

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2012-13



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OVERVIEW

The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) began functioning as an autonomous social science research institute on 19th October 1970. It was the fruit of the leadership and vision of C. Achutha Menon, 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 Professor K. N. Raj to set up the Centre and provide it with intellectual leadership for close to two decades. The CDS was also fortunate to have Laurie Baker, a radically innovative architect, visualise its campus and design its buildings to be cost-effective and distinctive.

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 the world. It is also worth mentioning that the setting up of research units in recent years in areas such as local government, 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.



In November 2011 we heard from the Jawaharlal Nehru University that it was willing to award the degree for the course M.A. Applied Economics to be offered by the Centre. This is perhaps the most significant development in recent years with respect to the academic programmes of the Centre. It has taken over five years to materialise with discussions held internally and with a wide range of stakeholders. A brief statement about the programme is provided in the following section.

Academic Programmes

The Centre's main academic programmes have been 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 for their degree. In the academic year 2012-2013, 9 students were admitted to the M.Phil. and 6 for the Ph.D. programme, respectively. The question of the optimal number of students to be admitted in a year is a source of discussion at the Centre. The policy is to balance access with quality. It has led the Centre to explore other directions. From the experience of having conducted these programmes for over 3 decades by now, it has been found that unlike in the past, one needs to prepare the students better for the research that they are to undertake while here. Steps have been taken to initiate change in this direction. It was agreed upon by the faculty that a committee be formed to revise the M.Phil. course and that Ph.D. students new to the Centre would also undertake course work. The intention is to launch the revised course work in 2014 in time for the graduation of the first batch of M.A. students.

Once again, the biggest shift in the academic activities of the Centre in recent years has been the launching of an M.A. in Applied Economics with the degree awarded by the JNU. It is the only Master's Degree of the JNU delivered outside the University's New Delhi campus. The plan has been 5 years in the making and the programme was launched after very substantial discussion in the Centre and

with the JNU. The course structure and syllabus was adopted after a broad a consensus among all parties had emerged. These have been displayed on the Centre's website. However, a brief statement of the philosophy underlying it may be in order. The M.A. Applied Economics at CDS is designed to equip students with an understanding of how the economy works and to make sense of contemporary debates on policy issues. Guided by this objective, the Programme aims to impart analytical skills in economic theory and empirical methodology. The pedagogy aims to impart knowledge by reference to the Indian and world economies. A balance between theory and application, and the range of topics covered, is the hallmark of this course. Fifteen taught courses are followed by a project where the student learns by applying the theory and methods to an empirical issue of significance. The taught courses fall into one of the three broad groups: Economic theory, methodology and a variety of specialised courses dealing with application of economic theory to selected economic problems. With training in economic theory, the methodologies of applied economics and exposure to a variety of data sets - including surveys - students are well prepared for careers in academics, teaching, consulting and in the corporate and public sectors. Given the infrastructure constraint and the pedagogy envisaged an intake of approximately 20 students was planned for. Twenty offers were made and 15 have remained. Entrance to the programme is by examination, and it may be mentioned that the qualifying mark is quite high by Indian standards. The first year of the course has been successfully concluded. It may be mentioned that all students of the batch who were interested in a summer internship were provided access to one by the Centre. The most significant internships offered were by the Kerala State Planning Board. This may also be considered most appropriate as the Board has been among the most prominent supporters of an M.A. programme at the Centre.

Research

Research at the Centre is both academic and non-academic in the sense of being advisory. The latter follows from the



feature that it is part of its mission that it also provides advisory to governments and public institutions of various kinds. This component can account for a substantial part of faculty time and does not necessarily reach the professional journals. Nevertheless, the Centre is able to record over 50 publications in the year 2012-13. While numbers are not an index of the quality of research output, it would be agreed that it represents quite significant research activity. Moreover, at least some of the ongoing research is sure to reach the journals.

By agreement among the faculty, the research output of the Centre is presented here under the rubrics Macroeconomics and Development, Agriculture and Local Government, Industry and Innovation, Human Development, Migration, Employment and Social Security, Gender, and Others. As this Report is not meant to single out any particular work or set of works, the themes within these six rubrics that have engaged the faculty during 2012-13 alone are listed out. Among them were Economic Growth and Public Policy, Housing Markets, comparison of Energy consumption in India and China, Mergers and Acquisitions, Trade – theory and history, History of Marxism, Global Governance, Migration and Remittances, Agriculture, Local Governance, Productivity Growth in Manufacturing, Public Sector Industries, India under TRIPS, History and Sociology of Medicine, Health Facilities, Educational Development, Migration, Women's Empowerment and Employment, Working of the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Crime, and Literary Criticism. It would be agreed that this constitutes a very wide range of research. The studies are listed individually in Appendix 6 and abstracts of these presented in Chapter II.

Outreach

Activities under Outreach involve both research undertaken for government agencies and training. Thus, an evaluation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu is in progress. Two completed projects funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 'The

Progress of Elementary Education in Kerala and Lakshadweep during 2011-12' and studies on Vocational and Technical Education in Kerala and along with a detailed study on the educational attainment and challenges of Scheduled castes in Kerala, sponsored by ICSSR are ongoing. The International Migration unit at CDS which was set up by the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, as part of its plan to train young scholars engage in research in migration, had organised a five day short-term training programme on the methods and approaches dealing with research on migration issues. Within the Unit the *India Migration Report 2013* and several studies sponsored by the Non Resident Keralites Affairs Department of the Government of Kerala and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs of the Government of India, including international migration and youth in India, social cost of migration, labour migration were completed some ongoing studies include study of returnee professionals, wage differential, in migrants in Kerala and student migration from India. The CDS in association with the Institute for Social Studies conducted the workshop 'Migration, Gender and Social Justice: A Workshop to Disseminate Research Findings and Connect Knowledge/Practice Networks'. A new journal the 'Journal on Migration and Development' has been launched and the first issue is out.

There have also been training courses conducted. Under the programme Research Unit on Local Self Governments, a gender sensitization programme for the women representatives in the panchayats was conducted and the building of a local history archive has commenced. As part of its capacity building initiative, the Plantation Unit organised two training programmes. The first one – an executive training programme- for officials of the various national commodity boards focused on Commodity Futures, increasingly considered as a means of efficient price discovery and ensuring stability of prices. The second, organised jointly with the Rubber Board and 'Indialics', had as its theme Innovation and Development.

A two-day National Consultation on Engendering Health-The Experience of the National Rural Health Mission was



organised jointly by the CDS and UN Women. For the eighth year running the Centre conducted the programme *Using Internet for Applied Development Research*. It attracted 18 participants from across the country. The Centre also hosted economists of the Reserve Bank of India at a presentation of the Bank's Annual Report 2011-12.

Two public lectures were held. Dilip Mookherjee of Boston University spoke on 'Government Accountability' and Satish Deshpande of Delhi spoke on 'Social Science in a Post-national World: Towards a Contemporary Politics of Location'. The Centre's public lectures are widely advertised in the state's university system.

Finally, outreach by the CDS also comprises activities other than research and training programmes. The CDS library has always been kept open for researchers, college lecturers and students and even lay members of the public. In 2010 an opportunity to institutionalise this had arisen. The then Finance Minister of Kerala Dr. Thomas Isaac, a distinguished Alumni who was a faculty and is 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 and others in Kerala to use the resources of the Centre for research and for putting together teaching material. In 2012-13, ten lecturers within the State availed of fellowships under this programme. The Centre also provided affiliation to researchers from Manchester, Munich and Yale and for college teachers from India supported by the UGC.

Infrastructure Development

The emphasis this year has been to develop student infrastructure in line with the launching of the M.A. programme. Central to this is a new hostel being constructed. The building is progressing well, and when finished is expected to expand hostel capacity by fifty percent. Along with the construction of the new hostel, some attention has been given to structural repair and improvement of

facilities in the old ones, improving the dining area and enhancing outdoor lighting and seating capacity beside the hostels, and toilets close to the main M.A. classroom. All hostels have been wi-fi enabled and the old kitchen and store have been re-created as a recreation area for students. Further, the Centre's Building Committee has proposed that the area between the canteen and the hostels be turned into a student plaza, and our architects The Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD) have been requested to submit a plan. There has also been very extensive repair to the roofing of all the Centre's buildings and decoration of staff housing, and the entire old Library has been re-wired as the extant wiring was over four decades old and considered no longer safe. The IT infrastructure of the Centre has also been expanded, with all meeting rooms and the auditorium having become IT-enabled with state-of-the art audio-visual equipment in the seminar rooms. Leveraging information technology, the catalogue of the K.N. Raj Library has been made available online and the Centre has started subscribing to the electronic journal collection library EconLit considered the world's foremost source of economic literature accessible via the internet. Still with IT, it may be worth noting that internet bandwidth at the Centre has been augmented from 2 mbps to 20 mbps. As life without the internet has become virtually impossible for us by now, the resulting increase in speed can be imagined. Finally, starting with World Environment Day on June 5, 2012 there has taken place substantial planting of the premises with saplings of trees of the Western Ghats the mountain range closest to us. It is significant that these rare saplings were specially made available to us by the Director of the Tropical Botanic Garden Research Institute (TBGRI) Latha Gopalakrishnan whose father P.K. Gopalakrishnan was the civil servant most closely associated with the setting up of the Centre in the early seventies. The planting itself was initiated by K. Jayakumar, Chief Secretary and participated in by the students. The Centre has maintained a bus service mainly for the use of its employees to commute to work. The vehicle which had been in use for over two decades was replaced by a new Tempo Traveller.



Finances

During the year, the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have provided Grant-in-Aid to the Centre, which support is gratefully acknowledged. The Government of Kerala provided a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 515.00 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs. 247.18 lakh. The Centre earned a total income of Rs.113.65 lakh as rent from residences and guest house, interest from banks, fee from teaching and training programmes and faculty and overhead costs received

from sponsored research programmes. During the year, income from the CDS Endowment Fund and Research Endowments amounted to Rs. 223.75 lakh and Rs.179.34 lakh, respectively. The Centre's policy has been to manage its activities and operations at the minimum cost possible without compromising on essential needs and the quality of its output. The Investment Committee aimed to achieve best possible growth of the Centre's funds by investment in high-yielding and risk-free investments. The Annual Accounts are presented in Appendix 7.

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and in progress during the year 2012-13. 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 98 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 M.Phil 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.

(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Development studies anchored in both macro- and micro perspectives have constituted the core of research concerns of the Centre. Globalisation has recently richly expanded the spectrum of those concerns especially in the macro context. The studies undertaken at the Centre in this area during the last year cover a wide range of issues varying from empirical examination of the diverse relationship between growth and public policy in the national socio-economic life to theoretical insights in political economy. They also include development issues such as global governance, energy consumption, trade openness and barriers, housing markets, and overseas acquisitions of firms and remittances of migrant labourers.



Economic Growth and Public Policy

An important arena of research at the Centre, the topic of economic growth and public policy has attracted a couple of analytical exercises this year. One study (No. 1) discusses public policy after liberalizing reforms. Over 2003-08 India's economy turned in a very high growth, appearing poised to break the 10 percent growth barrier. Since then, however, the prospect of double digit growth has been replaced with double digit inflation. Addressing this reversal, the study argues that though the global slowing since 2008 is a factor, it may not be the most important one. Public policy in India may have veered too sharply in the direction of welfare provision, diverting resources away from public investment and the governments attention itself away from the interventions necessary to maintain high growth in an economy at India's current stage of development.

An ongoing study (No. 2) in this context attempts to explain the growth of Indian economy over the last six decades. The history of growth in Indian economy since 1950 is one of continued acceleration after a mild negative swing that began in the mid-sixties and lasted till the late seventies. After accelerating, for the first time in the late seventies, the economy has accelerated once every decade. Further, it was also found that the contribution to the growth transition has come mainly from the services sector of the economy, though the contribution of the manufacturing has grown steadily. This paper tries to explain the relative roles of the policy regime, shocks and internal dynamics of the economy in the growth transition of the Indian economy.

Yet another ongoing study (No. 3) tries to evaluate the effects of fiscal policy by examining the effects of government expenditure on inflation rate during 1980-81 to 2011-12, a period when India's fiscal policy has undergone a sea change. Using the ARDL approach to cointegration, the study finds that government expenditure along with output growth has a negative impact on inflation rate while revenue receipts, money supply, and bank lending rate have positive impact. It is also found that revenue expenditure has a negative impact while indirect tax revenue has positive impact on inflation. To further

understand the channels through which expenditure negatively impacts inflation rate, the study uses the variance decomposition and impulse response analysis of Vector Auto-Regressions. The results point out that aggregate expenditure has a negative relationship with output growth rate, thereby suggesting something about the inefficiency of fiscal policy as it reduces output growth rate although it favours price stability. This can happen when increased income due to direct effect of government expenditure would be lesser than the decreased income as a result of indirect impact of government expenditure which gets reflected in a net decline in output and income growth in the economy.

The Housing Market in Emerging Economies

A less explored area, the housing market in India has been the focus of a couple of studies at the Centre. An empirical examination (No. 4) of the key determinants of housing supply in Bhubaneswar, conducted on the total sample size of 21 residential house builders/land developers, out of which there were 18 private-homeowner contract builders, 2 land developers and a government agency, Orissa State Housing Board (OSHB), finds that although the supply of housing units in the city has increased during 1990-95 through 2005-07, the increase is inadequate to meet the surging demand. The inadequacy is on account of four-fold increase in production costs, which is compounded due to soaring construction costs and land prices.

Another study (No. 5) for the first time in the Indian context attempts to explain the regional variation in housing prices. Using quarterly data from 2010 to 2012 on housing prices across 15 major Indian cities of various regions, it finds that interest rate, inflation rate and net foreign direct investments are positively related to housing prices while non-food bank credit is negatively related. The prices of other assets like gold and stock returns and net portfolio investments fail to explain the housing prices reflecting lack of integration among various markets and the underdeveloped character of the financial market. This may be part of the reason for the absence of the role of speculative factors in the Indian housing market.



Energy Consumption and Economic Development

A comparative empirical analysis of energy consumption (No. 6) undertaken at the Centre attempts to understand (i) whether energy use is driven by economic growth or factors such as urbanization and financial development, and (ii) whether energy use helps to achieve higher economic growth for two major energy consuming countries, India and China. Using the ARDL approach to cointegration, the study finds that in the long-run, it is the proportion of urban population in total population which has major direct impact on the energy consumption but financial development, economic growth rate and industrial output in total output have negative influences in both the economies. It also finds that increasing proportion of urban population adversely affects growth while energy use favourably impacts economic growth in India. In contrast, for China, an increasing proportion of urban population has favorable impact while improved financial development, energy use and proportion of industrial output all have adverse impacts on growth. The findings have a bearing on policies of both countries. Energy use, while contributing to economic growth in India, has the opposite effect for China. This suggests that India is harnessing effective use of energy while China is making effective use of its manpower.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) in India under globalization has formed the focus of a book project at the Centre (No. 7). The book consists of seven chapters. The first chapter attempts to characterise the nature of mergers and acquisitions activities and highlight some theoretical and empirical observations on this activity available from the existing literature. The second chapter focuses on the regimes of industrial policy in India since independence and how they have affected the growth strategies of firms, particularly those of the large industrial business houses. The overall trends in mergers and acquisitions in India during the period 1970 to 2005 are analyzed in the third chapter. The legal framework governing the merger process has also been delineated in this chapter. The structure of mergers

since 1990s among private corporate manufacturing firms is examined in the fourth chapter. Competition, M&A and motives across industries are studied in the fifth chapter. Trends of FDI outflows through cross-border M&A, source of financing of such acquisitions and the economic behaviour of Indian overseas acquiring firms are analysed in the sixth chapter. The study ends with a summary of its principal findings in the seventh chapter.

Another study in this context (No. 8) seeks to examine the pattern of FDI outflows through cross border M&A and motives and implications of such Indian overseas acquisitions. An attempt has been made to understand the basic characteristics of Indian firms that are engaged in overseas acquisitions during the period, 2000-2010 and also tested the hypothesis postulated in the literature on third world foreign direct investment. A case study approach is followed here in order to understand the motives, implications and their resource mobilisation strategies more deeply. The intensity of Indian firms acquiring abroad is more in those industries which have experienced relatively large number of mergers and acquisitions. Majority of the Indian investment abroad during 1990 to 2010 was carried out by those Indian overseas acquiring firms. Promotional intensity of the overseas acquiring manufacturing sector performed better as compared to the Indian manufacturing sector which is contradictory to the hypothesis postulated by the literature on third world foreign direct investment. Literature suggests that a negative link between export intensity and likelihood of foreign investments. Further it is suggested that firms that are relatively more dependent on imported raw materials would have greater incentive to integrate vertically by going abroad. Contradictory to the expectation, export intensity of overseas manufacturing sector was significantly high as compared to the manufacturing sector. Similarly, import intensity of the overseas acquiring manufacturing sector was quite low as compared to the Indian manufacturing sector. However, as per expectation, expenditure on Research & Development and personnel of Indian overseas acquiring firms is quite high as compared to the Indian manufacturing sector. Further, it is observed that average value of foreign



exchange spending to foreign exchange earnings is quite high which is disturbing if we consider the interests of the country. Under the new agreements on TRIMS, firms do not need to match their imports expenditure with their export earnings and such policy changes could have facilitated this trend. Based on the detailed case studies, it could still argue that the so called theoretical explanation obtained from the literature regarding third world foreign direct investment do not hold true in the context of Indian FDI outflows through cross-border M&As. The recent policy shift related to trade liberalisation and deregulation of foreign investment policy at the global level, TRIPS compliance, need to gain access to the global market, technology, international brand names and move up in the production value chain could have been the main determinants in the emergence of new patterns such as internationalisation of the production process. Our case studies reveal that Indian firms acquiring overseas have also made use of foreign borrowings, issues of bonds, special purpose vehicles, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds (FCEBs) private equity or venture capital in order to acquire large-sized firms abroad.

Trade and Development

Multilateralism and regionalism are seen as forces that pull the world apart in opposing directions. But, the incentive structure of the new generation PTAs (Preferential Trade Agreement), as they are mostly FTAs (Free Trade Agreement), is loaded in favour of freer trade. In FTAs members are free to enter into PTAs with third countries. They also have the freedom to reduce MFN tariffs. FTA members might also end up competing among themselves to reduce tariffs to the level of the lowest tariff member lest all imports get admitted through the lowest tariff country. Thus, what the FTA contagion does is to make the markets more contested. As developing nations enter into different networks of PTAs they would be exposed to international competition in a wide range of products. This for instance is what ASEAN-India FTA does in the case of trade in tropical commodities.

The proliferation of FTAs, therefore, would render the developing world's opposition to possible (Most Favoured Nation) MFN cuts in bound tariffs with respect to many of products redundant. In this context of the proliferation of PTAs among developing countries and WTO negotiations, a study (No. 9) on the regional route to multilateralism seeks to argue that the PTAs, especially the recently formed ones are likely to weaken the resistance against non-discriminatory, i.e., MFN, liberalisation of trade barriers.

Another study in this context (No. 10) attempts to analyse the inter-relationship between endogenous trading-bloc-formation and innovation of a vertically differentiated good in a three-country world economy. Trade bloc formation unambiguously increases the endogenous level of innovation by a patent holder monopolist MNC both in the absence and presence of intra-country taste diversity. In the context of formation of a Free Trade Area (FTA), given the assumption that taste is less dispersed in the poor country relative to the middle-income country, the rich country is more likely to prefer the middle-income country over the poor country as its FTA partner when the formation of such FTA is feasible with or without side-payments. But the poor and middle-income countries will always prefer to form a customs union between them over FTA with the rich country. The joint welfare maximizing tariff set by them may be less than the Nash equilibrium tariffs chosen unilaterally by them under no trade bloc formation. Most of these results are robust with respect to the extent of coverage of different markets by the MNC.

The implications of structural mobility, i.e., the adaptation of a nation's specialisation to the changes in the structure of world demand, or lack of it, in the international division of labour constitutes the broader problematic of another paper (No. 11). The trade barriers in industrialised countries offer systematic resistance to the structural mobility of underdeveloped nations. The mainstream theory of commercial policy leaves hardly any space for raising the problem of structural mobility. They approach competition essentially as an intra-industry phenomenon. This study seeks to highlight the inter-sectoral mobility of capital that



is overlooked in the process. The neo-classical notion of perfect competition, which has an in-built static aspect to it, pre-supposes detailed specifications regarding the industrial structure. The classical notion of competition does not require such perfect conditions. For them the central feature of competition refers to the mobility of capital (stock) between different branches of competition and the resulting tendency towards equalisation of rates of profit between sectors. The ability to produce efficiently in historically given areas of specialisation alone need not make a country internationally competitive. The periodic shifts in the structure of social demand, characteristic of the spheres of exchange and division of labour of our times, would require sympathetic adjustment in the structure of production. The sphere of production would get adjusted to the changing composition of social demand by effecting reallocation of social capital as well as socially available labour time. During the process of readjustment of the production base, sectors facing buoyant demand conditions would tend to earn market prices higher than their respective prices of production and *vice versa*. Inability to be structurally adaptive, or restrictions on the process of structural mobility, would necessarily lead to unequal exchange unfavourable for countries whose mobility is constrained. The empirical estimates of this study bring out a strong positive association between structural rigidity and the degree of unequal exchange.

