SSA on the Development of Elementary Education in Kerala**  
Chinnappan Gasper
- Status: Ongoing.
- 71. Financing Professional Education in Kerala during the Post-reforms Period**  
Chinnappan Gasper
- Status: Ongoing.
- 72. The Deteriorating Labour Market Conditions and Crime: An Analysis of Indian States During 2001-2008**  
Vinoj Abraham
- Status: Forthcoming in volume on *Peace Security and Economic Development* edited by Lakhwinder Singh, Oxford University Press.
- 73. Estimating and Identifying the Poor in India**  
K.P. Kannan
- Status: Published in *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol.4, No.1, January-June 2010.
- 74. On Comparison of Aggregate Measures: An Analysis of Dominance**  
Udaya S. Mishra
- Status: Ongoing.
- (5) STUDIES ON MIGRATION**
- 75. From Kerala To Kerala Via The Gulf: Emigration Experiences of Return Emigrants**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah
- Status: Published as CDS Working Paper No. 443.
- 76. Indian Migration to Malaysia: The Past, Present and Issues of Concern**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and Aparna Nair
- Status: Completed.  
Publication Plan: To be sent for consideration in the CDS Working Paper Series.
- 77. Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees in India: Rehabilitation Mechanisms, Livelihood Strategies, And Lasting Solutions**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and Valatheeswaran C (MPhil Scholar)
- Status: Submitted for publication in *Refugee Survey Quarterly*.



- 78. Governance and Management of International Migration in India**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and T.L.S Bhaskar  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: To be sent for consideration in the CDS Working Paper Series.
- 79. Emigration of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement**  
Praveena Kodoth and V. J. Varghese  
Status: Chapter in a book - 'Emigration of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement' in B.M. Kalir and Malini Sur (eds.), *Mobile Practices and Regimes of Permissiveness*.
- 80. Analytics of Migration and Growth: Exploring Kerala's Economic Performance**  
K.Pushpangadan  
Status: Chapter in the book *Impact of Growth on Development: India's Record Since Liberalisation*, forthcoming, Oxford University Press.
- 81. India Migration Report 2011**  
S. Irudaya Rajan  
Status: Published as Migration, Identity, and Conflict: India Migration Report 2011, New Delhi, Routledge.
- 82. Impact of Migration on Children Left Behind: The Kerala Experience**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and Aparna Nair  
Sponsor: Rockefeller Foundation, New York.  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: To be sent for publication in *International Migration*.
- 83. Global Financial Crisis and Return of South Asian Gulf Migrants: Patterns and Determinants of their Integration to Local Labour Markets**  
Vinoj Abraham and S. Irudaya Rajan  
Status: Ongoing.
- 84. Kerala Migration Survey 2010**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah  
Sponsor: Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India  
Status: Ongoing.
- 85. Parental Migration and Children 'Left Behind'**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and Aparna Nair  
Sponsor : Rockefeller Foundation  
Status: Ongoing.
- 86. The Returnee Professionals in Bangalore: Exploring Reasons for the Return and Re-settlement Issues**  
S. Irudaya Rajan and T.L.S Bhaskar  
Status: Ongoing.
- (6) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY**
- 87. More on India's Common People: Regional Profile Confirms Stark Social Divide**  
K.P. Kannan and G. Raveendran, (Former Additional Director General, CSO, Govt of India)  
Status: Scheduled to be published in *Economic and Political Weekly*.
- 88. Social Security for the Working Poor in India: Two National Initiatives**  
K.P. Kannan  
Status: Appeared in *Development*, Vol. 53, No.3, 2010 published by the Society for International Development, Rome.
- 89. Implementation of NREGA Across Indian States: A Phase-wise Analysis**  
K. P. Kannan and Varinder Jain  
Status: Ongoing.
- 90. "Yatra Naaryastu Poojyante ...." : Women Development in India.**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai and B.P. Asalatha  
Status: Published as a Working Paper: MPRA Paper No. 29043, February 2011. (<http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/29043/>)
- 91. Raising the 'Beatrice's Goat': The Indian Experience in Microcredit**  
N. Vijayamohan Pillai and B.P. Asalatha



