

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2011-12



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The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) was registered as a Society in October 1970 under the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act. The main objective of the Centre is to promote research and teaching in the disciplines relevant to development.

Over the years, the Centre has established a tradition of interdisciplinary research in areas including agricultural economics, industrial economics, labour economics, social and economic history, economics of health and nutrition, population studies, women's studies, statistics and econometrics.

The teaching programmes of the Centre include an M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), a Ph.D Programme affiliated to JNU and the Kerala University, a Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor and short-term training programmes for officials of governments and civil society organisations, teachers and researchers.

The M.Phil Programme is designed to provide a broad understanding of economic theory and Indian economic problems, as well as training in analytical skills for research in applied economics. Methods of qualitative, theoretical and historical-cum-institutional analysis are emphasised.

The Diploma Programme on 'Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor' is a collaborative effort of the Centre, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and the Self Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad. The Programme is offered to mid-career professionals and practitioners involved in social provision and protection in developing and transitional societies, for policy researchers and for those working on strategies for employment generation, poverty alleviation, pro-poor growth and strengthening the asset base and capabilities of the poor.

The Centre has a core academic staff engaged in teaching and research. These activities lead to a range of research publications, lectures, workshops and seminars, as well as M. Phil and Ph.D dissertations on problems related to development. Some of these publications are brought out under the Centre's own publication programme. The faculty also involve themselves in collaborative research and teaching with other academic institutions, as well as serve as members on various advisory and governing bodies.



The Centre gratefully acknowledges support received from:

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

The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) began functioning as an autonomous social science research institute on 19th October 1970. It was the 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 MA Applied Economics to be offered by the Centre. This is perhaps the most significant development with respect to the academic programmes of the Centre since its inception. It has taken over five years to materialise with active discussion 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 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 2011-2012, 9 students were admitted to the M.Phil. and 4 for the Ph.D. programme, respectively. The question of the optimal number of students to be admitted in a year intake is a source of discussion at the Centre. The policy is to balance access with quality. It has also led the Centre to explore other directions. From the experience of having conducted these programmes for over three decades by now, it is found that unlike in the past, one needs to prepare the students better for the research that they are to undertake while here. Some steps have been taken as a response to this growing awareness. For a start, the delivery of the M.Phil. teaching has been streamlined and plans are underway on a major restructuring to be introduced by 2014, aimed also at course work for the Ph.D. students.

The programme M.A. Applied Economics to be launched in July 2012 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 delivers this by keeping the Indian and world economies in the background always. 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 course 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 is planned for.

Research

It is a matter of some satisfaction for the Centre that 139 studies by the faculty, listed in Appendix 6, have been reported for the year 2011-12. Of course, not all of them will reach refereed journals but we expect that some of them will. As of now 83 publications, listed in Appendix 1, have been reported. In any case, not all of the output of the Centre is intended as academic. In fact, it is part of its mission that it also provides advisory to governments and public institutions of various kinds.

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. The studies are listed individually in Appendix 6 and abstracts of these presented in Chapter II. The findings of some of them are highlighted here. Naturally, this list is selective.

A study at the Centre has investigated the relation between domestic and international prices of food. At a time when food-price inflation is of concern, its findings are important. The determinants of India's exports have also been explored using the 'gravity model' a popular approach among researchers in this field. Studies of M&A in India, including



the impact of M&A on profitability have been undertaken along with an investigation of what leads Indian firms to acquire companies overseas. Studies have also evaluated the impact of international trade agreements both multilateral and regional. Finally, a collection of essays based on a seminar in Trivandrum, study the relationship between growth and development in India since 1991. A very wide range of issues from regional imbalance to nutrition are explored. It may be considered as an important contribution to debate on inclusive growth.

The rural economy has always been a focus of research at the Centre. From the research output in this area a study of the constraints faced by Kerala's agriculture may be mentioned. The study emphasis globalisation and the atomisation of farming as challenges that need to be addressed if the sector is to thrive. There has also been work on the role of local level planning on agricultural development. Another study explores the possible ways in which inclusion may be advanced in the plantation sector, comparing the relative potential of technological versus institutional innovation.

Historically, there has been a substantial amount of research undertaken on industry at the Centre. Among this year's output may be counted several studies of productivity in manufacturing. These have tried to establish the trends and the impact impact of trade liberalisation on productivity growth. A range of possibilities have been allowed for, including the enhancement of the variety of intermediate goods and lowering of the price of machinery that trade permits. The role of innovation in industrial development, and the role of IT expand in advancing innovation has been explored. The factors underlying the establishment of Indian R&D Centres by multinationals have been studied.

The availability of skilled manpower at competitive wage rates has long been recognised as a factor underlying India's success in the IT sector. However, there is reason to believe that this may have led to an over-supply of poorly-trained engineers. A study investigates at the Centre this issue in the context of the expansion of engineering colleges in Kerala and signals the issue of quality in higher education. A quite

unique venture has been the collaboration of the Centre's researchers with those from 7 other countries on Global Innovation Networks, focusing on how they may be structured to enhance the innovation potential of firms. Finally, for this rubric, there have been studies on pricing in the electricity and transportation sectors. At a time when India is said to be facing an infrastructure deficit, these may be seen as timely.