Political Economy

A series of studies at the Centre has attempted to bring out the metaphysical implications of the work of Karl Marx. One such effort is contained in study No. 12 below. Dialectical materialism is the world outlook of Marxism; it is so called, because its approach to the phenomena of nature is *dialectical*, and its interpretation of these phenomena, its theory, is *materialistic*. Though the term 'dialectical materialism' owes its origin to Plekhanov and Lenin, its first expositor was Engels, who simply called it 'modern materialism' and asserted that it was essentially connected with the name of Marx. One study in this series (No. 12) traces out the historical development of dialectical

materialism, starting with its Greek philosophical origin in Heraclitus who stressed the unity of opposites in a world characterized by change ("You cannot swim twice in the same river"), and passing through the dialogues of Socrates, and logic of Aristotle, Kant, Hegel, Chalybäus (famous for his exegetical characterization of Hegel's dialectics in terms of the *thesis-antithesis-synthesis triad*) and Feuerbach, all culminating in Marxism. The study also discusses the experimental games of Lenin and his followers in filling in the Marxian blanks in dialectical materialism.

There are many Marxian statements that ostensibly direct social progress along a predetermined ('monist') path obviously implying traits of a deterministic approach. And this determinism has become stronger as dialectical materialism with its iron laws of the nature has stood to raise historical materialism to the pedestal of a science. To a good extent, the Marxists themselves were responsible for this situation with their assertive claims. This ongoing study (No.13) argues that the dialectical relationship between the objective base and the subjective superstructure implies that social progress is neither spontaneous nor mechanical, but one that has to be brought about through consciously organised force. It is here that the notion of praxis, appears. This in turn suggests that social transition is a practical reality on the plane of possibilities, not a mechanical inevitability on the wings of certainty.

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. Is man only a slave of historical necessity? Does he have no freedom, autonomy, free will? Another ongoing study (No.14) argues that it is not possible to contain free will within the confines of determinism. Even though the conflict between necessity and freedom could be solved in Marxism, it is only an intellectual exercise of abstraction. As Lenin remarked in 1919, "we know perfectly well from our own experience that there is a difference between solving a problem



theoretically and putting the solution into practice.” It is argued in the paper that herein lies the interpretation of communism as an utopian dream.

Yet another ongoing study (No.15) sketches out the development of revisionism that is the games of filling in the perceived Marxian blanks as a series of wonderful survival tactics of capitalism. The study shows that Marx had left many a blank in respect of the process of the socialist revolution and a significant turn in the recognition of the new historical evolutionary process came from an unexpected quarter, from Engels himself, who attempted to fill in the Marxian theoretical blanks with concrete references from the social reality since 1848. Eduard Bernstein carried on this legacy and earned the infamous title of ‘the father of revisionism’, whereas the later revisions of Marxism in the names of Leninism, Stalinism, Trotskyism, Maoism, and so on, including even Castroism, have been construed as development of Marxism.

Global Governance

Global governance is taking over hitherto unreached spaces of policy making including internal policies of nation-states and even those of local governments. Governments at all levels, and the people who elect the governments, are brought under global disciplining even in areas which are considered purely internal or local so far. It is argued in an ongoing study (No. 16) that the project of globalisation of governance is undertaken with the overriding objective of facilitating global accumulation of capital. The economic crisis therefore is adding an element of urgency to the moves for globalising governance. The mission is to restructure national economic habitats to suit transnational capital even at the risk of ruining rich economic diversity. Globalisation of governance, however, cannot be a smooth process because of its obvious contradiction with the institutions of democracy. Democracy, if it is genuine, cannot undermine principle of social contract of our times. The success of capital therefore is fast eroding its social constituency. The spread of popular movements, including the Wall-Street movement, are a sign of growing incongruence in the global

system, which is only going to be aggravated in the future. Nation-states, governments, political parties, and their leaders will be constrained by popular opinion to take positions that are not necessarily friendly to international monopoly capital. But, they cannot do that in isolation. They will need to build up global collective action in favour of an alternative and balanced global governance system, that allow democracy to recapture its meaning, that is sensitive to environmental issues as well as various rights of the people, and that help sustain national economic habitats and the economic diversity they conserve, against the forces of devastating economic homogenisation. It will be the movement of the new century.

Migration and Remittances

One of the major research concerns at the Centre has been migration in its multiple dimensions. Considering 11 major Asian man-power exporting countries during 1975-2010, an ongoing study (No. 17) explores the factors that motivate the migrants to send remittances back home. From fixed panel regressions, the study finds that it is primarily the real investment motive which leads to remittance inflows into these economies followed by consumption, and profit motives in investing in developing financial markets (as reflected from significant impact of the difference in real growth rate and share price growth rates of the host and home countries), and the broad money supply of the home country (indicating the role of the development of financial environment). Surprisingly, the price and interest rate differences, and exchange rate aren't important factors of remittances. It concludes that it isn't only the consumption or profit motifs; but also the patriotic motive or the concern of the migrants towards their families at home countries may be the significant factors of remittances.

(b) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND DECENTRALISATION

A study on plantation agriculture in India (No.18) highlights the need to make the innovation system more inclusive. The goal of making development inclusive cannot be achieved



on a sustainable basis without making the innovation system inclusive. Drawing from the taxonomy of social exclusion by Amartya Sen, the paper articulates new conceptual categories like subordinated inclusion, illusive inclusion, sustained exclusion and transient exclusion. By analysing the innovation system in India's plantation sector from the perspective of social exclusion the study locates varied spaces of exclusion. While active exclusion is prevalent in the organisation of commodity boards and institutional innovations for promotion of production, active exclusion along with subordinated inclusion is evident in the case of innovations in the sphere of marketing. Examination of labour market innovations provide evidence for illusive inclusion and subordinated inclusion is found to exist in the institutional arrangements for knowledge generation and diffusion.

Another study on the plantations sector (No.19) examines the question of environmental sustainability. The plantation sector in India, historically dominated by the large estates was promoted intensively by the state given its significant contribution towards foreign exchange on the one hand and the developmental role including provision of livelihood for workers on the other. However, there has been a growing concern over the environmental implications of plantations on account of deforestation, sedimentation in the reservoirs of hydroelectric projects, environmentally hostile practices and poor waste management systems. Hence, growth of the plantation sector is considered inimical to environmental sustainability. At the same time, the changes in environment do adversely affect the yield of plantation crops and therefore their economic viability. This study, drawing insights from the literature on innovation systems, examines the interaction between economy and ecology and finds the emerging trajectory to be consistent with the objective of sustainability, notwithstanding instances of institutional inertia within the sector towards evolving a sustainability-oriented innovation system.

Conservation agriculture (CA) technologies are being developed for the cereal production systems of South Asia to address the multifaceted problems of decelerating agricultural productivity, resource scarcity, climate change,

and negative environmental externalities generated by the conventional production system. A study (No. 20) makes a detailed investigation of one of the prominent CA technologies, namely zero tillage (ZT), where it quantifies productivity and efficiency impacts using stochastic non-smooth envelopment of data approach. An economic analysis of ZT adoption revealed a significant gain with respect to input use, and consequently on the cost of cultivation and profitability. The results showed a yield gain of 7–8 per cent due to adoption of ZT wheat over conventional wheat. Early sown ZT plots are found associated with a substantial efficiency gain (16 per cent) compared to the late sown ZT wheat ones. The scale of cultivation and remoteness of the village are found determining factors of efficiency gain apart from ZT technology adoption.

Another study on agriculture (No. 21) makes an economic analysis of wheat varietal replacement in India. Varietal replacement in farmers' fields at a slow rate critically limits the potential economic benefits from plant breeding research while heightening the risk of disease and pest epidemics, especially when the regional varietal diversity is limited (Heisey, 1990). Following the argument of Heisey and Brennan (1991), the crop varieties are subjected to depreciation over time (genetic deterioration), similar to the case of capital goods, due to breakdown in a disease or pest resistance, causing a reduction in expected yield. The potential economic value of an older variety could also be diminished due to introduction of a new variety with superior yield and tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses. Since varietal replacement is often associated with purchase of new seeds, deterioration of production potential from farm-saved seeds could also be evaded. The present study examines the determinants of rate of varietal turnover in the Indian wheat sector, predominantly managed by a public seed production and dissemination system. As the rate of varietal turnover indicates the impact of a plant breeding programme that has maintained a flow of improved varieties over time (Brennan and Byerlee, 1991), such a study would be helpful to identify the institutional constraints and to imagine policies to overcome them.



A village study (No.22) on Bharanikkavu, a typical Onattukara village in Kerala makes an attempt to place the present day Bharanikkavu, especially its economy, in space and time. Globalisation is increasingly privileging vertical over all forms of horizontal/local communication. Local people are increasingly drawn into deterritorialised networks (de-localized networks) that too at the expense of local alternatives. Villages/ neighbourhoods therefore appear to lose much of their significance as a unit of analysis. As the Bharanikkavu study shows, villages definitely play a distinctly transformed role now as compared to what they did in the past or what is generally imagined of villages. Villages/ neighbourhoods consequentially need to be viewed differently. Notwithstanding the growing and presumably over determining influence of external factors, variability in the experience of locales, especially differential impact of external factors such as globalisation, underlines the significance of micro studies. Is there anything unique about the way Bharanikkavu negotiates globalisation? How does it deviate from the general picture especially of the state? Does the Bharanikkavu experience leave any interesting lessons for the people of the village and the state in general? These are the questions that the study is addressing.

A study on local governments (No. 23) focuses on one of the least democratized aspects of contemporary governments, i.e., policy implementation. According to the study, democracy works, if at all it does, more in policy formulation and least in implementation. Policy making is made public, whereas its implementation is not yet made 'public' enough in most countries. Implementation is done in a hidden abode far removed from the reach of people, media, and even legislative scrutiny. In most countries implementation is assiduously guarded as an exclusive preserve of the bureaucracy and experts, where people or political contestations have no place. Therefore, for democratizing modern democracies, and to make them more inclusive, it is important that the light of democracy reaches the hidden abode of implementation. The challenge is to generate durable mechanisms of continuous direct involvement of the people in implementation so that it is

brought under democratic control. It will require innovation of institutions as well as new technologies. As a recent experiment in Kerala shows it is not the complexity of either the problem or the technology required for its resolution that prevents innovation in democratizing policy implementation. The obstacles to innovation in governance are more political than technological or even managerial. The barriers are not natural but constructed. The key to their resolution is to make them public.

Seven ongoing studies initiated by the Research on Unit on Local Self Governments (CDS-RULSG) are scheduled to be completed before December 2013. The Kerala economy, while showing an admirable performance at present in terms of overall growth, is characterised by a general stagnation in agriculture associated with a substantial deceleration in area under and production of food crops. It is in this background that agriculture was given a major focus in the developmental schemes of the local level planning in the State. However, the experience of the decentralised planning so far indicates that its impact on the productive sectors leaves much to be desired. It needs a detailed enquiry as to why several successful experiments in a few villages have not been able to push the agenda of agricultural development wider to halt the decline in a substantial way. It appears that while the planning exercises attempt to address the immediate problems facing agriculture, there is a need to understand the agrarian problem in a more comprehensive manner in order to address the problems more systematically in future. An ongoing research project (No. 24) makes an attempt to carry out such an exercise.

Another ongoing research project (No. 25) focuses on the link between rural labour markets and the rural productive sectors. The decline of agriculture and other rural production activities is identified as a major challenge facing the Kerala economy. In Kerala, we see a very complex rural labour market characterised by high wage rates and the paradox of labour scarcity amidst labour surplus. This situation cannot be analysed fully with the help of the conventional demand-supply framework. There have been several initiatives like formation of labour groups (called *haritha sena* or labour



banks) under decentralised planning to augment labour supply for farm activities. Such efforts were also supplemented with collective programmes for mechanisation of farm activities like ploughing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting and threshing wherever possible. However, the problem of labour shortage in various rural activities still remains a serious issue. A deeper understanding of the problem, with its nature and reasons and the regional specificities is needed to tackle this serious issue in a comprehensive way.

An ongoing RULSG study (No. 26) is intended to take stock of the functioning of the Panchayati Raj in Kerala since the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution. The overall objective is to assess the process of institutionalisation of a third tier of government in terms of its achievements, problems and challenges. This objective is sought to be operationalised by focusing on the well-functioning Village Panchayats in the State. The study also intends to draw lessons from successful local government experiments with the help of a thorough documentation and analysis of such experiments. The output of the study is expected to be a useful guide and reference material for LSGs in the State as well as outside.

Another RULSG study in progress (No. 27) focuses on the functioning of a Gram Panchayat populated exclusively by a single tribal community. The Panchayat Raj experiment was started in this village only a year and a half ago. The study will focus at the initiation problems, how the idea of an exclusive tribal gram Panchayat is received by different sections of the society and the bureaucracy, resistance if any, co-operation or non co-operation from various governmental and semi-governmental agencies, etc. The study also attempts a comprehensive benchmarking of the present status of the self-governance of the Panchayat so that it will be of use for future research in the area.

Impact of Middle Classisation of Kerala Society on Local Development is the concern of another RULSG study (No. 28) in progress. The study is intended to assess the participatory trends in the local level development, particularly the involvement of the middle class in the development

process. It will examine the extent of participation of the middle class population in the formation of local plans and how the different sections among the middle class look at the issues which concern developmental priorities and help mould the direction of local development. The study will analyse the attitude of the middle class to the emerging participatory democracy and the grass root level planning of developmental activities.

Another RULSG study (No.29), scheduled to be completed by December 2013, is on the commuting workers in Kochi city. It is an urban study aimed at assessing the urban planning problems in the context of large numbers of workers commuting to the city for jobs facing obviously inadequate urban facilities such as public transport, public health and sanitation facilities. The study analyses the different dimensions of the problems of the commuting workers employed in the commercial and industrial establishments in Kochi city. The study is expected to be a guide to urban planning in the city.

Yet another urban study (No. 30), taken up by RULSG researchers, which is also expected to be completed by December 2013 focuses on Residents' Associations in Thiruvananthapuram City Corporation. Residents Associations have emerged as an important participatory forum in urban Kerala. Unlike grama sabhas and other participatory spaces established by the constitutional amendments and the follow-up legislations at the state level Residents Associations have come up on their own. Yet they have already gained a notable role in local development governance. The study will assess whether such associations can bridge the gap between the people and the local governments and identify the possible roles of such organisations in local level planning and development.

(c) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND TRADE

Industry and Innovation

Studies on industry and innovation undertaken at the Centre during 2012-13 focused on issues of much current



relevance. These included, the implications of new TRIPS regime, mergers and acquisitions, Outward Foreign Direct Investment, international agreements like Information Technology Agreement, performance of public sector enterprises and the productivity performance of manufacturing sector under globalisation.

Industry

Studies on industry dealt with the issues relating to the manufacturing sector as a whole and also with public sector in general and specific industries. Industry specific studies dealt with emerging industries like IT and software, automobiles and pharmaceuticals.

With respect to the manufacturing sector as a whole, one of the studies (No. 31) examined the productivity growth of Indian manufacturing industry during the post-liberalisation period. The study focused on two sources of productivity growth that one could expect in a liberalising economy - resource reallocation and catching up. Analysis firm level panel data for the period 1992-93 to 2005-06, it found was that the role of reallocation of resources is not only significant but also increasing over time in majority of the industries. Regarding catching up, the study found the presence of catching-up process and consequent convergence in productivity across firms in majority of industries, particularly during the second half of the study period. Yet another study (No. 32) analysed the structure and competition strategies adopted by firms across industries in the Indian manufacturing sector during the post-liberalisation period. Impact of such strategies on major economic performance indicators and welfare implications has also been analysed. The study indicates that competition in Indian industries has increased during post liberalisation. Growth in rate of return and profit margin of Indian manufacturing sector is found to be quite low during 1990-2010 in spite of registering significant growth in sales. There has been a significant growth in import intensity and that the average foreign exchange spending is almost twice that of foreign exchange earnings. Further, there has been a sharp fall in the wage share and effective rate of tax. The

implementation of the new trade regime, financial liberalization, agreement on TRIPS and the TRIMS under WTO has limited the scope and content of new industrial policies adopted by the Government of India since early 1990s. Nevertheless, regulation by the State through measures of competition policy and corporate governance is crucial in order to create conditions amicable for domestic development and welfare. An ongoing study (No. 33) takes up this issue further by analyzing the impact of trade openness on the distribution of productivity across firms in an industry. Using the theoretical framework of imperfect competition this study also incorporates the omitted price bias due to imperfect competition in the estimation of productivity.

Public sector enterprises continue to play an important role in some of the industries. A study (No. 34) on the public sector analysed the position and performance of India's public sector enterprises since economic liberalisation and increased integration of the economy within the rest of the world. The analysis showed that their performance, both financial and technological, has shown some sharp improvements. However, technological performance seems to be concentrated in a few enterprises and as such is not widespread. The study argues that if the country wants to be self-reliant in certain areas of high technology, it has to instill and nurture the spirit of innovation across a much larger number of public sector enterprises.

Over the last ten years India has become, along with China, a major investor in industrial projects abroad. In this process, a select number of Indian companies have become MNCs in their own right having manufacturing operations in a range of countries, both developed and developing and in manufacturing and service sectors. The outward FDI from India has been continuously increasing until 2008 when the global financial crisis seems to have reduced the rate of increase. In this context a study (No. 35) analysed the the experience of two leading domestic automotive firms, Tata and Mahindra which have gone abroad and taken over both vehicle manufacturers and input suppliers. The main motive has been the desire of these enterprises to become



important automotive manufacturers not just in India but in the world itself. Their outward investments have also resulted in considerable knowledge transfers from and to the parent company based in India.

An ongoing study (No. 36) seeks to take the above research forward by identifying a set of firms from India's automotive and pharmaceutical industries which have achieved leadership position not only among their peers in India but also among their counterparts elsewhere in the world itself. It also analyses the firm-specific and systemic factors that would have enabled these enterprises to achieve the leadership position that they have come to occupy. The study assumes importance in a context wherein these two industries have come to occupy an important place in India's manufacturing sector. Although the technologies involved are different, both the industries have been the fastest growing manufacturing industries in the country, increasingly globalised and also relatively speaking innovative. Over the last three decades, Indian pharmaceutical firms had accumulated considerable technological capability in manufacturing generic versions of off-patent drugs. As far as the automotive sector is concerned, by 2010 India has become the largest tractor manufacturer, second largest two-wheeler manufacturer, fifth largest commercial vehicle manufacturer and the eleventh largest car manufacturer in the world. Although there are a large number of MNCs operating in these industries, in terms of shares in sales revenue the market is evenly divided between domestic and foreign firms.

India's performance in software industry has attracted significant attention of scholars and policy makers. It has often been argued that despite its remarkable export growth, the firms have been focusing on the lower end of the value chain, driven by labour cost advantage, and rate of diffusion of ICT in different sectors of the economy remained low. Given the changes in the environment, both external (like global financial crisis) and internal (IT project Aadhar), a study (No. 37) has explored recent trends in India's software sector in comparison with China. The study found that there has been an increase in domestic market orientation since 2004 and a shift from software services to high-value-adding

and skill-intensive software products and embedded software. While India's software industry with a total turnover of \$ 75 billion in 2010-11 has been attracting world attention, China's software production is reported to be nearly three times higher than that of India. The distinguishing characteristic of China's software industry is their greater domestic market orientation (over 80%). Moreover, while India has lagged behind in hardware China has successfully developed a massive hardware industry which is highly integrated with the world market. After highlighting lessons from India for other developing countries, the paper makes the case for an e-South Framework Agreement by harnessing the ICT capabilities in developing countries. To the extent that India's performance in software industry is inspirational for developing countries, a related study (No.38) explored the lessons from India for the African countries aspiring to catch-up by harnessing ICT. The paper makes the case for the African countries to focus on an integrated development of the ICT sector wherein both production and use are promoted instead of the ongoing lop-sided approach of making many developing countries passive adopters of technology. It also highlights the potential for harnessing the southern capabilities for both production and use of ICT through south-south cooperation such that the potential threat of technological dependence on the north is averted.

Software industry comprises of (i) packaged software or software products; (ii) IT services that involve developing custom software applications that are turnkey solutions for a specific client; and (iii) embedded software (computer software written for machines that are not first and foremost computers.) Companies from the United States continue to the world leader in the first and third type of leadership, while it is in IT services one sees a successive change in international leadership. In this context an ongoing study (No.39) is concerned with tracking this changing leadership in IT services across countries and then providing explanations for this. In analysing leadership, the unit of reference is a country and not companies within countries. This is because in a service industry such as IT services there are several companies that may justifiably be called a leader.



Innovation

India has the credit of being one of the pioneering developing countries that recognized science, technology and innovation as key factors in development. The paradigms and trajectories governing innovation and development in India have undergone major changes. In this context a study (No.40) through a survey of studies, attempted to map the broad contours of changes in the paradigms and resultant trajectories in the India in the context of different heuristic frameworks in innovation studies that included the classical legacies of Marx and Smith, Schumpeterian approach, Arrovian legacy, endogenous growth models, technological capability paradigms and national systems of innovation approach. Of these the last two are particularly concerned with innovation and development in developing countries. It is observed that with the development strategy shifted towards globalization, there arose the new paradigm of globally integrated innovation. The new trajectory involved liberalised access to both embodied and disembodied technology, FDI, increasing participation in global innovation networks through R&D in FDI, increased outward FDI and a new patent policy compliant with the TRIPs regime of WTO. Though the new strategy has led to higher growth, it was not found to be sufficiently inclusive. Hence, the development strategy shifted from growth to inclusive growth and the innovation paradigm shifted from innovation for development to inclusive development. The accompanying trajectory involved a need-based approach geared towards creating more frugal, distributed, affordable, innovations for the people at low levels of incomes. While the current thinking has many attractive features, it is argued that the present understanding of the problem is far from complete and calls for addressing the varied spaces exclusion through strengthening innovation and competence building systems along with frugal innovations.