- Status: Published as a Working Paper: MPRA Paper No. 29049, February 2011. (<http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/29049/>)
- 92. Salary Revisions of Kerala PRCs and its Implications on Interclass Distribution of Salaries**  
P. Mohanan Pillai and Beena. S  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: Submitted to *Economic and Political Weekly* for publication.
- 93. Salary Structure of Government Employees Across the Indian States**  
P. Mohanan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing.
- 94. Product Market Competition and Employment in the Organised Manufacturing Sector in India**  
K.Pushpangadan and N. Shanta  
Status: Completed  
Publication plan: To appear in *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*.
- 95. Modern Growth Engines, Traditional Social Institutions and Labour Market in India**  
Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Ongoing
- (7) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES**
- 96. 'Caregiver vs. Citizen: Reflections on Ecofeminism from Kerala State, India'**  
J. Devika  
Status: Published in *Man in India*, 89, 4, 2009. Accepted as chapter in P. Bilimoria, Joseph Prabhu (eds), *Indian Ethics* Vol. II, Springer-Verlag, forthcoming, 2010.
- 97. 'Mobility towards Work and Politics for Women in Kerala State, India: A View from the Histories of Gender and Space'**  
J. Devika and Binitha V Thampi  
Status: Published in *Modern Asian Studies: Volume 45, Issue 5*, 7 October, 2010.
- 98. 'A Tactful Union': Domestic Workers' Unionism, Politics, and Citizenship in Kerala, India'**  
J. Devika, A K Rajasree and P.R. Nisha  
Status: Due to appear in the next issue of *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*.
- 99. 'Widows' Organisations and Kerala's Third-Way Social Democracy: Seeking Citizenship amidst the Decline of Political Society'**  
J.Devika and A. K. Rajasree  
Status: Due to appear in Ajay Guduvarthy (ed) *Reframing Democracy and Agency: Interrogating Political Society*, Anthem Press, New Delhi, 2011.
- 100. 'Politics, Political Decentralisation and Women in Kerala, India: In Historical Hindsight'**  
J. Devika  
Status: Forthcoming in a collection edited by M Tsujimura and J Steele on the politics, gender and the quota system in political representation, from Tokyo University.
- 101. Womanwriting = Manreading? Masculinist Literary Criticism and Women Writing in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Kerala** (Book Manuscript)  
J. Devika  
Status: Awaiting copyediting, due from Penguin India, scheduled for publication in September 2011.
- 102. New Lamps for Old? Gender Paradoxes in Kerala's Democratic Decentralization** (Book Manuscript)  
J.Devika and Binitha V Thampi  
Status: Due from Zubaan, New Delhi in 2011.
- 103. Citizenship and the Gendering of Capabilities in Kerala**  
Paveena Kodoth and Mridul Eapen  
Status: Forthcoming chapter in a book 'Citizenship and the Gendering of Capabilities in Kerala', in Sujata Patel. Tina Uys and S. Buhlungu eds. *Social Exclusions, Citizenship and Social Exclusions. Contested transitions in South Africa and India*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan
- 104. 'Kulasthree'yum 'Chanthappennum Undaaya-thengane? Malayalistreekalute Charitrathilekku Oru Aamugham** [The 'well-born' woman and the 'market woman': an introduction to the history of Malayalee women]  
J. Devika



Sponsor: Sri Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai; HEC, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore.

Status: Book published by CDS, 2010.

**105. 'Gender and the Malayalee Public Sphere in Early Modern Kerala'**

J. Devika

Status: Appearing in Charu Gupta (ed.) *Gender, Caste and Patriarchy in Colonial India: A Reader*. Forthcoming from OUP New Delhi, 2011.

**106. 'Deconsecrating Sara Joseph'**

J. Devika

Status: Forthcoming in 2012 from OUP, New Delhi, as the introductory essay to a volume of translations of short stories by the well-known feminist literary author in Malayalam, Sara Joseph.

**107. Impending Crisis of Marriage or the Consolidation of an Ideology: Reflections on the Anxiety about Divorce**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

**108. 'Creating a Snowballing Archive: Documenting the National Conference of Women's Movements, Calicut, 1990-91'**

J. Devika

Sponsor. This is voluntary work undertaken for the Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS), fieldwork of which is being done during holidays and the May vacation. It is an experimental one, which, if successful, can be expanded to other themes and topics and funding may be sought for these.

Status: Ongoing.

**(8) OTHER STUDIES**

**109. Applying Law and Economics**

V. Santhakumar and Shubhashis Gangopadhyay

Status: To be published by Sage.

**110. K.N. Raj: Development with Equity and Democracy**

K.P. Kannan

Status: Appeared in *Development and Change*, March 2011.

**111. On the Distribution of Estimated Technical Efficiency in Stochastic Frontier Models: Revisited**

Anup Kumar Bhandari

Status: *International Journal of Business and Economics*, forthcoming.

**112. 'To Survive or to Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Travancore/Kerala'**

J. Devika and V. J. Varghese

Status: Published as a CDS Working Paper 427. A modified version is forthcoming in *History and Sociology of South Asia* (next issue) and later in a volume on state secularism edited by Rajeev Bhargava.

**113. 'Egalitarian Developmentalism, Communist Mobilization, and the Question of Caste in Kerala State, India'**

J. Devika

Status: Published in *Journal of Asian Studies* 69, 3, August, 2010, 799-820.

**114. 'The Capabilities Approach in the Vernacular: The History of Kerala'**

J. Devika

Status: Published in *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. XLV, 26-27, 269-324.

**115. Globalizing Governance: Ironies and Tragedies from Kerala**

J. Devika and Aruna Roy

Status: Forthcoming in the book *New Lamps for Old?*, Zubaan, Delhi, December, 2011.

**116. 'Bodies Gone Awry: The Abjection of Sexuality in Development Discourses in Contemporary Kerala'**

[Substantially extended version; earlier version appeared as an article in *IJGS* and was reported earlier]

J. Devika

Status: Appearing in Sanjay Srivastava (ed.) *Sexualities and the State in India: A Reader*, forthcoming from OUP, New Delhi, 2011.

**117. 'Getting Past the Governmental Category: Dalit Assertion in Contemporary Kerala'**

J. Devika

Status: Ongoing.



**118. Parliamentary Performance in ushering in Socio-Economic Transformation- 1950-2000 : A Report Card**

N.R. Madhava Menon  
*Sponsor :* Rajya Sabha  
Status: Ongoing.

**119. Economic Growth in India: History and Prospect**

Pulapre Balakrishnan  
Status: Book by Oxford University Press, India, August, 2010.

**Honorary Fellows / Associate Fellows**  
(as on 31.3.2011)

***Honorary Fellows***

**Vaidyanathan A.**

Former Member,  
Planning Commission, New Delhi

**Ramachandran V.**

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

**George P.S.**

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.

**Rao G.N.**

Former Fellow, CDS.

**Thomas Isaac T.M.**

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, Former Member, Commission on Centre-State Relations, Government of India, New Delhi.	Member
Dr. Indira Rajaraman, Former 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, National Research Professor and Lily - Jubilant Chair, School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	”
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 Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director, CDS, Trivandrum.	Convenor