An important aspect of changes in international governance rules with respect to Intellectual Property Regimes is the passage of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). The TRIPs Agreement has been in force since 1995 and is to date the most

comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property. The Agreement introduced global minimum standards for protecting and enforcing nearly all forms of intellectual property rights (IPR), including those for patents. The TRIPs Agreement now requires all WTO members, with few exceptions, to adapt their laws to the minimum standards of IPR protection. In addition, the TRIPs Agreement also introduced detailed obligations for the enforcement of intellectual property rights. However, TRIPs also contains provisions that allow a degree of flexibility and sufficient room for countries to accommodate their own patent and intellectual property systems and developmental needs. This means countries have a certain amount of freedom in modifying their regulations and, various options exist for them in formulating their national legislation to ensure a proper balance between the goal of providing incentives for future inventions of new drugs and the goal of affordable access to existing medicines. The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations. In the context a study (No. 41), forthcoming as a book to be published by Edward Elgar, analysed the potential and actual effects of the TRIPs-compliant patent regime on innovative activity in a select number of developing countries, not only at the macro level but also on those industries such as pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. These two industries are the ones most likely to be affected as a result of some major changes which the TRIPs compliance has brought about. The developing countries covered in the book are Brazil, China, India and Thailand all of which have manufacturing and R&D capabilities in industries most likely to be affected by a tighter IPR regime implied by TRIPs compliance.

In the context wherein India's patent regime was made TRIPs compliant in 2005 after a series of three amendments to the original Patent Act of 1970, another study (No. 42) undertook a survey of the processes through which the



national patent regime in India was made TRIPS compliant. The study also analysed the proximate effects of these changes on a number of dimensions of innovation activity in general and in the agrochemical industries in particular. The resulting analysis presents a mixed picture. Some of the more positive and negative effects expected have not materialised.

Studies have highlighted the role of a vibrant innovation system for promoting the production and use of new generation technologies like the information communication technology. However, the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) of WTO focuses entirely on liberalizing trade with the basic premise that by liberalizing the trade, in IT the members can harness the benefits of ICT. Earlier studies, focusing on the post ITA period, have shown that ITA has been instrumental in augmenting the trade in IT products and helped strengthening Global production network along with greater diffusion of ICT. However, while countries world over today are wedded to ICT, the majority of developing countries prefer to keep away from ITA. In this context, a comparative analysis (No. 43) of the pre and post ITA period has shown that the post ITA period was marked by a deceleration of trade IT goods, increased market concentration and increasing prices. While there is evidence to the effect that the share of Asia in global trade has increased significantly after ITA, once we keep away 'the China factor', the emerging picture is not encouraging. The study attributes the 'ITA fiasco' to the scant attention paid to innovation and competence building systems which is quintessential for promoting production and use of ICT.

An ongoing study (No.44) deals with the issue of delegation between potential member countries in the context of formation of a Customs Union (CU) under a vertically differentiated monopoly in a three country world. Under universal market coverage, CU formation can be sustained with both the member countries preferring CU over setting tariff unilaterally and non-cooperatively but differing in the choice of the member being delegated the tariff-setting power. But, if the size of the country with smaller relative taste diversity is smaller, then no CU formation can be

sustained as a unique NE where both will prefer to set tariffs unilaterally and non-cooperatively over delegating the tariff-setting power and form a CU.

(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

The research under this rubric may be categorised into three broad thematic areas: 1. Medical Sociology, 2. The History of Medicine 3. Health, Health inequalities and Access to basic facilities.

The completed studies under the following thematic areas are as follows,

Medical Sociology: The social and psychological implications of epilepsy are explored using a life course perspective to present a comprehensive review of the current literature to the medical practitioner (No. 45). The experience of living with epilepsy is analyzed from a gender perspective using in-depth interviews with women to understand how diagnosis transformed the lives of women in Kerala (No. 46).

History of Medicine: The intervention of the state in princely Travancore in the domain of public health to formulate its conception of the 'healthy modern' body and to propagate it through public health education and the provision of maternal and child welfare are studied (No. 47).

How does parental migration impact children who remain in the transnational households in the countries of origin is taken up in a study that highlights the need for further research in the area (No. 48).

Health, Health inequalities and Basic facilities: A study presents the merits of using Life Potential rather than Life Expectancy at birth as an indicator of survival and illustrates this using data for Indian states (No. 49). An assessment is done of the ill-being implications of poverty conventionally measured in terms of the head count ratio using the convergence principle and distributional dichotomy (No. 50). An analysis of the access to three basic facilities – latrines, safe drinking water and electricity – across socio-economic class and region finds that there is wide inter state disparity and the aggregate picture is grim for India (No. 51).



The studies that are ongoing are as seen below:

Challenges of Development: A study engages with India's failure to build capabilities for its population despite the provisions of the Constitution of India as being central to marginalisation and concludes that the future of development must lie in the domain of politics (No. 52).

Medical Sociology: A study presents the results of a survey administered to 50 patients identified through the Sree Chithra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology's (SCTIMST) Epilepsy Clinic on their perceptions of illness, social interactions, education, employment, pregnancy and child rearing in an effort to explore the stigma around chronic illness (No. 53). A study that is set in the context of the nascent and fragmented state of disability research in India, argues for participatory research methods in disability research in India; since the involvement of people with disabilities in the research process has tremendous potential, and explores the need for self-reflexivity of the researcher (No. 54).

History of Medicine: An ethno-historical exploration of the traditional birth attendant in Kerala explores her role in childbirth well before the spread of biomedicine, which transformed the nature and experience of childbirth and documents her knowledge about childbirth, the female body and her negotiations of biomedicine and the devaluation of their knowledge (No. 55).

Projects completed include,

Education: Studies were undertaken to evaluate comprehensively and analytically the effectiveness of measures undertaken at the school and outside school levels to develop primary education in Kerala and Lakshadweep in 2011-12 including resources utilization, implementation of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the process of curriculum transaction, preparation and utilisation of teaching-learning materials, participation of students in school activities, teacher-student relationship, increased involvement of the community in school activities, the learning environment at school and students' achievement (Nos. 56, 57).

The ongoing projects are given below,

Education: Analysis of the progress of vocational and technical education in Kerala shows that the actual demand for vocational and technical education is much higher than the supply because of which many seek opportunities for professional development outside Kerala (No. 58). The CDS is undertaking a detailed study on the educational attainment and challenges of Scheduled castes in Kerala across all districts (No. 59).

Studies in Demography: An edited volume is planned on the needs and vulnerabilities of India's aged population that will highlight the emerging health care needs of tomorrow in terms of cost, pattern of health care utilization getting shaped by familial transformation along with the expected old-age dependency and its individual, social and economic implications (No. 60).

(e) MIGRATION

Among the completed studies, the challenges and prospects of international migration of nurses from Kerala to the EU has been studied in terms of the policy context in the destination, the aspirations of migrant nurses at the source (No.61) as well as socio-economic conditions that frame migration to understand whether it supports arguments about 'brain circulation' or 'financial trap' (No. 62). A study of Indian migrants to Saudi Arabia attempts to map the risks of migration and considers issues of personal growth, agency and social adaptation alongside economic and development concerns (No. 63).

Work on internal migration has attempted to map the main features, trends and the emerging challenges of the migration of youth within India (No. 64) and also analysed the issue of integration in the context of inter-state migration in Kerala (No. 65).

An ongoing study uses the lens of inter-sectionality to consider the multiple interlocking factors that facilitate and/or constrain the quality of life and job satisfaction of migrant domestic workers in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, including the Kafala system, social networks and labour laws (No.66).



A study on nursing education in India reveals that the number of training institutions and the supply of trained nurses have increased but demand in domestic and international markets has not expanded proportionately (No. 67).

Several projects on migration have been undertaken and completed. The fourth in the series of India Migration Reports is an empirical assessment of the social and human costs of migration for both migrants and the families they leave behind, addressed through qualitative and quantitative research on the migratory cycle (No. 68). A draft manuscript assesses the new phase of emigration from India in the 21st century in the context of historical and institutional issues in the 20th century and the current economics of migration in the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) countries (No. 69).

A handbook that is Kerala specific has been prepared to assist researchers beginning to study international migration using data from large-scale surveys (No. 70). An edited volume on youth migration is structured around three basic themes: student migration, rural to urban migration, and migration and vulnerability (No. 71).

An edited volume on the myriad aspects of Punjabi mobility, migration and cross-border affiliations is the outcome of a seminar held at the CDS. Though overseas migration from Punjab has become more diverse both in terms of religious or caste backgrounds and also in terms of districts, Punjabi diaspora have become truly transnational, and it is important to address mobilisation strategies to harness their potential (No. 72).

Among the ongoing projects, a report, based on an exploratory survey of returned high-skilled professionals in the context of the global economic crisis and India's success in maintaining its economic growth, aims to evaluate whether their social networking influenced their return and to assess the role of the government agencies in their return and settlement. The survey is being conducted among 1000 professionally qualified return emigrants of age 25 to 50, who migrated to the high income countries (selected countries) and resided there for a period of more than two years (and spent at least a part of this time working there), and returned to India not less than six months before the

date of survey. The reference period covers those who returned during the period January 2006 to June 2011 and covers the cities of Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Delhi (No.73).

The CDS has also undertaken to conduct surveys in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh on the wage differentials between Indian migrant workers in the Gulf countries and non migrant workers in India in the context of the changes in labour market conditions in the destinations and the source which may have led to a narrowing of wage differentials (No. 74).

The CDS is in the process of conducting surveys in three districts of Kerala of 1500 health professionals in the categories of physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, pharmacists, lab technicians and radiologists to gain perspective on the migration of these professionals. Key informant interviews have already been completed among policy makers, professional associations, unions, recruitment agencies and heads of training institutions in the public and private sectors (No. 75).

There is a dearth of information and conclusive data on the numbers regarding international student migration from India, the choices and processes involved and the costs of migrating internationally for education. Various stakeholders ranging from banks which provide loans and remit money from parents to children studying abroad, the role of education fairs, education consultants and visa service companies like Visa Facilitaion Services (VFS) that facilitate the student migration process have not been fully explored. The study demonstrates that in a majority of cases, student migration is often the gateway for permanent stay in the host country. The costs of migrating to study abroad are very high and most respondents see this as an investment towards a better future (No. 76).

(f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

In the context of the alarming decline in the labour market participation of women during the recent past, labour studies in CDS had focused on exploring issues on women's employment



and empowerment. Studies ranged from empirical exploration of declining female participation in the labour market and the impact of employment guarantee schemes to theoretical and methodological contributions towards understanding empowerment. Studies also looked into the meaning of well-being and the possibilities of quantifying this condition.

Women's employment in India

One of the recent studies looked into the widely reported issue of the 'Missing labour force in India' (No. 77). The study argued that the recent fluctuations in the labour participation are probably due to the short-term shifts in activities of women responding to favorable economic conditions. Such fluctuations need to be placed in the context of structural change in labour participation wherein the share of women in the labour force, as well as labour participation rate of women had been declining for the last quarter of a century; while women had been increasingly confined to unpaid household domestic activities with improvement in economic well being of the household. Apparently, the gendered division of household labour, stigma attached to paid labour and status production has precipitated withdrawal from paid work as a strategy to reduce the double burden of women.

In the context of declining female labour participation another ongoing work analyses the employment structure for rural women in India (No. 78). The study argues that segments of the female population that suffer multiple vulnerabilities in the class and caste hierarchy are excluded from the benefits of economic growth. Yet they may remain within the labour force, relegated to informalised jobs in the subsistence fringe. This segment of the female labour class forms a reserve army of labour probably being tapped through various flexible accumulation strategies such as the putting-out system and home based production.

Conceptualising and measuring Women's empowerment

Another set of studies looked into the concept of empowerment and its measurability. The concept of women

empowerment was the outcome of several important critiques and debates generated by the women's movement throughout the world, and particularly in the developing countries. In essence, the 1980s saw the rise of stringent feminist critiques of development strategies and grassroots interventions: mainly for these strategies having generally failed to make any significant dent in the status of women. The failure was ascribed to the adaptation and the application of such approaches as welfare, anti-poverty, and to some extent the efficiency approach. Presently, the users of the term 'empowerment' tend to assume an understanding of the meaning within some particular context. Often no clear explanation of empowerment is given. Some of the confusion arises because the root concept – power – itself is disputed, and so is understood and experienced in different ways by different people. In fact, the underlying assumption of many interest groups or institutions (such as the World Bank and the UN) unfortunately is that economic empowerment automatically converts to women's empowerment. In this context the paper reflected upon is the concept of empowerment and its importance to development (No. 79). The definitions of empowerment and the concept of power from different perspectives of power, feminism and personal autonomy and agency in the family framework are explored. Three approaches are considered - the theory of human needs, self-determination theory and the capability approach - in conceptualizing empowerment.

Several different efforts have been made in recent years to develop comprehensive frameworks delineating the various dimensions of women's empowerment. The two types of indicators used almost universally in the empirical literature to operationalize empowerment at the individual or household level are those measuring domestic decision-making, and those measuring either access to- or control over resources. Often, these two aspects merge, as indicators of domestic decision-making tend to focus heavily on financial and resource allocation matters. The emphasis on such measures in the empirical literature corresponds well with the emphasis on resources and agency in the conceptual literature, as well as with the frequent equation



of empowerment with choice, control, and power. The present study seeks to dissect this methodological discourse by listing the essential elements of the empowerment framework developed in selected studies and culling out the indicators frequently used to operationalise empowerment at the individual or household level (No. 80).

Conceptualising and measuring Subjective Well-being

Well-being in general is represented in terms of the quality of life of an individual or group. The different objective and subjective indicators that go into the composition of quality of life leave its definition and measurement elusive, despite its global recognition as a policy goal. One study is an epistemic enquiry into subjective well-being (No. 81). It discusses the recent developments in the theory of subjective well-being, especially in terms of life satisfaction and domain satisfaction and their relationship. It introduces the concepts of Hedonism and *Eudaimonia* in the notion of well-being; one's life goes well to the extent that one is contented with it (hedonistic element); at the same time, it is the term 'well-being', not the term 'happiness', that denotes the notion of what makes life good for the individual living that life (*eudaimonia*). Further it traces the development of the concept of wellbeing in terms of Utilitarian philosophy in the 18th century and discusses well-being in the context of the theory of justice, and the capabilities approach of Sen and Nussbaum.

Well-being has always eluded definition, and elusive definition, in turn, has denuded the concept of an objective measure. Attempts at an objective measure have brought out two basic methodological alternatives. The first, and objective measure has come out as the famous Physical Quality of Life Index, developed by the sociologist Morris David Morris in the 1970s, based on the indicators of basic literacy, infant mortality, and life expectancy, and supplanted now by the Human Development Index. The second one, dealing with subjective wellbeing, focuses upon self-reported levels of happiness, pleasure, fulfillment, etc. A study reviews the available objective measures of subjective well-being

(No. 82). It looks into the important attempts at measuring well-being, especially objective wellbeing in terms of objective indicators and subjective approach to well-being in terms of life satisfaction, represented by measures of global life-satisfaction, affect balance, average domain satisfaction and income. After reviewing the major indicators and surveys on well-being the authors turn to a major concern of researchers in the field, which is whether self-reporting is valid.

Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

An evaluation study of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu is underway (No. 83). The evaluation aims at understanding the implementation of the scheme in the southern states, the outcomes of the scheme in terms of benefits to the workers, benefits to the users of the assets/works created through this programme and the sustainability of the assets created. Half-way through the fieldwork the preliminary impression of the authors is that the programme is certainly changing the lives of the poorest segment of the population, especially women. It has provided employment and improved the living standards of the poorest segments of the population. There are though some anomalies in the implementation of the scheme which will be highlighted in the study.

(g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Major ongoing research projects on gender and women at the Centre have focused on women's participation in local governance and development, and labour and migration. They pay attention to the manner in which the gendered nature of citizenship in Kerala inflects their entry into the sphere of politics, the field of development, the labour market, and opportunities for migration. The project on women in local governance (No. 84) studies women of the most disadvantaged social groups in Kerala, from an urban slum and a particularly disadvantaged coastal village to



examine their experiences of entering local governance and politics through the spaces of participatory governance and development created in the 1990s and after. The project on the migration of domestic workers from Kerala to the Gulf (No. 85) also seeks to analyze the experiences and views of these workers.

Completed and ongoing writing on gender is exclusively on Kerala and includes articles which reflect on the state of contemporary feminist discourse in the context of the dominance of globalised gender mainstreaming (No.86), the 'unintended consequences' of the State Poverty Alleviation Mission, the Kudumbashree, which projects women as major agents of poverty alleviation (No. 87), the strategies of women leaders in Kerala's panchayats and the diversity of their experiences (No. 88), the question of regulation in the face of thriving informality in the market for paid domestic work from Kerala in the Gulf countries (No.89), and the gendered history of family planning in Kerala (No. 90).

(h) OTHER STUDIES

Other studies undertaken in 2012-13 include articles on methodology in economics, broader issues in development, and the historical analysis of literary writings. In methodology, the focus has been on the scientific method, specifically, on the scientificity of economics as a discipline (No. 91).

The paper argues that the dividing line in scientific method between physical sciences and social sciences has thus substantially thinned away.

A study on methodology looks specifically at the use of mathematics in economics (No. 92) and a fourth one critiques general equilibrium Theory (No. 93). A third one (No. 94) follows recent developments in time-series econometrics. Papers on broader issues in development include reflections on the challenges of maintaining the human development achievements, which highlights the debilitating effects of the neglect of fiscal sharing in the country (No. 95). Another study examines the deterioration of the labour market and the striking increase in crime rates, especially of crimes against the body. It argues that the adverse labour market conditions in the Indian economy may be a prime factor in explaining the spate of rise in crime rates (No. 96).

Two studies that analyse literary texts are broadly focused on migration and travel. The first reflects on recent debates on decolonization in the light of travel writing by Kerala's foremost travel-writer, S.K. Pottekkat (No. 97). The other is an introduction to a novel set among the Indo-Portuguese people of Kochi, the Paranki, and highlights a lost history of migration between Kerala and Southeast Asian countries from the late medieval period (No. 98).

ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme at CDS allows scholars to register under either JNU or the University of Kerala. Of the 147 scholars who were admitted during 1975 – 2012, 66 scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 57 from JNU and 9 from KU. Seven theses are under evaluation at JNU; 20 scholars are now in 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 Committees. In addition, the scholars are to seek confirmation of registration in three semesters after a rigorous process involving both internal and external reviews of their study proposals and an adjunct paper. 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 national conferences and seminars. CDS scholars do get early exposure to international research initiatives and academia through major events abroad.



Overview of the Year

2012 admission: Thirty one candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 44 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. Six candidates were offered admission; three from the general category, one belonging to OBC NCL and one each from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. All six were awarded UGC/JRF Fellowship. They joined the Programme on August 01, 2012.

We have initiated a comprehensive review of all aspects of the Programme management for optimizing CDS facilities and a more efficient performance.

With this there are four theses under evaluation at JNU :

- **Krishnareddy Chittedi** (2008 Batch, ICSSR Fellowship) “*Stock Market Development, Integration and Contagion: An Empirical Analysis from the “BRIC” Economies*”.

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai, & Hrushiukesh Mallick

- **Harikurup K.K.** (1995 Batch) “*Financial Consumer Choice and Provider Strategies in the Health Care Sector of Kerala*”.

Supervisor: D. Narayana

- **Beena S.** (2006 Batch, ICSSR Fellowship) “*Cross Border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: An Exploratory Study*”

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

- **Suparna Pal** (2008 Batch, ICSSR Fellowship) “*Measuring GDP of Health Care Services in India: From a Critical Evaluation to a Quest for Alternatives*”

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Vinoj Abraham

NINE scholars have been awarded PhD degree by JNU during this period:

- **Amarendra Das** (2006 Batch, ICSSR Fellowship) “*Performance of Public and Private Mining Firms in*

India: In Productivity, Environmental and Social Dimensions”.

Supervisors V. Santhakumar and M. Parameswaran

- **Braja Bandhu Swain** (2006 Batch, ICSSR Fellowship) “*Contract Farming in Indian Agriculture: The Case of Gherkin and Rice Seed in Andhra Pradesh*”.

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph and V. Santhakumar

- **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

- **Murugan G.** (1995 Batch), “*Endowments, Institutions and Capabilities: An Application to Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural India*”

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan and P. Mohanan Pillai

- **Harilal M.S.** (2004 Batch), “*Growth, Transition and Globalisation of Traditional Medicine: Ayurvedic Manufacturing with special focus on Kerala*”

Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai and J. Devika

- **Vijay Korra** (2007 Batch), “*Seasonal Labour Migration and Role of MGNREGS: A Case Study of Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh*”

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

- **Rajeev Sharma** (2007 Batch), “*Rural Development and Livelihood Diversification: An Empirical Investigation from Jammu and Kashmir*”

Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair and N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- **Gargi Sanati** (2007 Batch), “*Macroeconomic Implications of Financial Integration: Empirical Evidence from India in a Liberalized Era*”

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai and Lekha Chakraborty



- **Hari K. S.** (2000 Batch) *“Economic Growth and Human Development: A Comparison of the Development Experience to two Indian States – Kerala and Maharashtra”*

Supervisors: K. P. Kannan and K.N. Harilal

PhD Thesis of Amarendra Das (2006)

- *Performance of Public and Private Mining Firms in India: In Productivity, Environmental and Social Dimensions.*

Supervisors: V. Santhakumar and M. Parameswaran

This dissertation examines three research questions in the context of increasing private participation in the Indian mining industry. The questions are: i) are private sector mining firms more productive than public sector mining firms? ii) do public sector mining firms comply with environmental regulations better than their private counterparts? and iii) do public sector mining firms perform better in social compliance than the private mining firms?

Environmental performance of public and private mining firms has been examined in the context of Indian chromate mining industry. A multidimensional environmental defiance index was constructed to collapse the four dimensions into a single indicator for the purpose of comparison across ownership groups. The results show that there is no significant difference between the environmental performance of public and private mining firms. It is also found that both public and private mining firms have failed to comply with the environmental regulations.

It was found that majority of households were dissatisfied over the compensation paid by both public and private sector mining firms. The study did not find any significant difference between the compensations provided by the public and private sector mining firms.

PhD Thesis of Braja Bandhu Swain (2006)

- *Contract Farming in Indian Agriculture: The Case of Gherkin and Rice Seed in Andhra Pradesh.*

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph and V. Santhakumar

Contract farming has recently been highlighted as a possible way to overcome, or at least reduce, the problems caused by market failures, and generate higher profits for farmers in Indian agriculture by linking them with market. However, there are apprehensions about the possible “unequal” relationships between the farmers and firm, and that may lead to the possible exploitation of the former by the latter in the form of controls over land, labour and other resources. Hence, a better understanding of the interactions between the contracting parties and the driving forces shaping the contractual relationship is required to understand its development potential. The thesis examined the effectiveness of contract farming as an institutional arrangement between the farmers and agro-processing firms by making detailed analysis of the experience of two high-value crops, namely, gherkins and rice seed through detailed primary survey in Andhra Pradesh. The research focused on following aspects - 1) factors that induce farmers’ decision to participate in contract farming and the terms of contract between the farmers and the firm, 2) intensity of farmers’ participation in contract farming, 3) farm productivity and farmer’s efficiency under contract production, and 4) the impact of contract farming on income, employment and environment, and the problems faced by farmers and firm to deal with the contract. The study observes that contract farming cannot be seen as a panacea for all the problems afflicting the Indian agriculture whilst it has the potential to address certain issue that are being confronted by the Indian farmers. Though it generates higher income and employment, it is associated with the problems like degradation of soil quality, increase in inequality by prioritising large and better farmer, and degradation of traditional knowledge. There is need for a better institutional mechanism like involvement of local government in contract process, liberalisation of land lease market and promotion of farmers’ organisation to make it more inclusive.

PhD Thesis of Ranjan Kumar Dash (2001)

- *Stock Market Development and Economic Growth in India: A Study in the Context of Financial Liberalisation.*

Supervisors: N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan



The present study examines the impact of stock market development on economic growth in India by analysing three major channel of stock market, viz., liquidity, savings, and capital mobilisation and efficient allocation of capital for the period 1980-2007. Results of the study suggest that equity market has witnessed a significant improvement, since the reform process began in the early 1990s, in terms of various parameters such as size of the market, liquidity, transparency, stability, international integration and efficiency. Comparison of Indian stock market with developed markets indicate that Indian equity market is comparable to many developed market such as the US, UK and Japan in term of size, liquidity, trading infrastructure and transaction cost.

Volatility of stock prices is another empirical aspect of stock market development, which has received considerable attention in the literature. The author estimates time varying volatility by using E-GARCH model. The results indicate that volatility is marginally higher during post-liberalisation period. From structural break analysis it is found that, there are three break dates and all the break points are related to economic and political event. None of the break dates is related to stock market liberalisation event. Thus, the analysis of Indian stocks market clearly suggest that following financial liberalisation, they have sufficiently developed and, have a positive impact on savings, corporate financing and economic growth.

Causality analysis between stock market and savings rates indicate that the causality runs in both directions. The results of the linkage between stock highest source of external financing after debt. External source is more important for Indian corporate sector as compared to developed countries. Findings of this study suggest that corporate financing patterns in India are similar to the pattern observed for other emerging markets. The study provides country level insights into the effect of stock market development on economic growth. The findings of this study have some valuable policy implications. It gives some insight for policy makers above the possible linkages between stock market and the economy.

PhD Thesis of Murugan G. (1995)

- *Endowments, Institutions and Capabilities: An Application to Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural India*

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan and P. Mohanan Pillai

The thesis provides a framework for analysing Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MOWASAHY) in development, in the context of the institutional processes, in a synthesized framework of the 'entitlement approach' and 'capabilities approach' of Amartya Sen. In his framework Sen developed two approaches: (i) the 'entitlements approach' describing how the commodities are attained; and (ii) the 'capabilities approach' as an evaluative measure to the 'doings and beings' of the individual. In order to suit them to analyse a set of commodities of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, the scholar combined these together and elaborated it incorporating the specific role of institutions in the transformation of endowments to entitlements.

Dreze and Sen in their writings classify these as entitlements; however the individual could make use of this only depending on the political, social and cultural systems and practices prevailing, which too are classified as entitlements by Sen. Although Sen does mention about some of these in his writings, like that of rights, rules, justice, political systems etc., he doesn't elaborate further on that. It is proposed to introduce some elaboration by providing mapping functions explicitly over and above what Sen prescribes, as they are pre-requisites for the analytical framework. Moreover, the functionings equation also requires modification incorporating the influence of other individuals and commodities over and above the agency role. This complex process forms the basis of evaluation for the empirical part of the thesis. This forms the basis of the conceptual framework used for the empirical analysis in the thesis.

The analysis suggests that each of the processes starting from the endowment, institutions to its transformation to entitlements, characteristics of the commodity, the personal characteristics, characteristics' of other individuals do play a distinctly different and composite role in the ultimate



achievement of the 'functionings'. It is also necessary to know the importance and hierarchy of ordering of the variables to draw policy conclusions. The analysis suggests that water and sanitation has important influence on achieving basic capabilities of education, especially among the poorer group of people and in avoiding hunger and thirst. They are almost equally important in achieving privacy, shameless appearance before others, physical security, bodily integrity, personal hygiene, avoiding escapable morbidity, and lengthy living particularly among women.

PhD Thesis of Harilal M. S. (2004)

- *Growth, Transition and Globalisation of Traditional Medicine: Ayurvedic Manufacturing with special focus on Kerala*

Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai and J. Devika

This study investigates the transformation of ayurvedic manufacturing in India with special reference to Kerala. Analysis is initiated in three important interrelated contexts. The first is that of the integration of the holistic approach in mainstream scientific and medical knowledge. Second, is the context of a renewed and ever-increasing demand for herbal pharmaceuticals and products. Third, there is increasing initiative from the international development agencies to acknowledge both traditional knowledge and innovations as integral within modernist development and scientific paradigms.

The study explores, at first, how the early manufacturing of ayurvedic medicines evolved, how institutions successfully promoted and incentivized the same — processes that eventually modernised the sector. Secondly, the study inquires into the nature and the present state of modern manufacturing practices in Ayurveda, its prospects and sustainability, the drug discovery process, innovation, and the efficiency and inefficiency of incentive mechanisms in promoting this medical system. Thirdly, its current prospects for growth is analysed within the contemporary institutional structure, in which national and international agents interact in complex ways. In the process, the study traces how the ayurvedic knowledge system has been first bifurcated and

then trifurcated into various market segmentations in the recent years. The thesis traces the manner in which Ayurveda took the shape of a full-fledged industry through the colonial, postcolonial, and the recent post-liberalisation phases.

PhD Thesis of Vijay Korra (2007)

- *Seasonal Labour Migration and Role of MGNREGS: A Case Study of Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh*

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

Development seems to encourage voluntary movements with choices, while distress conditions are supposedly responsible for involuntary migrations and leave few other options for a vulnerable population. In this regard, quite a few studies have ascertained that seasonal migration mainly takes place on account of unemployment, recurrent agrarian distress, mounting inequalities and inadequate livelihood generation in most parts of the Indian countryside. A typical instance of this is witnessed in distress-prone districts like Mahabubnagar of Andhra Pradesh where agriculture is becoming increasingly uncertain, unprofitable and a trivial source of employment and livelihood. With this pre-text this thesis makes a modest attempt at understanding the dynamics of seasonal labour migration in the backdrop of Mahabubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. It examines the determinants, characteristics, magnitude and patterns of seasonal labour migration based on a field survey executed in the villages of Mahabubnagar district. Subsequently, it carries out a systematic analysis to find the linkages between household resources, rural markets and seasonal labour migration. Finally, a verification attempt is made to check the impact of the MGNREGS on seasonal labour migration in the study region. Based on an exploration using the NSSO data sets, it is found that Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are major pockets of short-term migration which is primarily employment-led, particularly by male migrants. In fact, the proportion of short-term migrants in rural India is just below two per cent and less than one per cent for urban areas. These migrants are mainly from lower MPCE groups, casual workers and illiterates that



migrated within the state but another district and then to other states. Of these migrants females were predominantly engaged in agriculture and other service sectors whereas males were occupied in manufacturing, construction and transport sectors.

The micro-enquiry reiterates few of the macro observation alongside offers greater details regarding the phenomenon of seasonal migration. While seasonal migration was predominant in the study area, deprivation characteristics whether it be in terms of assets or capabilities seem to drive it. With reference to household resources and seasonal migration, the study revealed that households with inadequate amenities and resources were more inclined to migrate and thus their likelihood of migration is greater than that of better off households. Similarly, households with less participation in village labour market, lack of livestock and implements are also more prone to migrate out of the village for employment. An evaluative assessment of MGNREGS in the state offers the characteristic pattern of beneficiaries as well as its impact on the phenomenon of seasonal migration. Such impact has been minimal when despite being MGNREGS beneficiaries, 28 per cent of the households reported migration.

To sum up, there is the need for appropriate policies and regulations to tackle the issues pertaining to seasonal migration. Safe and secure working and living conditions at the destinations must be the target of such labour laws. Enforcement of migrant labour laws and protecting basic human rights of the mobile population/citizens must be the foremost priority and responsibility of the governments, both at the state and centre. This would ensure the free and safe passage of migrants between the regions/states. The MGNREG Scheme undoubtedly has helped and brought changes in the lives of the rural poor. Nonetheless, it is surrounded by multiple problems which needs course correction in order to make it more beneficial, efficient and sustainable in the long run.

PhD Thesis of Rajeev Sharma (2007)

- *Rural Development and Livelihood Diversification: An Empirical Investigation from Jammu and Kashmir*

Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair and N. Vijayamohan Pillai

The present study is based on the insights from Sustainable Livelihoods Framework that all households have some assets and it is seen as a more effective reflection of development than income. It also reflects both the ability to accumulate wealth and the capabilities that households can deploy to secure a living. In this context, household livelihood diversification is seen as a strategy to minimize risk and uncertainty.

To provide contrast, developed and less developed districts were selected at first stage on the basis of infrastructure index. More diversified tehsil from developed district whereas less diversified tehsil from less developed district were selected at second level. Thereafter, four villages from each tehsil were undertaken for primary survey. On the basis of regression results, it was found that evidence supporting the hypothesis that diversification increases households' earning regardless of the location. In terms of livelihood diversity's impact on outcome, it was seen find that those residents who have more institutional support, higher education and more tendency to take risk have positive effect on household average earnings, while large size of the household, scheduled caste and female headed household have a negative effect on earnings. On the other side, qualitative information highlights that the households in less-developed region have adopted livelihood diversification as a coping strategy to minimize the price risk, weather risk, crop failure, etc.

PhD Thesis of Gargi Sanati (2007)

- *Macroeconomic Implications of Financial Integration: Empirical Evidence from India in a Liberalized Era*

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai and Lekha Chakraborty

The study analyses the changing structure of the Indian financial sector pre and post-liberalisation periods to explain their macroeconomic implications to the economic growth



in India. Following several crises in the international market, financial integration has become one of the most controversial aspects of financial liberalisation. Given that financial integration remained as one of the important outlines of financial reforms in India, the extent to which Indian economy is integrated and how far this integration facilitates the growth of the economy may be interesting issues to examine.

First, how far this goal is realised both in the domestic (the four major market segments – money, equity, government bond and foreign exchange market) and international fronts (money and government bond market for both the developed and developing countries); Second, the study explores the changing investment and lending portfolio of banks in the era of universal banking and examine the exposure of Schedule Commercial Banks to the systematic risk; third, in the backdrop of booming stock market and a sustainable high growth trajectory of Indian economy our study analyzes the hypothesis that in the early stage of development, the growth of the real sector economy requires simultaneous development of banking industry and capital market.

The JJ co-integration technique is used to test the financial integration in the domestic and international front for the period of 1997-2007 and also to test the complementary relationship between real and financial sector for the period 1980-2008.

The test of India's domestic market integration finds long run relationship persists for the major four markets – money, equity, bond, exchange market. The finding of financial market integration on the domestic front indicates co-development of different financial sectors.

Also, analysis on the mean deviation of seasonally adjusted short term interbank rates reveals that Law of One Price holds (LOOP) in the short term money market rate for India, Canada and the US. Interestingly, in the recent US crisis, we see that the banking sector played the main role in transmitting the systematic risk to other financial sectors as well as to the real sector economy.

This finding supports the conventional theory that at the early stages of economic development, banking industry fosters economic growth to a greater degree than market-based financial system. Also, we find a significant long-run relation between the private credit lending channel and the stock market development, supported by the short run adjustment parameter. Hence, it may be concluded that before having to achieve a resilient domestic market with a better and extended provision of financial services for the majority of the population, the increasing global integration may turn to be costlier for Indian economy.

PhD Thesis of Hari K. S. (2000)

- *Economic Growth and Human Development: A Comparison of the Development Experience of Two Indian States – Kerala and Maharashtra*

Supervisors: K. P. Kannan and K. N. Harilal

The study seeks to examine the reciprocal relationship between two important dimensions of development, namely human development and economic growth in India. This study is based on the presumption that every nation looks to attain higher levels of human development, which has both instrumental and intrinsic value. This subject assumes great significance and relevance against the backdrop of international experience wherein countries that have taken the human development route were more successful in transforming to a virtuous growth path compared to countries that took the economic growth route.

The scholar has selected two states in India purposively for exploring the contrasting nature of the relationship between these two important dimensions of development, namely Kerala and Maharashtra. Kerala, the state which is leading in human development during the last five decades in India and Maharashtra, the state leading in terms of per capita income during the same time period.

The results indicate widening interregional inequality in growth and human development in India. The degree of divergence in per capita income is severe while of late there are signs of slow convergence in human development attainment.



The analysis of Maharashtra economy indicated that the state had taken traditional route of economic growth through high industrialisation, but failed to translate into a source of high human development and poverty reduction. Lack of structural transformation in employment is a major problem the state is facing. Maharashtra's failure to break out of lopsided growth and attain the virtuous growth path was also due to its high inter-regional inequality.

The findings not only corroborate the international evidence that the human development route is more successful than the economic growth route. The study also goes beyond by bringing in the dynamic factors involved; more specifically the role of the State and public action. We find that the two states have different historical conditions in terms of political orientation and social economic reform movements.

The study concludes that the economic growth route always contains a potential threat of exclusion, which prevents the economy achieving human development and thereby a virtuous state of affairs. On the other hand, the route of human development does not seem to have such blocks and leads to virtuous growth.

Current Studies

1. *Diffusion of Information and Communication Technology Application in India's Agriculture*
Bibhunandini Das, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra
2. *Migration, Conflict and Development: An Empirical Investigation from Assam*
Rikil Chyrmang, 2008 -, UGC/RGNF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair
3. *Innovation and Diffusion of Green Energy Technologies in India: A Case of Domestic Biogas Plants and Off-Grid Solar Photovoltaic Lighting Systems*
Sravanthi Choragudi, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
4. *Revisiting the Association between Formal and Informal Sectors and Agriculture*
Anirban Kundu, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai & M. Parameswaran
5. *Technological Changes in India's Pulp & Paper Industry*
Sandeep Kumar Kujur, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
6. *Labour in a Globalised World: In-Migration to the Gold Jewelry Making Sector in Kerala*
Sumeetha M., 2009-, UGC – JRF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K.N. Harilal
7. *Employment under Global Integration: A Study of India's Small Scale Manufacturing Industries*
Uma S., 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
8. *Innovations and Inclusive Growth: The Case of Banking Industry in India*
Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
9. *Technological Change in Capital Goods Sector: The Case of Indian Textile Machinery Industry*
Sanjaya Kumar Malik, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
10. *An Assessment of Progress in Educational Attainment in India: An Interstate Analysis*
Vachaspati Shukla, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. Navaneetham & U.S. Mishra
11. *Higher Education and Inclusive Growth : Indian Experience*
Jannet Farida Jacob, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
12. *Internal-migration and its Impact on Labour Markets Outcomes of Local Labour in India*
Mohd Imran Khan, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Vinoj Abraham



13. *Institutions and Innovations in Inclusive Development: A Study of Selected Plantation Crops in India*
Namrata Thapa, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
14. *International Remittances and its Impact on Human Development in Tamil Nadu.*
Valatheeswaran C., 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan
15. *Firm Performance and International Trade: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry*
Mohammed Izudheen, 2012., 2011–, UGC – JRF
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & M. Parameswaran
16. *Impact of Health Infrastructure and Health Manpower on Health Outcomes*
Nutan Shashi Tigga, 2012., 2011–, UGC – JRF
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & S. Irudaya Rajan
17. *Role of Socio-Economic Characteristic in Making Migration Rewarding: (A Study in Context of Indian States)*
Pinak Sarkar, 2012 – UGC – RGNF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & U. S. Mishra
18. *Conflicts and Development: Political Economy of Caste Conflicts in Bihar in Post Independence India*
Rahul V. Kumar, 2012– UGC – JRF
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Aparna Nair
19. *Innovation, Institution and Livelihood Strategy: A Study of Small Growers in Natural Rubber Kerala*
Sajitha A., 2012– UGC – JRF
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Prakashan Chellattan Veetil
20. *Kerala's Development Experience: Second Generation Problems and Fiscal Situation*
Siamlal T. A., 2012– UGC – JRF
Supervisor: K. N. Harilal

(b) MPhil PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The CDS has been offering its MPhil Programme in Applied Economics from 1975. This 4-semester Programme is affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, and allows students with a Master's degree in any discipline. 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. 348 students from the 36 batches till 2010–12 have been awarded the MPhil Degree. The dissertations of the 36th batch of 2010, are listed at the end of this section.

All the nine students of the 2011 batch satisfactorily completed the course work. All are making good progress with their dissertation studies and will be able to submit their dissertations by June 2013.

The 38th batch of the Programme (2012–14) commenced on August 01, 2012.

2012 MPhil Admission

- 61 candidates were short-listed for interview from the 112 applications; 44 appeared for interview.
- 9 were offered admission (2 SC)
- 9 joined the Programme; 6 from Kerala, and one each from Delhi, Bihar and Karnataka.

Guest Faculty:

Professor R. Nagaraj & Professor M. H. Suryanarayana, of IGIDR, Mumbai handled the core set of lectures under Module 301: **Indian Economic Policy and Performance**, on January 21-31, 2013. Dr G. N. Rao handled a set of lectures for **Economic History of India**, during February 11-15, 2013.

Field Survey: (Module 101.2)

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook a field study on “*Consumption Profile of Employed and non-Employed Households of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.*”



Summary of the report:

The field Survey of M.Phil 2012-14 batch has been conducted from December 20-24, 2012. The topic of the field survey was “Consumption Profile of Employed and Non –Employed Women Households of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation”. The main objectives of the study were to understand the consumption pattern of households with working and non-working women and to know whether the consumption pattern of these two categories is significantly different or not. Ninety households were surveyed and the study is based on selected wards of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. Structured questionnaire has been used for collecting information from the households. Two wards of Trivandrum Corporation-**Ulloor and Akkulam** have been selected for the purpose of this study. The method of cluster sampling was used for sampling, based on which six clusters in Akkulam and 4 clusters in Ulloor were identified and surveyed. From the analysis it was found that there is clear difference in the consumption pattern of working and non-working women households in the surveyed area. Each of the nine students had actively participated in both field survey and the analysis of the data.

The Coursework is scheduled to be completed by May 2013, which will allow adequate preparatory time for evolving their dissertation study proposals.

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

The annual meeting of the Committee for 2012 was held on November 28, 2012. The members who participated in the meeting are Professor Rohini Somanathan, Delhi School of Economics, Dr. Sangeeta Bansal, JNU, Professor S. Irudaya Rajan, CDS and Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director, CDS (Chair).

Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, Co-ordinator (Evaluation), JNU, Dr. Praveena Kodoth, Co-ordinator of PhD Programme, CDS, Dr. Vinoj Abraham, Associate Coordinator of MPhil Programme, CDS, Dr. M. Parameswaran, Member of the Programmes Advisory Committee responsible for the MA

programme, CDS and Mr. S. Suresh Kumar, Administrative Officer, CDS participated as special invitees.

Professor Arunava Sen, Indian Statistical Institute, Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar, JNU and Professor Sunil Mani, CDS could not attend the meeting due to prior engagements.

At present all CDS resolutions related to MA, MPhil and PhD programmes carry the names of all members of the JNU- CDS Committee of Direction. Hereafter, the name and signature of the Chairman of the CD will be sufficient for its validity. All those resolutions will be brought to the next CD meeting for ratification.

There was a detailed discussion regarding possible changes suggested in the MPhil. It was agreed that the present MPhil and PhD programmes may be changed to the integrated MPhil/PhD programme as followed in JNU. Separate admissions to MPhil & PhD programmes will cease, and a single admission process will be initiated.

DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2010 –12

● AGRARIAN CHANGE

1. *Economic Consequences of Commercialization of Agriculture in Bihar with reference to Opium Cultivation in British India during the Nineteenth Century.*

RAHUL V. KUMAR

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and Aparna Nair

● BANKING & FINANCE

1. *Foreign Banks in India: Trends, Pattern of Growth and Credit Stability*

SOUMYA MARIA

Supervisor: Sunil Mani

● EXTERNAL SECTOR

1. *Outward Foreign Direct Investments from India: A Study of Determinants and Financing Pattern*

KAVITHA P.

Supervisors: Sunil Mani and M. Parameswaran



2. *Direction of India's Foreign Trade : A Study in the Context of Regional trading Agreements*

MOHAMMED IZUDHEEN

Supervisors: K.N. Harilal and M. Parameswaran

● **GENDER STUDIES**

Gendered Impacts of Trade on Employment: The Indian Manufacturing Industries in the Globalised Era

CHINJU JOHNY

Supervisors: Praveena Kodoth and K. N. Harilal

● **INDUSTRY**

Performance of State Level Public Enterprises in Kerala: A Study of Pre and Post- Liberalisation Period

ABDUL SAMEER P.M.

Supervisor: Sunil Mani and M. Parameswaran

● **MACRO ECONOMIC ISSUES**

1. *An Appraisal of Fiscal Policy in India since 1991*

AMIT KUMAR

Supervisors: Pulapre Balakrishnan and N. Vijayamohan Pillai

2. *An Empirical Analysis of Inflation in India: 1970-2010*

SANTOSH KUMAR DASH

Supervisors: P. Balakrishnan and Anup Kumar Bhandari

● **POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME**

1. *Contrasting Consumption Poverty with Asset Poverty: A Case of India*

DEEPAK SINGHANIA

Supervisors: U. S. Mishra and Anup Kumar Bhandari

2. *Understanding nutritional Deprivation in the State of Jharkhand – Facts and Interpretations*

NUTAN SHASHI TIGGA

Supervisors: U. S. Mishra and K. Navaneetham

● **POPULATION AND LABOUR**

An Economic Analysis of Education and Employment Led Migration from North-Eastern States to various other states of India

PINAK SARKAR

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and Chinnappan Gasper

● **REGIONAL PLANNING**

Fiscal Transfers, Borrowing and Disparities among States in the Indian Federation

SIAMLAL T.A.

Supervisor: K. N. Harilal

● **SOCIAL SECTOR**

1. *Dynamics of Residential Segregation: The Case of Dalits in Chennai (Madras) City.*

NIKITHA MANOJ P. M.

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai and Aparna Nair

2. *Role of Migration in Inequality: An Analysis in the context of Kerala*

RAJU JOHN

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and Vinoj Abraham

3. *Understanding the Dynamics of Day Labour Market in Kerala*

SARITHA V.

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham and Aparna Nair

4. *International Trade in Health Services: An Exploratory Analysis*

SOUMI ROY CHOWDHURY

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and K. N. Harilal

● **TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION**

Performance of Commercial Crops in Kerala: A Study of Black Pepper with Focus on Non-price Factors

SAJITHA A.

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph and D. Narayana



(c) M.A. APPLIED ECONOMICS

In 2012, the Centre received 212 applications for the MA Programme in Applied Economics. The admission to the programme is through an entrance examination, which was conducted on May 27, 2012 at two places, Trivandrum, and Hyderabad. 168 candidates appeared for the entrance examination and admission offers were given to 18 candidates. Out of 18, 16 students joined the programme, and one student left the programme soon after its beginning. All the 15 students successfully completed the first two semesters of the programme. Further, all the students, except one student, also opted for doing internship during their summer vacation. The three agencies that offered internship opportunities were (1) Kerala State Planning Board, (2) Kerala State Expenditure Review Committee, and (3) State Bank of India.

(d) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Using Internet for Applied Development Research Version 8.0

Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani

28 -30 May, 2012

The 8th version of the programme, UIADR, was offered during May 28-30, 2012. It attracted 18 participants from across the country. The programme introduced the participants to various steps involved in conducting an applied development project and acquainted them with the Internet resources that may make a specific step easier. There were also lectures on data analysis. Classes were handled by J. Muraleedharan, U.S. Mishra and Sunil Mani.

Ninth Short-Term Training On Methods And Approaches To Research On Migration Issues

Co-ordinator: S Irudaya Rajan

15-19 October, 2012

The International Migration unit at CDS which was set up by the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, as part of its plan to



A session at the Ninth Short-term Training Programme on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues.'

train young scholars engaged in research in migration, had organised a five day short-term training programme on the methods and approaches dealing with research on migration issues. Professor K. C. Sunny, Head, Department of Law, University of Kerala inaugurated the session, followed by a special address by Professor K. C. Zachariah. The training programme was attended by thirty two participants from different parts of India and abroad including students from York University and University of Victoria, Canada. The resource persons from the centre and other universities, research centre's in India, discussed a wide range of issues of migration and development including remittance impact, gender and migration, migration diasporas, theories of migration, emigration policies etc. Some of the experts from the government were also present to discuss important issues were Dr George Joseph, IFS, Former Ambassador to Qatar and Bahrain, Mr. Noyal Thomas, IFS, NORKA-ROOTS, Government of Kerala. The training programme has proved to be very useful for all the participants as the lectures and discussions were very rich in its intellectual content, not only that, the participants also got exposure to ground realities with the field visit to MFI and NORKA-ROOTS, this will surely benefit the researchers who wish to engage in migration research.



Executive Training Programme on Commodity Futures for Commodity Board Officials

(Organised by NRPPD at CDS Trivandrum)

Co-ordinator: K.J.Joseph

5-7 December, 2012

Futures market is increasingly considered as a means of efficient price discovery of the respective commodities and ensuring stability in prices. As of now in India 113 commodities are permitted for trading in the commodity futures market of which about 50 commodities are actively traded. The volume of trade, through six national and 17 regional exchanges, has grown from Rs. 66000 crores in 2002-2003 to Rs.181 lakh crores in 2011-12. In case of plantation crops, except tea, all the other crops like natural rubber, tea, coffee, black pepper and cardamom are traded through futures market.

In this context NRPPD at CDS, as part of its capacity building initiatives, organised an executive training programme on commodity futures for the officials of commodity boards. The programme aimed at providing an understanding of the relevance of commodity futures in the current context, its functioning and the operational aspects including the regulatory role of state and the institutional arrangements needed to enable the growers to take advantage of



Commodity Board Officials at the 'Executive Training Programme on Commodity Futures'.

commodity futures. In addition to the co-ordinator, the instructors included, Shri Paul Joseph, former Principal Economic Advisor, Planning Commission, Dr M Mathisekharan, Member FMC, Prof A Damodaran, IIM, Bangalore and Shri Anil Mishra, Managing Director, National Multi Commodity Exchange.

Refresher course cum-Research Training Programme in Economics: Theme- Innovation and Development

(Jointly organised with the Rubber Board and Indialics (India Chapter of Globelics))

4-25 January 2013

This 21 days training programme for the University-College teachers and research scholars, aimed at exposing the participants (18 from 7 states) to various issues in innovation and development with a case study of Natural Rubber. During the first 10 days of class room lectures in CDS the participants were exposed to different theoretical paradigms in innovation and development. Thereafter, the participants were taken to the Rubber Board wherein the Chairperson addressed the participants and all the division heads took classes on the rubber plantation sector in general and various innovations undertaken in the rubber sector in



Participants of the Refresher course-cum-Training Programme in Economics.



particular. The training in the Rubber board was coordinated by Dr Kuruvila Jacob, Director Rubber Training Institute. Drawing from these classes and the field visit, the participants prepared a report on Innovation and Development: Experience of Natural rubber, with special focus on R&D, extension, rubber producers' societies and the rubber based industries. The draft report was presented before the rubber board officials in a workshop organised in CDS on 25 January. Apart from the CDS faculty and Rubber Board officials, the resource persons included the experts with in the country and Prof Olav Wicken from University of Oslo and Dr Vandana Ujjual from Sussex.

K.N. RAJ FELLOWSHIPS

In order to perpetuate the memory of Professor K.N. Raj, the Centre has instituted a Fellowship Programme for College and University teachers to, essentially, improve the quality of teaching of Economics. The fellowships are based on an endowment instituted by the Government of Kerala. Ten such fellowships are being offered annually, beginning with 2012, to: (i) prepare teaching resources; and (ii) enable teachers to complete a piece of research. During 2012, 10 fellowships have been recommended. Eight candidates have already availed themselves of the fellowship. Two candidates are in the process of using the fellowship.

Teaching Resources Grant for Teachers in Economics

Under this scheme, teachers in economics from any of the universities or recognised secondary schools in India may spend up to a period of one month at the Centre. At the end of the award period, the awardee is expected to produce teaching resources such as lecture notes. They are:

Dr. Mallika M.G, The Zamorin's Guruvayurappan College, Pokkunnu, Kozhikodu, to prepare teaching resource for *Macroeconomics*, during the period April 25 -May 24, 2012, under the mentorship of Prof. Pulapre Balakrishnan.

Dr. Sheeja S.R, Institute of Distance Education, Univeristy of Kerala, to prepare teaching resource for *Macroeconomics*,

during the period July 2 – 31, 2012, under the mentorship of Dr. Anup Bhandari.

Dr. Jomon Mathew, University College, Trivandrum to prepare teaching resource for *Indian Economy (Balance of Payment)*, during the period, December 1 – 31, 2012, under the mentorship of Prof.Sunil Mani.

Mr.Shijo Philip, University College, Trivandrum to prepare teaching resource for *Indian Economy (FDI)*, during the period, February 1 – 28, 2013, under the mentorship of Prof. Sunil Mani.

Dr. Manoj P.K, CUSAT, Cochin, to prepare teaching resource for *Banking & Finance*, during the period, February 28 – March 27, 2013, under the mentorship of Dr.Hrushikesh Mallick.

Research Grant for Researchers in Economics

Under this scheme, researchers in Economics from any of the affiliated colleges or university departments, journalists and development practitioners from India may spend up to a period of three months at the Centre to write a chapter of their doctoral dissertation, prepare a research paper, or complete a book. They are:

Dr. Pratheep. C, Mulamana V&HSS, Anakudy. Vamanapuram, to prepare a book on *Finance in Local Administration* during the period, April 9 – July 8, 2012, under the mentorship, of Dr K.N. Harilal.

Dr. V. Nagarajan Naidu, University College, Trivandrum, to prepare a *Research Paper* during the period 1 December, 2012 – 28 February, 2013.

Dr. Manju. S. Nair, University College, Trivandrum, to prepare a *Research Paper* during the period 1 December, 2012 – 28 February, 2013.

Dr. Christabell. P.J, Government College for Women, Trivandrum, to prepare a book, during the period 1 March 2013 – 31 May 2013.

Prof. Santanu Ghosh, Department of Economics, Moulana Azad College, Kolkata, to prepare a research paper on the



Tertiary Sector in India, during the period 20 March, 2013 – 19 June, 2013.

UGC and ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS

Dr Gilbert Sebastian, a recipient of the ICSSR Fellowship joined the CDS on March 22, 2012 and Dr V.R. Prabhakaran Nair, a recipient of the UGC Fellowship joined the CDS on February 29, 2012, both for a period of two years.

(e) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Ms. Andrea Murray, Research Scholar, Manchester University, United Kingdom for her research work on '*What are the consequences for stallholder producers of the proliferation of voluntary production standards?*' The

affiliation is for a period twelve months from 19 April, 2012 to 18 April, 2013.

Dr. Ursula Muenster, Senior Researcher, Department of Arthropology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany has been granted research affiliation for her research work on '*Human Environment Relations at Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala: An Ethnographic and Historical Perspective*'. The affiliation is for a period of ten months from 06 August 2012 to 05 June, 2013.

Ms. Kristin Plys, PhD Candidate, Yale University & Fox International Fellow, JNU, New Delhi has been granted research affiliation for her research work on '*National Liberation and Worker Militancy in the Third World: A World-Historical Perspective on Worker-occupied and Self-managed Workplaces*'. The affiliation is for a period of ten months from 01 December, 2012 to 28 February, 2013.

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 TRIPS compliance of India's patent regime and its potential and actual effects on innovative activity in two industries in India, namely the pharmaceutical and agrochemicals, outward FDI and knowledge transfer in the case of India's automotive industry and performance of public sector enterprises in India over the period since economic liberalization. Further, the unit has initiated new research studies on changing international leadership in IT services and the emergence of India as a world leader in these services and also the rise of certain Indian companies from the automotive and pharmaceutical industries as important market leaders.

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 was the Chair Professor of the Unit. Dr. Narayana left the services of the Centre on 1st March 2012. The post was advertised in September 2012 and interviews held in which the RBI was represented. No suitable candidate was found. The Centre has been in consultation with the Research Department of the RBI regarding another round of interviews.



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 unit's activities have been guided by its long-term perspective of evolving into a place of higher learning, research, training and extension in the area of democratic planning and governance. Dr. K.N. Harilal is the present co-ordinator of the research unit. The activities of the unit have progressed as proposed in the work plan prepared in July 2011. The programmes during the period April 2012- March 2013 included research studies, training programme for elected representatives of local governments and building up of a local history archive. A Local Democracy Archives is slowly being built; significant progress has already been made in collecting materials related to Local Governments and various forms of collective action by the people. The collection comprise of materials in manuscript, print and digital formats. A two day workshop on gender equality in local governance was organised as a means of gaining and providing a better understanding of the challenges of working towards gender equality. Participants of the workshop were drawn from among women office bearers of the Local Governments. Research programmes taken up during the period, all of which are scheduled to be completed by the end 2013, include studies on (i) Agricultural Stagnation and Local Level Planning (ii) Rural Labour Market and Productive Sectors (iii) Lessons from well functioning Panchayat Raj Institutions (iv) Working of an Exclusively Tribal Gram Panchayat (v) Impact of Middle Classisation of Kerala Society on Local Development (vi) Commuting Workers in Kochi City and (vii) Residents' Associations and Local Governments institutions. An Occasional Paper Series was commenced during the report period with the publication of the first paper. Results of the studies undertaken during the previous year were presented in selected seminars in India and abroad.

Research Unit on International Migration

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India instituted a Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre to carry out a series of policy bearing research studies

on international migration and capacity building activities. The Unit is currently in the seventh year of its research partnership with the MOIA. Dr S. Irudaya Rajan, Professor, CDS continues as Chair Professor of the Unit.

The Unit carried out several migration monitoring studies which provided key research inputs to the Ministry. The fourth India Migration Report 2013 on the theme of 'Social Costs of Migration' was released during the Pravasi Bharathiya Divas (PBD) 2013 by the Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. This volume is an empirical assessment of an often neglected space in migration research- social and human costs of migration for both migrants and the families they leave behind.

A new International Journal on Migration and Development (Volume 1, Issue 1&2) was published. This journal covers various facets of International migration beyond the conventional lines. The volume traverses issues as diverse as social protection, the migration-development nexus, remittances, solidarity, positioning of emigration and labour market outcomes. The publication includes papers by international and national scholars and regions covered include China, South Africa, Iran, South Africa and the European Union.

A Handbook on Methods and Materials in International Migration Lessons from Kerala Migration Studies has been prepared by S. Irudaya Rajan together with K.C. Zachariah and Sabu Aliyar. It is intended primarily to help newcomers researching the field of international migration using data from large-scale field surveys. It includes methods of conducting field surveys methods of estimating migration, methods of analysing migration trends, selectivity and differentials, and methods of relating migration to other socio-economic phenomenon.

A new book by the Founding Secretary MOIA, S. Krishnakumar and S. Irudaya Rajan titled 'Emigration from 21st Century India, Driven by Demography, Sustained by Reforms?' is currently in the works and a draft is available. This book is aimed at assessing the new phase of emigration from India towards the end of the first decade of the 21st century.



National Research Programme on Plantation Development

The National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) was initiated in 2009 by the Ministry of Commerce. The programme is funded by the earnings from a corpus of Rs 500 Lakhs provided by the ministry. Working under the overall guidance of a Steering Committee chaired by Dr Bimal Jalan, Chairman of CDS and a Research Advisory Committee, Chaired by Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director of CDS, the programme is expected to undertake policy oriented research on all aspects of plantation sector in India. Professor K.J. Joseph is the Chair Professor of the Unit.

During the reporting period, as decided by the Steering Committee, the focus of research was on labour shortage in plantation sector. Other issues addressed by the programme included, bearing of commodity futures on commodity prices, price formation in tea auctions, organization innovations in tea plantation sector, social cost associated with PLA, bearing plantation infrastructure on the performance, international competitiveness of plantation crops vis-a-vis non plantation crops, innovation and development in natural rubber and the sustainability issues in plantations sector.

As part of the capacity building initiative an executive training programme on Commodity Futures for the commodity board officials was organised during 5-7 December 2012. Another 21 days training programme for the research scholars and university/college teachers on Innovation and Development with focus on rubber plantation sector was organised jointly with the Rubber Board and Indialics (India Chapter of Globelics).

P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

The late Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan 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. During the reporting year no memorial lecture was conducted.

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. During the reporting year the Centre organised the Fourth B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Government Accountability: An Overview of Recent Research Findings' The lecture was delivered by Prof. Dilip Mookherjee, Boston University, USA on 26 July, 2012.



Professor Dilip Mookherjee delivering the Fourth B.G. Kumar Lecture



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 year 2012-13 was also a continuation of efforts made in the previous years in improving the quality of information sources and services provided by the library.

The library catalogue [OPAC] was made available online. The service is available at link: <http://cdslib.cds.ac.in:8080/opac/>. The online information service web-site <http://lib.cds.ac.in> has been populated with 2112 posts and has received 41993 visits. Latest information in the area of Social Science is captured from internet systematically and updated in this web-site by library staff.

The physical re-organisation of the library is complete. The civil works maintenance of the old tower is also complete. The electrical rewiring of the old tower was also done during the latter half of the year. This work involved removing the 40 year old electrical wiring and installing new wiring and fittings in 7 floors and 3 extension floors of the old tower.

The Library continues to provide Book Selection Lists, display of latest catalogues of leading Universities Presses, prominent publishers, book lists and reviews, display of books on approval from several reputed book suppliers, etc. for the benefit of Faculty and Scholars, thereby improving the quality of books selected for the Library. During the year 1175 books, 217 working papers, and 35 CD-ROM's were added to the collection. The total collection consisting of Books, Working Papers, Back volumes of periodicals (bound), CD-ROM etc ., is about one lakh sixty six thousand.

The Library subscribes to 289 Journals and 12 Newspapers. The Library also received 88 periodicals / journals as gift. Subscriptions of three periodicals were started this year. The subscription to the e-journals archive "JSTOR" for the year 2013 has been renewed through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. More than 1150 volumes (books and journals) were bound and preserved during the reporting year.



Subscription for American Economic Association's journals database "EconLit" has been started this year. It is available to the CDS community through IP access from January 2013. K. N. Raj Library organised a training programme "Using EconLit effectively" for the CDS Research Community on January 28, 2013. Mr D. T. Edwin, Training Specialist – EBSCO Host Ltd., was the resource person for the programme.

Compared to the previous year, in the reporting period, the membership has increased. A total of 1166 new members joined the Library out of which 90 are borrowing members, 1 institutional member and the rest reference members. The Library continued to provide 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 180 databases in Economics, and related disciplines in Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, CMIE Prowess, UN Comtrade, Annual Survey of Industries, Census India, IMF, World Development Indicators, and National Sample Survey unit level data. EDU also provided the document delivery / ILL service through DELNET, it also provided information services using the resources received through British Library for Development Studies through their free Internet Document Delivery Service.

K. N. Raj Library organised book review sessions during this year. Five book reviews were conducted during the reporting period. All the reviews were well attended and lively.

Two thematic book exhibitions were organised by the Library during the year. As part of the World Environment Day celebrations at CDS, latest books available in the library on the topic were displayed in the Library from 4th to 9th, May 2012 for the benefit of users. To coincide with the lecture of Prof. Dilip Mookherjee, his books available in the library were kept as a special display from 26 to 28 July. These special displays conducted in the ground floor of the K.N.

Raj Library New Block were highly beneficial to the students and the CDS Community as a whole.

The 2012 batch MA, MPhil and PhD scholars were given an orientation about the library. This included a power point presentation and live demo of database and online resources on how to use the library web-page and catalogue. They later met with the library staff to familiarise with the library's activities and services.

The participants of the NRPPD Training Programme on Commodity Futures for Commodity Board Officials, 5-8 December, 2012 and NRPPD 21-day training programme on Innovation and Development, January, 2013 were given a briefing about the library collection and the services, on the first day of the programme. This included, a power point presentation and live demonstration, and visit to the library to familiarise the library collection and services.

The 2nd Semester BLISc students from Department of Library and Information Science, Farook College, Kozhikode, 3rd Semester MLISc students from Department of Library and Information Science, Kannur University and 1st Semester Masters in Public Health (MPH) students from Achutha Menon Centre of Health Studies (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram visited the library on 12 September, 2012, 20 November, 2012, and 04 January, 2013 respectively. These students were given an orientation about the library. This included, a power point presentation and live demonstration, and visit to the library to meet the staff and familiarize the library activities and services.

V. Sriram, Chief Librarian delivered a lecture on the topic 'Information Services using Web 2.0', at the XVII Refresher Course in Library Science organised by UGC Academic Staff College of University of Kerala on 17th May 2012. V Sriram was the resource person at the Workshop on Research Methodology, Inter University Centre for Disability Studies, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, India held during January 28 – February 01, 2013 and handled a hands-on training and lecture on "Reference Management and Personal Digital Library using Zotero" on February 01, 2013. V. Sriram served as a Member of Expert Committee on



Modernization of Kerala University Library, Thiruvananthapuram and Member of Technical Committee on Automation of libraries under Kerala State Library Council during the year 2012-13.

Smt. V. Usha Devi retired from service on 30 November, 2012. She joined in 1976 as Library Assistant and retired as Deputy Librarian. She was sincere, hardworking and carried out her duties meticulously. We wish her a happy and productive future.

(b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The IT wing of the Centre provides technological support to achieve its objective of knowledge creation/dissemination. In this regard, IT section supports teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration. It handles tasks such as programming, daily monitoring/tuning of the desktops installed across the campus. In addition, the IT wing offers a range of services that include 24x7 Net access, e-mail etc.

A brief description of the various computing facilities follows:

Computer Lab

Computer lab houses 20 state of the art PCs all with Windows XP, anti-virus, Firefox and other normal utilities (like WinZip, Adobe Reader, CD burning software etc). Ten of these PCs contain statistical packages such as SPSS and Stata and five of them contain the time series package E-views. Aside this, the lab is used to conduct computer based training programmes and workshops too.

Students bay

A computation environment exclusively meant for students has been created. This centre contains eight high-end PCs with all the packages supported by the Centre. The highlight of this facility is that is available 24x7.

PhD bay

Besides the students computing centre, the centre has provided a 4xPC lab for the PhD students as well. This facility

is also equipped with powerful PCs -with all the required programs/utilities.

Library

32 PCs have been installed in different locations of the CDS library. All these PCs (but for the ones allocated to the library staff) are accessible to the all library users.

All the computers in the campus are connected to the LAN and this helps provide round the clock Net access to all authorized users. In addition, all the service centers mentioned above are Wif-Fi enabled.

Apart from the facilities mentioned above, Net enabled PCs have been provided to all faculty members and officers of the various administrative and finance sections of the Centre.

Services at a glance

- On-line course management system (powered by the open-source software Moodle).
- Network accessible storage for each of the users (the data stored on this storage can be accessed from anywhere on the campus network- and also from the Net).
- Virtual Private Networking (VPN) service that enables faculty to access CDS LAN services (like online journals subscribed by CDS) from the Net.
- Wi-Fi hotspots in different locations (like computer centre, guest house, canteen, teaching block, students bay, KRP block etc). A few months ago, the Wi-Fi facility has been extended to all student hostels too.
- Self-administrable personal web page for each of the faculty/students. A user's personal page can be accessed at: <http://people.cds.ac.in/user-name>.

Other activities

From 2005 onwards, the computer centre has been running a three-day course titled 'Using Internet for



Applied Development Research'. This short duration training programme, meant for scholars in economics, social sciences and management experts, has attracted many scholars across the country. The Ninth version of the programme was conducted during May 29-31, 2013.

Launching of the revamped web site was a major IT event of this reporting year. To provide more enriching experience, the centre redesigned the web site with more user-friendly features and enhanced functionality.

Reporting year witnessed a quantum jump in the audio-visual infrastructure- state of the art public address system, audio conference system and so on. IT wing played a significant role in implementing this project.

Forthcoming services

Enterprises Resources Planning (ERP) based campus automation and extension of the Wi-Fi facility to other locations are some of the new activities being planned.

(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, six applications for loan were approved. Five children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. The four non-academic staff members who have retired during 2012-13 were given a grant of Rs.10,000/- each as a welfare measure. The Fund is managed by a Committee. The Chairman of the committee is Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai with Shri Haroon Rasheed MAK, Registrar, Smt A Chandra, Finance Officer 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.80.68 lakh as on 31st March, 2013.

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 451 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme.

This year 3 working papers were published. A total of 9 books have been published by the faculty, 26 articles jointly by faculty and students in professional journals, and individually 3 by students. 20 chapters in edited volumes and 9 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, Orient BlackSwan, 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.

(a) BOOKS

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(b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

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(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha. 2013. "All's Well That Ends Well!": Subjective Well-being: An Epistemic Enquiry' Published as MPRA Working Paper, No.45004, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/45004/>.

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(e) CDS WORKING PAPERS

Sen, Tapas K. 2012. 'Recent Developments in Kerals State Finances,' *Working Paper No. 449*, July.

Zachariah, K.C. and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2012. 'Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection; Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011,' *Working Paper No. 450*, September.

Silvia Masiero. 2012. 'Transforming State-Citizen Relations in Food Security Schemes: The Computerised Ration Card Management System in Kerala,' *Working Paper No. 451*, December.

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE

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 12 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 4 faculty seminars were given by the faculty. The CDS also organised 14 international and national conferences/seminars/workshops and conducted one public lecture.

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Ayesha Khan, Independent Journalist & CDS Research Affiliate, *Gujarat Development: Dissenting Rural Voices*, (27 April, 2012)

Kaustav Banerjee, Project Co-ordinator, Rainfed Agriculture-Livestock Project, CSSP, School of Social Sciences, JNU, New Delhi, *A Theoretical Model of Productive Employment Generating Programmes: Growth Implications for Rainfed Areas in India*, (13 June, 2012)

Suraj Jacob, Assistant Professor, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, USA, *Welfare Policy Regimes and Development: A Natural Experiment in Trivandrum and Kanyakumari Districts*, (15 June, 2012)

Silvia Masiero, Information Systems and Innovation Group, London School of Economics and Political Science, U.K, *The Importance of Targeting Structural Causes of Failure in E-Government: The Case of Computerization of The Public Distribution System in Kerala*, (21 June, 2012)

Joseph Tharamangalam, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Canada, *Is Cuba a Human Development Model?* (22 June, 2012)



Ronald Labonte, Canada Research Chair, Globalization/Health Equity Professor Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Population Health, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, *The Limits of Growth: Improving Health Equity in a Globalising World*, (29 June, 2012)

François Maniquet, Université Catholique de Louvain, and University of Warwick, *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement: Shouldn't we take Preferences into Account?* (24 August, 2012)

Kunal Sen, Professor of Development Economics and Policy, The University of Manchester, UK., *Out of the Shadows? The Dynamics of Change in the Informal Manufacturing Sector in Post-Reform India*, (16 November, 2012)

Rachel Simon-Kumar, Sr.Lecturer, University of Waikato, New Zealand, *Race and the Market in New Zealand's Migration Policies: An Interpretive Analysis*, (18 January, 2013)

K. Pushpangadan, *Debt Management in Kerala*, (1 February, 2013)

Micheal D Patra, Adviser-in-Charge, Monetary Policy Department, RBI, Mumbai, *Formulation of Monetary Policy in India*, (13 February, 2013)

M. Kabir and K. Pushpangadan, former Professor, CDS, *Child Sex Ratio in Kerala*, (1 March, 2012)

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY/STUDENTS

Sunil Mani, *TRIPS Compliance of India's IPR Regime, An Analysis of its Potential and Actual Effects on Innovative Activity in India*, (17 August, 2012)

Sunandan Ghosh, *Regional Economic Integration and Income Distribution: A Case Study of EU-15* (6th September, 2012)

Vinoj Abraham, *Missing Labour Force or 'De-feminization' of Labour Force in India?*, (9 November, 2012)

Prakashan Challattan Veetil, *Productivity and Efficiency Impacts of Zero Tillage in Haryana* (14 December, 2012)

(c) INTERNATIONAL / NATIONAL CONFERENCES / SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS

South Asia Consultation on ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers: A Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on the Recognition and Ratification of C189, organised jointly by Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Centre for Indian Migrant Studies (CIMS), Migrant Forum India (MFI), Solidarity Centre and Centre for Development Studies, held at the CDS and co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (25-26, June 2012)

Dissemination Seminar on the Book 'Growth, Development and Diversity: India's Record Since Liberalisation' held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and chaired by Pulapre Balakrishnan (27 June, 2012)

Two Day National Consultation on Engendering Health- The Experience of NRHM, organised jointly by the CDS and UN Women held at the CDS and co-ordinated by Mridul Eapen (5-6 July, 2012)

International Seminar on Emerging Fertility Patterns in India: Causes and Implications, organised by CDS in collaboration with the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC, UK), Population Foundation of India, New Delhi and United Nations Fund for Population Activities, New Delhi, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (23-24 July, 2012)

Inauguration of MA Applied Economics programme by Shri K.M.Mani, Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Law and Housing (26 July, 2012)

Seminar on RBI Annual Report 2011-12 (3 September, 2012)

CDS Foundation Day Lecture on 'Social Science in a Post-national World: Towards a Contemporary Politics of Location' by Professor Satish Deshpande, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi (19 October, 2012)

Open Discussion by Dr. Aseem Shrivastava on his book titled *Churning the Earth: The Making of Global India* (Penguin India, 2012) co-authored by Ashish Kothari (22 October, 2012)



Refresher Course cum Research Training Programme in Economics on 'Innovation and Development' organised by the National Research Programme on Plantation Development, CDS, (Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India), Rubber Board and Indialics (India chapter of Globelics) co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (4-24 January 2013)

Inception Workshop on Ageing and Well-being in a Globalizing World, sponsored by INDIA-EUROPE NWO-ESRC-ICSSR Networking Grant co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (10-12 January, 2013)

Workshop on Innovation and Development : Experience of Rubber Plantation Sector, National Research Programme on Plantation Development (Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India) co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (25 January, 2013)

Initiation Workshop for the project 'Self-help or transformation?-Women in Local Governance in Kerala State (India) and South Africa' jointly organised by CDS and Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), Norway and co-ordinated by J. Devika (1-4 February, 2013)

Interactive Workshop on Gender and Rights organised by the Research Unit on Local Self Government, Centre for Development Studies and co-ordinated by K.N. Harilal (4-5 February, 2013)

CDS-ISS Workshop on Migration, Gender and Social Justice: A Workshop to Disseminate Research Findings and Connect Knowledge/Practice Networks, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (14-16 February, 2013)

(d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Dilip Mookherjee (Professor, Boston University, USA) delivered the Fourth B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Government Accountability: An Overview of Recent Research Findings,' at the CDS on 26 July, 2012.



Shri K. Jayakumar, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Kerala taking a look at the display of books on Environment, on the occasion of World Environment Day 2012.



Shri K.C. Joseph, Minister for Non Resident Keralite Affairs inaugurating the South Asia Consultation on ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers: A Multi Stakeholder Consultation on the Recognition and ratification of C189 at the Centre



An interactive session at the 'Two Day Consultation on Engendering Health - The Experience of NRHM'.



Mr. S. Krishna Kumar, former Minister of Health and Family Welfare delivering the key note address at the 'International Seminar on Emerging Fertility Patterns in India: Causes and Implications.'



Shri K.M. Mani, Minister for Finance Law and Housing inaugurating the MA programme in Applied Economics.



Dr Satish Deshpande, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi delivering the First CDS Foundation Day Lecture.



Addressing the participants of the 'Interactive Workshop on Gender and Rights.'



Shri. K.C. Joseph, Minister for Non Resident Keralite Affairs inaugurating the 'CDS-ISS Workshop on Migration, Gender and Social Justice: A Workshop to Disseminate Research Findings and Connect Knowledge/Practice Networks'.

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS ELSEWHERE

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Sunil Mani

- Attended the second meeting of the Advisory Steering Committee at Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Cape Town, South Africa, April 2-3, 2012.
- Attended and presented two papers on 'Rise to Industrial Leadership: Cases from India's Automotive industry' and "Rise to Industrial Leadership, Cases from India's Pharmaceutical Industry; at the international workshop on *Rise to Industrial Leadership*" The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA, April 11-12, 2012.
- Presented a lecture on 'Foreign R&D centres in India, An analysis of its size, Structure and Implications', Globe Lecture Series, Department of Human Geography, Planning and International Development, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, April 25, 2012.
- Presented a paper on 'Successive Changes in Industrial Leadership and Catch-Up by Latecomers, Case of India's IT Services Industry' at the International Workshop on *Successive Changes in Industrial Leadership and Catch-Up by Latecomers*, KITEs, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, June 8, 2012.
- Presented a paper on 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and its Effects on Innovative Activity in India', at the Gordon Research Conference on Science and Technology Policy, Waterville Valley Resort, New Hampshire, USA, August 5-10, 2012.
- Co-ordinated a workshop along with Professor Richard Nelson on 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and its Effects on Domestic Innovative Activity in Brazil, China, India, Thailand and South Africa', The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA, September 18-19, 2012.



- Was a Visiting Research Professor at Bocconi University, Milan, Italy during October through December 2012. During the time taught a compulsory course on 'Microeconomics of Technical Change' to Masters students along with Professor Franco Malerba. Further and has also initiated a new research project on 'Knowledge-based Entrepreneurship in India's Medical Devices Industry' along with Professor Franco Malerba and Professor Pamela Adams (Franklin College, Lugano, Switzerland).
- Participated in the third meeting of the International Advisory Steering Committee of Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII), Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa, November 26-27, 2012.
- Presented a seminar on 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and Domestic Innovative Activity, The Indian Experience' at Bocconi University, Milan, Italy on November 29, 2012.
- Gave a lecture on 'Innovations in China and India,' at Franklin College, Lugano, Switzerland, November 30, 2012.
- Conducted a workshop on 'India, a Growing Knowledge-based Economy?' at Think! The Innovation Knowledge Foundation, Milan, Italy, December 3, 2012.
- Presented a paper on 'Outward FDI and Knowledge Flows, The Case of Three Indian Automotive Firms' at the *International Workshop on 'Innovation between and within supply chain: Empirical study of tracing local and global production knowledge network in East Asia'* at IDE-Jetro, Bangkok, Thailand, February 20-21, 2013.
- Presented a paper (via Skype) on 'Innovative Activity in India's Pharmaceutical Industry: Post TRIPS' at the *international conference on 'Business Strategy and Innovation Spaces in Emerging Markets'* at Institute for Management of Innovation and Technology, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Goteborg, Sweden, February 24, 2013.
- Was a Visiting Professor at University of Toulouse Le Mirail during March 1-31, 2013. During the time gave 16 hrs of

lectures on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' to Master's students.

- Presented a paper on 'Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation in India's Aeronautical Industry' at University of Toulouse Le Mirail, France, March 14, 2013.
- Presented a paper on 'TRIPS Compliance of India's Patent Regime, Analysis of its Effects on Innovative Activity in Pharmaceutical Industry' at LEREPS, Université de Toulouse1 Capitole, France, March 21, 2013.

K.J. Joseph

- Discussant at the panel on 'Inclusive Innovation and Social Development' and presented a paper on 'Spaces of Exclusion in the Institutional Architecture for Innovation: Case of Plantation Agriculture in India' at the *10th Globelics International Conference* held in Hangzhou during November 9-11, 2012, organised by Zeijang University. Also served as a member of the Ph D award Committee and the Advisory Committee of the conference.
- Delivered plenary address on 'Harnessing ICT for hastening Africa's catching up *Lessons from India*', in the international conference on *International Conference (IC 2012) on Sustainable Development through Science & Technology: Lesson from Emerging Economies*, organised by Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU), Adama, Ethiopia, September 6-8, 2012.
- Presented a paper 'In Search of Spaces of Social Exclusion in Innovation Systems: The Case of Plantation Agriculture in India,' at the *International seminar on Innovation Systems and Inclusive Innovation*, organised by the Federal University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, August 27-28, 2012.

K.N. Harilal

- Presented a paper 'Euro-BRICS Policy Coordination Dialogue for Global Governance,' at the *International Conference on "Euro-BRICS 2012-2014: Towards a Set of Thematic Cooperation Based on a Specific Political Diplomatic Framework"* organised by LEAP/E2020 and MGIMO, Cannes, France during September 27-28, 2012.



- Presented a paper 'Being Innovative in Making Democracy more Democratic and Innovative: A Case Study from Kerala, India' at the Conference on '*Innovation and Development: Opportunities and Challenges in Globalisation*', Tenth Globelics, Hangzhou, China, organised by Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China during November 9-11, 2012.
- Delivered the EMS-AKG Memorial Lecture, 'Kerala Development Model and the Threat of Globalisation' organised by Indian Social Club, Muscat, Oman on March 22, 2012.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the launching of the Situation Report on *International Migration in South and South-West Asia* prepared by the International Labour Organization and the International Organization of Migration, held at Dhaka during April 5-6, 2012.
- Moderator of the session on "Inter-Governmental Coherence" at the Workshop on *Promoting Policy Coherence for Development in International Migration Issues*, held at Brussels on June 26, 2012, organised by the governments of Switzerland and Finland and supported by the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).
- Participated in the *Second Asian Population Conference* organised by the Asian Population Association, held at Imperial Queen Part Hotel, Bangkok, during August 26-27, 2012.
- Attended the first core group meeting on *Gender Responsive Labour Migration Management* organised by the United Nations Fund for Women held at Hotel Annapurna, Khatmandu, Nepal on August 29, 2012.
- Presented a paper on 'Migration Within and Across South Asia' in the session on Migration across South Asia: Emerging Trends and Opportunities at the 5th South Asia Economic Summit on Making Growth Inclusive and

Sustainable in South Asia organised by Sustainable Development Policy Institute, held at Marriott Hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan during September 11-13, 2012.

- Led a discussion on 'Health of Indian Emigrant Workers' at a workshop on *Medical Insurance and Access to Healthcare for Low Income Expatriate workers in Oman* organized by the Migrant Forum Asia held at Ruwi Hotel, Muscat, Oman on September 20-21, 2012.
- External Examiner in the Public Defence of the PhD thesis Ms Ariunaa Dashtseren on *The Changing Nature of Work in Mongolia (1989-2003): Potential, Informal and Migrant Workers*, held at International Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands on November 6, 2013.
- Speaker in the working session on Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration at the *Global Forum on Migration and Development*, held at Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre, Mauritius, during November 19-21, 2012.
- Participated in the Global Experts Meeting at the inception of a *Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)* organised by the World Bank, held at Mövenpick Hotel, Geneva, December 3-4, 2012.
- Participated in the Multi-stakeholders Discussion on Ratifying the Migrant Workers Convention in South Asia, organized by the Migrant Forum Asia and Solidarity Centre, National Human Rights Commission of Maldives, held at Male, Maldives during December 17-18, 2012.
- Core Group member on Gender Responsive Labour Migration Management at the *South Asian Regional Consultation on Safe Mobility of Women Migrant Workers* organized by the UNWOMEN, held at Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo, Sri Lanka, during March 21-22, 2013.

Praveena Kodoth

- Was a participant at the *South Asian Regional Consultation on Safe Mobility of Women Migrant Workers* held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from March 21-22, 2013.



Participation of students in International Seminars/ Workshops and Achievements

- Krishna Reddy Chittedi was reviewer for the III World Finance Conference-2012. Reviewed Six papers for III World Finance Conference, which will be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 2-4 July 2012, Universidade Candido Mendes, Ipanema. (<http://www.world-finance-conference.com/index.php>)

NATIONAL SEMINARS

Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Delivered the 27th G.B. Pant Memorial Lecture on 'The Economic Consequences of Jawaharlal Nehru: A 21st Century View,' at the Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad, on September 10, 2012.
- Gave an invited address on 'Mainstreaming the Marginalised', organised by the Reserve Bank of India, held at Kumarakom, on November 17, 2012.
- Presented a paper 'Building an Economy Without Creating an Ecosystem' at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, organised by Self and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library on December 15, 2012.
- Organised the seminar on 'India's Economy: A Longer and Broader View', sponsored by Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi during December 14- 15, 2012.

K.J. Joseph

- Delivered an invited lecture 'Towards a Sustainable System of Innovation: The Case of Plantation Sector in Kerala,' at Kerala Environmental Congress, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, August 16, 2012 organised by the Center for Science and Environment.
- Chaired a session at the seminar on *Non Tariff Barriers* organised by the Textile Committee, on September 16, 2012, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

- Made a presentation on 'WTO and Kerala Economy' in the *Seminar of Regional Implications of WTO*, organised by IMG and the WTO centre in IIFT, September 17, 2012.
- Delivered the valedictory address on 'Innovation and Development in India: Changing Paradigms and Trajectories,' at the *International Conference on Developments and Innovation in Emerging Economies*, organised by Centre for Development Economics and Innovation, Punjabi University Patiala, November 16-18, 2012.
- Contributed a background paper for the Information Economy Report 2012 of UNCTAD and presented the report before the press, UN office, New Delhi, November 27, 2012.
- 'Imagining Kerala's Development and situating Budget 2013-14,' presentation made at the *Seminar on Emerging Kerala*, organised by the K N Raj Centre, MG University, March 22, 2013.
- 'Kerala Budget 2013-14: Some Pre-budget Reflections,' presentation made in the *Seminar of Kerala Economy* on the eve of Budget 2013-14 organised by YMCA Trivandrum, March 7, 2013.
- 'India's ICT Sector in Transition: Implications for South-South Co-operation,' Prof Thomas Varkey Memorial Lecture at St Thomas College Kozhencherry, February 28, 2013.
- 'Innovative Option in Higher Education: Some Reflections,' presentation made at the *national seminar on Higher education*, organised by Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum on February 7, 2013.

J. Devika

- Made a presentation titled 'Intimacy and Communist Politics in Kerala in the 1940s' at the national workshop *The Nation Unbound: India in the 1940s* held at Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla during May 10-12, 2012. Was also discussant to the presentation by Sumanta Banerjee.
- Presented a paper titled 'Notes Towards a Paper: Intimacy and Communist Politics in Kerala in the 1940s' at the



conference on *The Nation Unbound: India in the 1940s*, organised by IIAS, Shimla during May 8-10, 2012.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper on 'An Introduction to Industrial Statistics in India' at the *Statistics Day 2012* organised by National Sample Survey Organization, Trivandrum, June 29, 2012.
- Was invited to be a member of the Planning Group for developing training resources for Economics teachers by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi. Attended the first meeting of this group on June 30, at NCERT, New Delhi.
- Presented a paper on 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and its effect on Innovative Activity, Case of India's Pharmaceutical Industry' at the seminar on *Mapping the Innovation Landscape in India*, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, August 24-25, 2012.
- Invited to serve as a member of the APEX committee for identifying and prioritization of areas and activities for the Patent Facilitating Centre of Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi.

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Delivered the Inaugural speech on 'Scientific Method', and Key Note address on 'Research Methodology and Applications of Mathematics in Economics' at the *National Seminar on Quantitative Techniques for Research in Economics*, organised by Department of Economics, Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur on November 22, 2012.
- Presented a paper 'General Equilibrium: A Critique' at the *National Seminar on Challenges of 'Economics' in a Neo-liberal Era: Methodology, Theory and Empirics*, organised by PG Department of Economics of Panampilly Memorial Government College, Chalakudy, Thrissur on March 7, 2013.

K.N. Harilal

- Chaired a session and presented a paper, 'On Studying a Village in the Global Village: A View from Bharanikkavu in Kerala, India' at the *Two Day National Seminar on Transition in Villages: Implications and Outcomes*, organised by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, during January 30-31, 2013.
- Presented a paper 'Hidden Abode of Plan Implementation and Democratisation of Governance' at the *National Seminar on Kerala Economy in Transition: Challenges in Governance*, organised by C. Achutha Menon Study Centre and Library, Achutha Menon Centre, Poojappura, Trivandrum during July 27-28, 2012.

Praveena Kodoth

- Gave a presentation on 'Stakeholder Responses to Safe Migration: Issues and Challenges' at the *Brainstorming Meeting on Safe Migration of Women from South Asia to Overseas Destinations*, UN Women, New Delhi on June 4, 2012.
- Presented a paper 'Sustainability of the SHG Model: Issues and Challenges from the Kerala Experience' at the *International Conference on Micro finance and Gender Empowerment*, SCMS, Cochin on July 20, 2012.
- Presented a paper titled 'Informality in the Market for Paid Domestic Work in the Middle East and the Question of Regulation: The Case of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala' at the *Paid Domestic Work: Emerging Trajectories, Organisational and Regulatory Scenario Conference*, YWCA, Ashoka Road, New Delhi during March 15 & 16, 2013.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the Brainstorming Meeting on *Safe Migration of Women to Overseas Destinations* organised by the United Nations Fund for Women in New Delhi on June 3, 2012.
- Visited Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora at Hyderabad, on 13th August 2012, to discuss the modalities to organise



the NRI debate on marriage for the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

- Participated in the National Consultation workshop on *Facilitating Safe and Legal Migration and Preventing Irregular Migration* organised by the India Centre for Migration, held at New Delhi, during September 6-7, 2012.
- Participated in the college debate on *NRI marriages* organized by the Centre for the Indian Diaspora and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, held at Hyderabad on October 6, 2012.
- Participated in the *Second Annual Conference on Migration and Development* held at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad on November 23, 2012, funded by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and presented a paper titled "Wage Differentials Between Indian Migrant Workers in the Gulf and Non-Migrant Workers in India".
- Chaired a session and presented a paper entitled 'Challenges to Migrant Youth in India' at the *National Seminar on Youth Migration and Development* organised by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, held at Sriperumbudur on February 9, 2013.
- Presented a paper entitled 'Making Canada's immigration policies work for Indian immigrants?' in the seminar *Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation* organised by Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and the International Development Research Centre, Canada, at New Delhi during February 12-13, 2013.
- Delivered the key note address at Interdisciplinary International conference *International Migration in South Asia* sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi, held at the Department of Geography, Parvatibai chowgule, Margoa, Goa, February 22-23, 2013.
- Participated in the Workshop for the Officers of the Department of Employment Training on 'Safe and Legal

Migration' organised by the International Organisation of Migration, held at Dr. MCHRDI, Hyderabad, during March 4-5, 2013.

- Delivered Key note address titled, 'Development at Origin and Distress at Destination: India- Gulf Migration Corridor' at the International Conference on *Development or Distress: 21st Century Indian Immigrants in the Persian Gulf* organized by the Centre for the Study of Indian Disaporas at Hyderabad, March 6, 2013.
- Delivered a key note address titled, 'International Migration' at the National symposium on "2011 Demographic Characteristics: A Road to Development" hosted by the Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai on January 20, 2013.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Invited as a plenary session speaker and presented a paper titled 'Housing Prices in India,' at the *Conference on The 21st Century Indian City - Towns, Metros, and the Indian Economy*, organised by UC, Berkley, USA and conducted at Indian Institute of Human Settlement (IHS), Bangalore on March 26, 2013.

Vinoj Abraham

- Submitted a paper 'Missing Labour Force or De-feminization of Labour Force in India,' at the *National Seminar on Role of State in Women's Entrepreneurship*, organised by UGC & Government Arts College, Trivandrum at the Government Guest House, Trivandrum during March 15-16, 2013.
- Presented a paper 'Rural Non-Farm Employment in India: Growth Driven or Distress Driven,' at the *National Conference on Globalisation and Rural Livelihoods: Challenges and Opportunities*, organised by UGC & Arignar Anna Government Arts and Science College, at the college on January 31 and February 1, 2013.
- Submitted a paper 'Wage Inequality in the Indian organised Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Information



Technology' at the 54th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics & ICSSR at the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras on 31st January and 1st February, 2013.

- Participated in the inception workshop of the project 'Evaluation of the MGNREGA Scheme' organised by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Government of India held at the Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi on December 17, 2012.

Udaya Shankar Mishra

- Submitted a paper 'Examining India's Mobility: An Inclusionary Perspective,' at the *Development Meet-2013* organised by Centre for Development Studies, Central University of Bihar at Hotel Pataliputra, Patna during March 1-3, 2013.
- Attended the workshop on 'Research Methodology and Applications', organised by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad during April 20-21, 2012.
- Participated in the Annual Seminar on Migration and Development, organised by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad on November 23, 2012.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES / ADVISORY BODIES

Pulapre Balakrishnan

- RBI, Standing Committee on External Research.

Sunil Mani

- Visiting Research Professor, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy.
- Visiting Professor, University of Toulouse Le Mirail, Toulouse, France.
- Member, Advisory Steering Committee, Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Sciences Research Council, Republic of South Africa.
- Member, Apex committee for identification and prioritisation of areas and activities for the Patent Facilitating Centre of Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC).
- Member, Planning Group for developing training resources for Economics teachers by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.

J. Devika

- Member, Reference Group, SASNET (Swedish Network for South Asia Studies).
- Member, Archives Committee, Indian Association of Women's Studies.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Kerala State Strategic Statistical Plan Implementation constituted as a part of India statistical Strengthening Project (GO (Rt) No. 40/2013/plg. Dt 30.01.2013).



- Member of the State Advisory Committee of the Kerala Electricity Regulatory Commission (vide Notification No. 548/admn/2011/KSERC, dt. 10 Oct 2011).
- 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 PG Board of Studies (Economics) of Mahatma Gandhi University. (No. 2954/2010/1/Elen, dt. 30.04.2010).
- Member of the State level Expert Group to vet the survey forms and the sample survey in connection with the project on Total Energy Security Mission under the State Planning Board.
- Member, Quantitative Research Methods Group, Human Development and Capability Association (HDCA).
- Member, World Economics Association (WEA).
- Governing Body Member for the Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- President, Association of Gerontology (India).
- Member, Expert Committee on Formulation of Welfare Fund for Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala.
- Chairman, Board of Studies for Demography, University of Kerala
- 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.

K.J. Joseph

- Visiting Professor in Punjabi University, Patiala.
- Member of the Working Group on India's Manufactured Exports, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce.
- Member, Adhoc Committee on textile research, Textile Committee Ministry of Commerce.

K.N. Harilal

- Member, Board of Studies, International Relations, Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam.

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.

TEACHING AT TRAINING PROGRAMMES, CO-ORDINATING SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

Sunil Mani

- Co-ordinator of the training programme 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 8.0, in which 18 participants attended during May 28-30, 2012.
- Taught one session on 'High skilled Migration from India,' at the training programme on Methods and Approaches for Research in Migration Issues, at CDS.

K.J. Joseph

- Co-ordinator of the Refresher-course-cum-Research Training Programme in Economics: Theme Innovation and Development, sponsored by the NRPPD (Ministry of



Commerce) and CDS, with 18 participants during January 4-24, 2013.

- Co-ordinator of the Executive training programme for the Commodity Board officials, sponsored by the NRPPD and CDS, with 8 participants during December 5-8, 2012.

K.N. Harilal

- Co-ordinated the Training Programme for Investigators, (15 participants), sponsored by CDS-RULSG during, April 25-26, 2012.
- Co-ordinated the 'Two day Workshop on Gender Equality in Local Governance', (29 participants), sponsored by CDS-RULSG during 4-5, February, 2013.
- Took a session on 'General Introduction to the Programme Focussing on Plan Implementation' at the Two day Workshop on Gender Equality in Local Governance, organised by CDS-RULSG during February 4-5, 2013.

J. Devika

- Taught one session on 'Gender and Politics,' at the training programme on Gender Training for Women Panchayat Presidents, organised by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG) at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on February 4-5, 2013.

Praveena Kodoth

- Organised the workshop on Interactive Workshop on Gender and Rights, sponsored by RULGS, CDS, consisting of 28 Women Panchayat Presidents and Standing Committee Chairpersons during February 4-5, 2013.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Taught one session on "Introduction to E-Views" at the UGC Refresher Programme for the College Teachers, organised by Madurai Kamaraj University, School of Economics, Madurai, and sponsored by the UGC.
- Delivered 3 sessions on 'Macroeconomics' at the Workshop on 'Macroeconomics' for the MA programme including a special lecture at the University Department, organised by Department of Economics, Central University, Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur.

- Took 2 sessions on 'Time Series Econometrics' at the Research and Methodology workshop for Researchers from Colleges and Universities in India, sponsored by ICSSR and organised by National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkella, Odisha, India.

Vinoj Abraham

- Organised a *Training Workshop of the MGNREGS Evaluation Scheme-cluster 6*, sponsored by Planning Commission, through Project fund, for the field staff and researchers with the team on the study consisting of 15 participants on March 18 and 19, 2013 at CDS, Trivandrum.
- Took two sessions on 'Logit Models and Tobit Models,' at the UGC Refresher programme for teachers on the topic "Quantitative Methods in Economics" organised by the School of Economics at the Madurai Kamaraj University and sponsored by UGC.
- Delivered a session on 'What can we get from the NSS data on Labour and Employment in India', at the *One day workshop on National Sample Survey*, for University Teachers/ College Teachers and Research Scholars, organised and sponsored by Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod.
- Took one session at the Training programme on Migration and Development conducted by Research Unit of International Migration of CDS on 'Financial Crisis and Migration', organised by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Sunil Mani

- External Referee to: Research Policy, Technovation, World Development, Small Business Economics Journal, Science, Economic and Political Weekly.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Research Policy (Elsevier)



- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technology and Globalization (Inderscience)
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development (Inderscience)
- Member, International Journal of Development and Social Research

J. Devika

- Member, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Gender Studies
- Member, Editorial Group for Women's Studies Special Issues, Economic and Political Weekly.
- Have been an academic referee for the *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, *EPW*, *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies*, *History and Sociology of South Asia* and other journals.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Member, Scientific Committee of the Journal *Innovation and Development*.
- Evaluated (in November 2012) a Ph. D. Thesis 'Analysis of Energy Requirements of Household Consumption in Chennai City', submitted by K. Sudarkody to the University of Madras.

Praveena Kodoth

- Peer reviewed papers for Contributions to Indian Sociology and Development and Change.
- External evaluation of Ph D dissertation.

K.J. Joseph

- Editor in Chief Innovation and Development published by Routledge
- Editorial Board Member of following journals;
 - 1) International Journal of Learning Innovation and Development.
 - 2) International Journal of Institutions and Economies
 - 3) African journal of Innovation and Development
- Member Ph D Award Committee of Globelics International Conference Malaysia 2011
- Ph D thesis examiner, University of Malaysia.

Vinoj Abraham

- Paper reviews for *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2012-13
- Paper reviews for *Ladakh Studies journal* 2012-13
- Editorial Member of the international journal "Innovation and Development"
- Editorial Member of the international journal "Migration and Development"

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Examiner: Ph.D Thesis of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and Institute for Social Studies, Hague.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

APPENDIX

5

COMMITTEES

Committee of Direction

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)
N.R. Madhava Menon
Amit Shovan Ray
M. Govinda Rao (resigned on Jan 7, 2013)
Jayati Ghosh
V.S. Senthil
Sunil Mani
Pulapre Balakrishnan (Convenor)

Faculty Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)
K.J. Joseph
S. Irudaya Rajan (Convenor)
Sunil Mani
P.S. George
E.T. Mathew

Finance Committee

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)
K.C. Sunny
V.S. Senthil
S. Irudaya Rajan
K.J. Joseph
P.S. George
Pulapre Balakrishnan (Convenor)

Programme Advisory Committee for M.Phil & Ph.D

Sunil Mani
K.J. Joseph
Praveena Kodoth
Vijayamohanan Pillai N
Vinoj Abraham
M. Parameswaran
S. Suresh Kumar



JNU Committee of Direction for MA/MPhil/ PhD Programmes

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)

C.P. Chandrasekhar,
(*Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU*)

Arunava Sen, (*Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi*)

Sangeeta Bansal,
(*Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU*)

Rohini Somanathan
(*Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi*)

S. Irudaya Rajan (CDS)

Sunil Mani (CDS)

Academic Programme Co-ordinators

Ph.D. Programme:

Praveena Kodoth (Co-ordinator)

Aparna Nair (Associate Co-ordinator)

M.Phil. Programme:

Sunil Mani (Co-ordinator)

Vinoj Abraham (Associate Co-ordinator)

MA. Programme:

Parameswaran M (Faculty in charge)

Library Committee

Sunil Mani, (Chairman)

Pulapre Balakrishnan, (Director)

V. Sriram, (Chief Librarian)

N. Vijayamohan Pillai,

M.A.K Haroon Rasheed (Registrar)

Muraleedharan Nair J

Anitha G. P

S. Gopakumar,

Sandeep Kumar Kujur, PhD Scholar (Student Representative)

Academic Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)

J. Devika (Convenor)

Seminars

P.L. Beena (Co-ordinator)

Staff Welfare Fund

N. Vijayamohan Pillai (Chairman)

M.A.K Haroon Rasheed (Registrar)

Ameer Ali (Convenor)

Chandra A

Computer Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Ex-officio Chairman)

Sunil Mani (Vice Chairman)

U.S. Mishra

J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

Registrar (Ex –officio)

Investment Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)

S. Irudaya Rajan

M.A.K Haroon Rasheed (Registrar)

A. Retnakumar (Krishna Retna Associates, Chartered Accountants)

Committee on Sexual Harassment

J. Devika (Chairperson)

P.L. Beena (Convenor)

Praveena Kodoth

J. Sandhya (Advocate, NGO Member)

Ansamma Joseph

H.S. Shareef

Vachaspathi Shukla

Namrata Thapa



Staff Council

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)

K.N. Harilal

P.L. Beena

Shobana Kannan

A. Chandra

S. Suresh Kumar

K. Radhamoni

G. Vijayan

Hostel Warden

P.L. Beena

Hrushikesh Mallick

Right to Information Act

Tilak Baker (Information Officer)

K.B. Sreekumari (Asst Information Officer)

Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director /or

MAK Haroon Rasheed, Registrar (Appellate Information Officer)



FACULTY

Professor and Director

Pulapre Balakrishnan

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Cambridge)

Research Area: Applied Macroeconomics

Professors

Sunil Mani

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Area: Innovation Policy, Information & Communications
Technology, Industry, Public Sector Enterprises

Joseph K.J.

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Area: Innovation Studies with focus of ICT,
Plantation Sector

Irudaya Rajan S.

Ph.D.in Demography
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Area: Migration and Ageing

Navaneetham K.

Ph.D in Demography
(IIPS, Bombay)
(On leave from 5 May, 2012)

Research Area: Population, Health and Human Development

Associate Professors

Udaya Shankar Mishra

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Area: 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 Area: Economics of Institutions and Governance

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

Ph.D in
Econometrics-Economics
(Madras University)

Research Area: Energy Economics,
Political Economy; Development Studies and Applied Statistics

**Harilal, K.N.**

Ph.D in Economics (JNU)

Research Area: International Economics Planning and Local Governments, Kerala Studies**Praveena Kodoth**Ph.D in Economics
(University of Hyderabad)*Research Area:* Gender and Development, International Migration**Devika, J.**Ph.D in History
(MG University, Kottayam)*Research Area:* History of present developments in gender, politics, development, and culture in Kerala; the history of migration and Cosmopolitanism in Kerala; Translations and translation Studies; Malayalam literature and Contemporary Politics**Parameswaran, M.**Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)*Research Area:* International Trade, Economic Growth and Industrial Economics**Hrushikesh Mallick**Ph.D in Economics
(University of Mysore)*Research Area:* Applied Macro Economics, International Economics, Public Finance, Time Series Econometrics**Vinoj Abraham**Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)*Research Area:* Labour Economics, Development Economics, Regional Development, Economics of Technology and Innovation*Assistant Professors***Chinnappan Gasper**Ph.D in Education
Economics
(Pune University)*Research Area:* Economics of Education**Beena, P.L.**Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)*Research Area:* Industrial Economics, Indian Economic Development, Competition Policy and Corporate governance**Anup Kumar Bhandari**Ph.D in Quantitative
Economics
(ISI Calcutta)
(Resigned on 20.12.2012)*Research Area:* Indian Industries,
Indian Financial Sector

**Aparna Nair**

Ph.D in Demography
(Australian National University)
(On leave from 1 September, 2012)

Research Area: Economic History, History of Health and
Medicine Health and Social Behaviour, Medical Sociology

Kaustav Banerjee

Ph.D in Philosophy
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Area: Agriculture, Rural Economy and Decentralisation

Prakashan Chellatan Veettil

Ph.D in Bioscience Engineering
(Ghent University, Belgium)

Research Area: Agricultural and Resource Economics

Sunandan Ghosh

Ph.D in Philosophy in Arts
(Jadavpur University, India)

Research Area: Delegation Game in Customs Union,
Parallel Imports, Innovation, Regional Economic Integration

*Honorary Professor***N.R. Madhava Menon**

Doctor of Laws (LLD)
Aligarh Muslim University
(Honoris Causa)
(National Law School of India University)

Research Area: Law, Public Policy, Governance

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

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)

Research Area: Social and Labour Policies, Social Protection

P. Sivanandan

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)

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

Santhakumar V.

Ph.D in Economics
(IIT, Madras)

Research Area: Economics of Institutions and Governance



ADMINISTRATION

Haroon Rasheed M.A.K *Registrar*
(Joined on 3 April, 2012)

Soman Nair *Registrar*
(Retired on 31 May, 2012)
Served as Officer on special duty
till May 31

Suresh Kumar S *Administrative Officer*

K.M.Celine *Assistant Administrative Officer*

Academic Programme Office

T.S.Geetha Devi *Senior Programme Assistant*

Faculty Support Services & Guest House

Ajikumar A.R. *Office Assistant*

S.S. Satheesh *General Assistant*

M.Mohanam *Guest House Attendant*

Publications

Tilak Baker *Publication Officer*

Finance

A.Chandra *Finance Officer*

T.N.Anirudhan *Asst Accounts Officer*

S. Suresh *Asst Accounts Officer*

K.Radhamoni *Accountant*

C.S. Sumesh *Attendant*

Director's Office

Emmanuel T.J. *PA. to Director*

Ajayanandam S *Attendant*

Personnel

H.S. Shareef *Jr. Assistant Administrative Officer*

K.Lekha

*Information & Public
Relations Assistant*

K.Vijayamma

Programme Assistant

Campus Maintenance

T. Velappan Nair
(Retired on 30 November, 2012)

Campus Supervisor

Aanandh N.R.
(Joined on 31 January, 2013)

Campus Supervisor

Anoop Kumar P.P.

Caretaker

G.Vijayan

Campus Attendant

N.Muraleedharan
(Retired on 31 January, 2013)

Gardener

Transport

V.Surendran

Driver Grade I

COMPUTER CENTRE

J.Muraleedharan Nair

Systems Manager

K.B.Sreekumari

*Senior Asst. Administrative
Officer*

LIBRARY

V. Sriram

Chief Librarian

V. Ushadevi
(Retired on 30 November, 2012)

Deputy Librarian

Ansamma Joseph

Senior Assistant Librarian

G.P. Anitha

Senior Assistant Librarian

Shobhana Kannan

Assistant Librarian

Ameer Ali

Assistant Librarian

S. Gopakumar

Assistant Librarian

Sivakumar P

Junior Assistant Librarian

Biju R.S.

Attendant

RESEARCH

- (a) **MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT**
1. **After Liberalizing Reforms: Public Policy at a Crossroads'**
Pulapre Balakrishnan

Status: To appear in volume 'Handbook of the Indian Economy', edited by Ashima Goyal, Oxford University Press, expected 2014.
 2. **Long Term Economic Growth in India Policy Regimes, Shocks and Internal Dynamics**
M. Parameswaran and Pulapre Balakrishnan.
Status: Ongoing.
 3. **Fiscal Policy, Price Stability and Output Growth in India**
Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Ongoing (Chapter in a book).
 4. **What Determines Housing Supply in Emerging Urban India? A Case Study of Bhubaneswar**
Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Plan to submit to Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies (JHCS).
 5. **Determinants of Housing Prices across Major Urban Cities in India**
Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Available in draft form.
 6. **Energy Consumption, Economic Growth and Financial Development in India and China: A Comparative Empirical Analysis**
Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Available in draft form.
 7. **Mergers and Acquisitions: India under Globalisation, Routledge, India (Forthcoming 2013)**
P.L.Beena

Status: Book, Routledge, India, forthcoming 2013.
 8. **FDI Outflows and Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions: Indian Evidence**
P.L.Beena

Status: Chapter 6 in *Mergers and Acquisitions: India under Globalisation*, Routledge, India, forthcoming 2013.



- 9. Regional Route to Multilateralism: Proliferation of PTAs among Developing Countries and WTO Negotiations**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Journal Article in *Millennial Asia*.
- 10. Trading Blocs and Endogenous Product Quality under a Vertically Differentiated Monopoly**
Sunandan Ghosh and Rajat Acharyya (Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India)
Status: Published in *Kieo Economic Studies*, Volume 48, 2012.
- 11. Structural Mobility, Trade Barriers and Unequal Development**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Ongoing.
- 12. “You Cannot Swim Twice in the Same River”: The Genesis of Dialectical Materialism**
N.Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper No. 45011, January 2013, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/45011/>
- 13. Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?**
N.Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Ongoing.
- 14. The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism**
N.Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Ongoing - Chapter of a Book for Routledge.
- 15. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**
N.Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Ongoing - Chapter of a Book for Routledge.
- 16. Euro-BRICS Policy Coordination Dialogue for Global Governance**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Ongoing.
- 17. Motivating Factors of Remittances into Developing Asia**
Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik
Status: Ongoing.
- (b) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND DECENTRALISATION**
- 18. In search of spaces of social exclusion in innovation systems: The case of plantation agriculture in India**
K.J. Joseph
Status: NRPPD Discussion paper and forthcoming in *Innovation and Development*.
- 19. Towards a Sustainable System of Innovation: The Case of Plantation Sector in Kerala**
K.J. Joseph
Status: Forthcoming in an edited volume in honour of M A Oommen.
- 20. Productivity and Efficiency Impacts of Zero Tillage Wheat in Northwest Indo-Gangetic Plains**
Prakashan Chellattan Veetil and Vijesh V. Krishna
Status: Published as IEG working paper No. 321.
- 21. Economic Analysis of Wheat Varietal Replacement in India**
Prakashan Chellattan Veetil, Vijesh V. Krishna, Subash Ghimire and David J. Spielman
Status: Ongoing.
- 22. On Studying a Village in the Global Village: A View from Bharanikkavu in Kerala, India**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Ongoing.



- 23. Politics of a Public Space Refusing to be Public Enough: A Case of Innovation in Governance from Kerala, India**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Plan to publish as Chapter in a book.
- 24. Study on Agricultural Stagnation and Local Level Planning in Kerala**
K.N. Harilal and K.K. Eswaran
Sponsor: CDS-RULSG
Status: Ongoing (Plan to bring out as book, after proposed International Seminar in 2013).
- 25. Rural Labour Market and the Rural Productive Sectors in Kerala**
K.N. Harilal and K.K.Eswaran
Sponsor: CDS-RULSG
Status: Ongoing (Plan to bring out as article, after International Seminar in 2013)
- 26. Decentralizing Development and Governance: Lessons from Well Functioning Panchayat Raj Institutions in Kerala**
K. P. Kannan
Status: Ongoing
- 27. Working of an Exclusively Tribal Gram Panchayat**
Jose Chathukkulam (Centre for Rural Management Kottayam)
Status: Ongoing
- 28. Impact of Middle Classisation of Kerala Society on Local Development**
P. Mohanan Pillai
Status: Ongoing
- 29. A Study on Commuting Workers in Kochi City**
K. K. George, (Chairman of the Centre for Socio-Economic and Environmental Studies. Kochi)
Status: Ongoing
- 30. Residents' Associations- Do they make a bridge between the civil society and the local self government institutions? A case study of Thiruvananthapuram**
Mary George
Status: Ongoing
- (c) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
- 31. Productivity Growth in a Liberalising Economy: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry**
M. Parameswaran
Status: Chapter in the book titled Productivity in Indian Manufacturing: Measurement, Methods, and Analysis, edited by Vinish Kathuria, Rajesh Raj, and Kunal Sen, published by Routledge
- 32. Indian Industries during the Post-Liberalization Era: Some Grey Areas that Call for Regulation**
P.L. Beena
Status: Propose to bring out as a journal article
- 33. Trade Liberalisation, Imperfect Competition and Productivity Growth**
M. Parameswaran
Status: Ongoing (propose to bring out as journal article).
- 34. Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India since Economic Liberalisation**
Sunil Mani
Status: (This is part of a series of papers on performances of public sector enterprises in Asia) propose to bring out as Journal Article.



- 35. Outward FDI and Knowledge Flows, The Case of Three Indian Automotive Firms**
Sunil Mani

Status: Journal Article (under consideration by *Asian Journal of Technology and Innovation*).
- 36. Rise to Market Leadership, Cases from India's Automotive and Pharmaceutical Industries**
Sunil Mani

Status: Journal article and another version to be a chapter of an edited book.
- 37. India's Software Industry in Transition: Lessons for other developing countries and implications for South-South Cooperation**
K.J. Joseph

Status: Background paper for the Information Economy Report 2012, UNCTAD.
- 38. Harnessing ICT for hastening Africa's catching up: Lessons from India**
K.J. Joseph

Status: Communicated to African Journal Science Technology Innovation and Development.
- 39. Changing Leadership in IT Services, Emergence of India as the Current World Leader in IT Services**
Sunil Mani

Status: Ongoing (propose to bring out a journal article).
- 40. Innovation and Development in India: Changing Paradigms and Trajectories**
K.J. Joseph and Kiran Kumar

Status: Forthcoming in Ashima Goyal (eds.) Handbook of Indian Economy, Oxford University Press.
- 41. TRIPS Compliance, National Patent Regimes and Innovation, Evidence and Experience from Developing Countries**
Sunil Mani, Professor Richard Nelson (Columbia University)

Status: This is being published as a book by Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, USA Mass, USA: (Final Seminar at Columbia University, New York during September 2012).
- 42. TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and Domestic Innovative Activity: The Indian Experience**
Sunil Mani, Sudip Chaudhuri, V. K. Unni, Carl Pray, Latha Nagarajan

Status: Chapter in a book, *TRIPS Compliance, National Patent Regimes and Innovation, Evidence and Experience from Developing Countries* edited by Sunil Mani and Richard Nelson, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass, USA: Edward Elgar, forthcoming in 2014.
- 43. Wedded to Trade, Divorced from Innovation: An Analysis of the Outcomes of Information Technology Agreement of WTO**
K.J. Joseph

Status : Journal article to be decided.
- 44. Delegation in Customs Union in Presence of Taste Diversity and Innovation**
Sunandan Ghosh

Status: Ongoing.
- d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**
- 45. The Social and Psychological Implications of Epilepsy**
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev V Thomas

Status: Chapter in Cynthia Harden, S.V. Thomas and Torbjorn Tomson, eds *Epilepsy in Women*, Chichester: Wiley Blackwell, 2013: 11-23.



- 46. Like a Banana with Brown Spots: The Gendered Experience of Chronic Illness in South Asia,**
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev V Thomas
Status: Propose to publish in *Social Science and Medicine*.
- 47. Magic Lanterns, Mother-craft and Modernity: Fashioning the 'Modern' Body in Travancore, 1880-1950**
Aparna Nair
Status: *Tapasam Journal of Kerala Studies*, accepted, forthcoming.
- 48. Children 'Left Behind' Negotiating Parental Migration: Preliminary Results from a State-wide Survey**
Aparna Nair and S. Irudaya Rajan
Status: Chapter in, *India Migration Report 2013: Social Costs of Migration*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2013.
- 49. Should Life Potential be a Better Alternative to Life Expectancy at Birth? An Indian Illustration**
Udaya S Mishra and Kashif Mohammad Khan
Status: Manuscript under review.
- 50. Poor Amidst the Non-poor: Ill-being Implications of Poverty**
U.S. Mishra and Kashif Mohammad Khan
Status: Manuscript under review.
- 51. Basic Household Amenities in India : A Progress Report**
Vachaspati Shukla and U.S. Mishra
Status: Manuscript under review.
- 52. 'Mainstreaming the Marginalised in Development: Conceptualising the Challenge in India'**
Pulapre Balakrishnan
Status: To appear in *The World Bank Legal Review*.
- 53. Stigma and Epilepsy in South India: A Qualitative Analysis.**
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev V Thomas
Status: To publish in *Epilepsy and Behaviour*.
- 54. 'To Disclose or Not to Disclose: Self-Reflexivity and Qualitative Disability Research in South Asia'**
Aparna Nair
Status: To publish in *Disability and Society*.
- 55. The Shifting Worlds of the Vayattati: Indigenous Knowledge of Childbirth and Postnatal Care in South-western India**
Aparna Nair
Status: To publish in *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*.
- 56. The Progress of Elementary Education in Kerala during 2011-12**
C. Gasper
Sponsor : MHRD
Status: Propose to bring out as a book.
- 57. The Progress of Elementary Education in Lakshadweep during 2011-12**
C. Gasper
Sponsor : MHRD
Status: Propose to bring out as a book.
- 58. Vocational and Technical Education in Kerala**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD
Status: Ongoing (Propose to bring out as a book).
- 59. Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments & Challenges**
S.Irudaya Rajan, P Sivanandan and Chinnappan Gasper
Sponsor: Indian Council for Social Science Research
Status: Propose to bring out for State Report for Kerala.



- 60. India's Aged: Needs and Vulnerabilities**
S. Irudaya Rajan and U S Mishra
Sponsor: Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi

Status: Ongoing (Propose to bring out as a book).
- (e) MIGRATION**
- 61. International migration of Nurses from Kerala to the EU: Prospects and Challenges**
Praveena Kodoth and Tina Kuriakose

Status: Working Paper, IIM Bangalore.
- 62. Nurse Emigration from Kerala: "Brain Circulation" or 'Trap'**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Margaret Walton-Roberts

Status: Chapter in the *India Migration Report 2013*.
- 63. Adapting, Adjusting and Accommodating: Social Costs of Migration to Saudi Arabia**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Jolin Joseph

Status: Chapter in the *India Migration Report 2013*.
- 64. Internal Migration and Youth in India – Main Features, Trends and Emerging Challenges**
S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Research Paper.
- 65. Labour Migration and Integration in Kerala**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Jonathon W. Moses

Status: To publish as Journal Article in *Labour and Development*.
- 66. Making Migration Work for Domestic Workers: Gendered Observations from Saudi Arabia**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Jolin Joseph

Status: Ongoing.
- 67. Nursing Education in India: Changing Facets and Emerging Trends**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Sreelekha Nair

Status: Ongoing.
- 68. India Migration Report 2013 – Social Cost of Migration**
S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Book.
- 69. Emigration from 21st Century India – Driven by Demography, Sustained by Reforms?**
S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Krishnakumar

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Plan to publish as book.
- 70. Methods and Materials in International Migration Lessons from Kerala Migration Studies**
S. Irudaya Rajan, K.C.Zachariah and Sabu Aliyar

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Proposed Book.
- 71. Youth Migration in an Emerging India**
S. Irudaya Rajan and P. Sivakumar

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Proposed Book.
- 72. Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World**
S. Irudaya Rajan, Aswini Kumar Nanda and V. J. Varghese

Sponsor: European Commission and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Proposed Book.



- 73. Pilot Study on Returnee Professionals**
S. Irudaya Rajan
Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Ongoing – plan to bring out as working paper.
- 74. Wage Differentials between Indian Migrant workers in the Gulf and Non-migrant workers in India**
S. Irudaya Rajan and B A Prakash
Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Ongoing – plan to bring out as report.
- 75. Source Country Perspectives on the Migration of Highly Trained Health Personnel : Causes, Consequences and Responses – Kerala Case Study**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Sreelekha Nair
Sponsor: Canadian Institute of Health Research
Status: Ongoing.
- 76. Costs and Choices Influencing International Student Migration from India**
S. Irudaya Rajan and Neha Wadhawan
Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India
Status: Ongoing.
- (f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY**
- 77. Missing Labour Force or De-feminization of Labour Force in India**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Under review for *Economic and Political Weekly*, and accepted for publication as a Working Paper at CDS.
- 78. Rural Women Labour in India: Some Issues for Exploration**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Ongoing (To be published in an edited volume bought out by Centre for Women’s Development Studies).
- 79. Women Empowerment: An Epistemic Quest.**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/43859/>.
- 80. Measuring Women Empowerment: Dissecting the Methodological Discourse**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/44077/>.
- 81. “All’s Well That Ends Well!”: Subjective Wellbeing: An Epistemic Enquiry**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper , <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/45004/>.
- 82. Objectivizing the Subjective: Measuring Subjective Wellbeing**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and B.P. Asalatha
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/45005/>.
- 83. Evaluation of the MGNREGA Scheme – Cluster 6**
Vinoj Abraham
Sponsor: Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Govt. of India



Status: Ongoing (propose as a report of the study. Also exploring possibilities of utilising the data for journal articles also conducted a two-day training workshop for the field staff and research assistants with the projects during March, 2013).

(g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

84. Self-help or Social transformation: Women in Local Governance in India (Kerala) and South Africa

J. Devika and Vinoj Abraham along with NIBR, Oslo, and University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Sponsor : NORGLOBAL, Norway

Status: Ongoing (Journal articles – 3 have been tentatively planned).

85. The Political Economy of Migration of Women Domestic Workers from India, Emigrant Women's Perspectives and Experiences of Migration

Praveena Kodoth

Sponsor: ICSSR

Status: Ongoing.

86. Getting Beyond the Governmental Fix in Kerala'
J. Devika

Status: Accepted for publication in *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, University of Chicago.

87. 'How to Appreciate the Beauty of Unintended Consequences? Dilemmas of Feminism and Women's Self-help Groups in Kerala State, India'
J. Devika

Status: Presented at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; publication to be decided.

88. 'Gentle Power' and 'Knowing the Rules': Politics, Patriarchy, and Democratic Decentralization in Kerala State, India'

J. Devika and Binitha V. Thampi

Status: To appear in an volume from the IDRC edited by Melissa Maclean.

89. Informality in the Market for Paid Domestic Work in the Middle East and the Question of Regulation: The Case of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

90. 'Family Planning and the History of Gender in Kerala: A Brief Foray'

J. Devika

Status: To appear in the festschrift volume for Prof M.A. Oommen, published by ISS, New Delhi.

(h) OTHER STUDIES

91. Scientific Method

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N

Status: Presented in National Seminar on 'Quantitative Techniques for Research in Economics' organised by Department of Economics, Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur on 22 November 2012.

92. Research Methodology and Application of Mathematics in Economics

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Presented in National Seminar on 'Quantitative Techniques for Research in Economics' organised by Department of Economics, Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur on 22 November 2012.

93. General Equilibrium: A Critique

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Presented in National Seminar on "Challenges of 'Economics' in a Neo-liberal Era: Methodology, Theory and Empirics" organised by PG Department of Economics, Panampilly Memorial Govt. College, Chalakudy, Thrissur on 7 March 2013.



- 94. Recent Developments in Time Series Econometrics**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Ongoing (To be presented in Seminars; and to be published).
- 95. Indiscreet Fiscal Equalization among States and Elusive Virtuous Cycle of Development in Kerala**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Ongoing.
- 96. The Deteriorating Labour Market Conditions and Crime: An Analysis of Indian States During 2001-2008**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Published in *Millennial Asia*, July-Dec, Vol. 3, No: 2.
- 97. 'Decolonization, Racism, and Nationalist Biopolitics: Reflections on Travel Writing from Mid-20th Century Kerala, India'**
J.Devika
Status: Needs to be reworked for the journal *Studies in Travel Writing* from Taylor and Francis.
- 98. 'The Delicate Task of Recovering Cochin-Creole: Johnny Miranda's *Requiem for the Living*'**
J. Devika
Status: To appear as the introduction to the English translation of Johnny Miranda's Malayalam novella to be published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

APPENDIX 7

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2013

EXPENDITURE	2012 - 13 (Rs.)	2011 - 12 (Rs.)	INCOME	Amount (Rs.)	2012-13 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)
FACULTY & STAFF COST	4,15,48,211	5,32,56,328	GRANT IN AID FROM ICSSR			
FELLOW SHIP	9,93,892	10,98,390	PLAN	30,00,000		
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT	66,59,466	72,29,438	PLAN (Addl Grant)	10,00,000		
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	38,00,919	35,16,108	NON-PLAN	1,86,00,000		
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	25,59,017	18,57,680	NON-PLAN (Addl Grant)	21,18,000		2,47,18,000
SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP/ PROJECT EXPENSE	1,91,21,239	1,75,44,401	B. FROM GOVT. OF KERALA PLAN	3,50,00,000		
ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT UTILISED	65,091		NON-PLAN	1,65,00,000		
SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	88,42,522	1,55,12,538	TOTAL GRANT (A+B) Less: UTILISED FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		5,15,00,000	4,50,00,000
NET INCOME FROM EARMARKED FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO RESPECTIVE FUNDS	3,16,28,545		RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT FROM ICSSR	6,00,000	7,62,18,000	7,02,00,000
PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	12,00,000	5,000	Less: UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR BALANCE CARRIED OVER FOR FUTURE UTILISATION	65,091	2,03,93,728	38,82,558
DEPRECIATION	62,76,275	38,33,062	FEES RECEIVED	5,34,909	5,58,24,272	6,63,17,442
			INTEREST FROM BANKS			
			OTHER INCOME	26,23,021		
			Less: TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	25,22,835	4,06,500	1,07,420
			SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP/ PROJECT EXPENSES TRANSFERRED FROM GRANTS		2,20,378	2,71,944
			SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED FROM PROJECT FUNDS		1,00,186	1,77,808
			INTEREST ON INVESTMENT OF EARMARKED FUNDS			
			Less: EXPENDITURE	4,03,09,222	1,91,21,239	1,75,44,401
			TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND (DEPRECIATION)	86,80,677		
			TRANSFER FROM ENDOWMENT FUND (DEFICIT)		88,42,522	1,55,12,538
TOTAL	12,26,95,177	10,38,52,945	TOTAL		3,16,28,545	38,33,062
					2,10,169	88,330
					12,26,95,177	10,38,52,945

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

LIABILITIES	As at 31.3.13 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.12 (Rs.)	ASSETS	As at 31.3.13 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.12 (Rs.)
GENERAL FUND	5,59,78,530	4,03,81,521	FIXED ASSETS	5,51,31,380	3,95,23,037
EARMARKED FUNDS	47,43,56,883	43,15,15,102	INVESTMENTS		
DEPOSITS	9,49,335	7,36,135	EARMARKED FUNDS	46,35,04,941	40,15,08,895
CURRENT LIABILITIES			OTHERS	2,08,417	15,91,687
OUTSTANDING EXPENSES	18,87,363	52,18,238	LOANS & ADVANCES		
OTHER AMOUNTS PAYABLE	2,80,918	4,12,423	W F LOAN/STAFF ADVANCE	30,89,156	47,88,703
UNSPENT GRANT FROM ICSSR	18,97,531	13,62,622	PREPAID EXPENSES	22,46,845	18,60,872
SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS UNSPENT GRANT	1,21,24,617	83,82,856	AMOUNT RECEIVABLE	13,059	2,32,399
			OTHER ADVANCE	0	1,30,000
			CURRENT ASSETS		
			CLOSING STOCK	3,50,522	3,09,317
			CASH & BANK BALANCES	2,16,44,586	3,60,41,722
			GRANT RECEIVABLE FROM ICSSR	2,00,000	2,00,000
			SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS GRANT RECEIVABLE	10,86,271	18,22,265
TOTAL	54,74,75,177	48,80,08,897	TOTAL	54,74,75,177	48,80,08,897

Honorary Fellows/Associate Fellows
as on 31.3.2013

Honorary Fellows

Vaidyanathan A.

Former Fellow, CDS

Ramachandran V.

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

George P.S.

Former Director and 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

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

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Cover : Stairwell of the Men's Hostel designed by Laurie Baker, the architect of the Campus.

GOVERNING BODY

Dr. Bimal Jalan, Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi	(Chairman)
Professor N.R.Madhava Menon, Former Member, Commission on Centre-State Relations Government of India	Member
Dr. M. Govinda Rao* National Institute of Public Finance and Policy	”
Professor Jayati Ghosh Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru University	”
Shri. V.S. Senthil Principal Secretary to the Government, Planning & Economic Affairs Government of Kerala	”
Professor S.K. Sopory Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University	”
Professor Amit Shovon Ray Centre for International Trade and Development, School of International Studies Jawaharlal Nehru University	”
Dr. A. Jayakrishnan, Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala	”
Dr. K.C. Sunny Head, Department of Law University of Kerala	”
Professor K.J.Joseph CDS	”
Professor Sunil Mani CDS	”
Professor P.S. George Honorary Fellow, CDS	”
Professor E.T. Mathew Honorary Fellow, CDS	”
Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan Director, CDS.	Convenor

* Resigned on January 7, 2013 as he was appointed as a member of 14th Finance Commission