Work on demography continues at the Centre. The Census of India 2011 has provided the data for studying the trend in fertility, the likelihood of ex-selective abortion and the demographic transition in general. Access to health facilities has been studied too and in the process an evaluation of health insurance schemes, in particular the Rashtriya Bima Yojana, conducted. The learning strategies available in government's schools in Kerala and the progress of the Central Government scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan have been investigated. Among the findings of the studies under this heading is that the autonomy of women in household-decision making increases after sterilisation. Finally, migration. Perhaps the most significant research output in this area is the Kerala Migration Report 2012, being a set of essays focusing on the impact of the global financial crisis on remittances, emigration and return. In the true spirit of the Centre, there have also appeared critiques of "migration studies" as excessively focused on governmental interests and ignoring the cultural context.

Gender and Development remains an active area of research. Studies undertaken in the past year range from women in local government to the production of Malayalam literature by women. There is a historical dimension to this research with projects as diverse as the 'gender in early 20th century Kerala' to the building of a feminist archive.

Employment and social security is also an area that has attracted research. A study has surveyed the data available for understanding wages discrimination in the labour market. Another investigates the extent of income mobility among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the Other Backward Classes. Finally, a study has looked at the factors that determine rural non-farm employment. This is an important



issue considering the generally indifferent growth of agriculture over the past 5 years.

Altogether, during the past year we have added to a quite substantial corpus of research output at CDS. However, we are not complacent. We are aware of where we are wanting, and are working on altering the situation. First, compared to the early days of the Centre our research has become more microeconomic. Perhaps this accounts for the lingering perception that our work is less visible than it used to be. A national presence would require work on macroeconomic topics. Of course, much of the work on development is of a microeconomic nature. Thus, despite the perception of a declining presence on the national stage a sizeable part of the work done here relates to the global discourse on development. To make a mark in this arena is our aim.

Outreach

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

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

Outreach by the CDS comprises activities other than research and training programmes. The CDS library has always been kept open for researchers, college lecturers and students and even lay members of the public. In 2010 an opportunity to institutionalise this had arisen. The then Finance Minister Dr. Thomas Isaac, a distinguished Alumni who was a faculty and presently Honorary Fellow of the Centre, had made available in his budget the sum of Rs. 1 crore to constitute a K.N. Raj Endowment at the Centre. The income from this generous grant is to be used mainly for selected lecturers and others in Kerala to use the resources of the Centre. The first lot of K.N. Raj Fellows have completed their tenures, and have expressed appreciation of the facility.

It is now almost an annual feature that the Centre conducts a brief training programme for college teachers, the Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics (TIPE). The programme aims to equip college teachers with pedagogic skills and the ability to incorporate new developments into their courses, and to assist them in putting together course material. The programme of 2011 was co-ordinated by Professor Sunil Mani, had 10 participants, including some from as far away as UP. The lecturers were from CDS and elsewhere. Participant evaluation indicated that the programme was valuable.



The Centre also catalyses research, a specific instance of which may be highlighted. In February 2011 we were approached by the Government of Kerala to commission a study of the State's public finances. We were able to commission such a study by Tapas Sen, among India's leading experts in public finance. In this way we are able to bring the best expertise to the study of Kerala's economy. Dr. Sen presented his initial findings in a special session on Kerala's public finances that was part of a seminar held at the Centre, which is described below.

But perhaps the most important outreach programme by the Centre in the past year has been to conduct a seminar on Kerala's Economy and Society. It was meant to fill a perceived void in the discourse on Kerala by bringing together a very wide range of participants comprising researchers, planners, activists and college teachers. Equally, there was a very wide range of topics covered, from a macroeconomic view of Kerala's development to transportation and the environment. The Centre believes that the seminar served its intended purpose of providing an open forum for the discussion of ideas on Kerala's future. A note by the Organising Secretary Dr. Hrushikesh Mallick follows: *The Conference was held on 26 and 27 February. The underlying premise was that Kerala's economy and society have undergone some remarkable changes since 1970s which have been producing mixed results. On the one hand, the economy is experiencing fast economic growth at the present. On the other hand, concerns regarding ecological well-being, social justice, and a crisis of collective socio-political existence have been voiced. Of key importance are the wider developments of continuing globalisation and heightening liberalisation at the national level, which now impact Kerala's social and economic domains decisively. There is active thinking on-going about many aspects of these changes across the social science disciplines and in both academic and political discourses. However, communication across disciplinary boundaries and the lines that separate academic research, policy making, and public debate has been rare; a more inclusive conversation, one that may help us to make better sense of significance,*

dimensions, and the intertwined nature of many of these problems, both from practical and intellectual points of view, has not been forthcoming. Overcoming this lack is also crucial to enable sustained and collective thinking on the twin questions of retaining gains and tackling emergent problems, some of which threaten to undermine Kerala's well-known achievements. The Conference was intended to bring together scholars and practitioners in the field to enable this conversation by facilitating active exchange of ideas and insights about key constraints facing Kerala's economy and society.

The Conference was structured around six technical sessions - Economic Growth, Welfare and Well-Being, Education and Skills, Labour and Employment, Politics, Governance and Contestation, and the State of the Public Finances - and three panel discussions. The latter were on the topics of the Natural Environment, Infrastructure, and Industry. Altogether fifteen papers were presented in six technical sessions. About one hundred and fifty participants attended the conference from various parts of the country and outside. Their effective participation significantly contributed to the debate around the critical issues during the discussions.

ORGANISATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

During the report year five academic members and two non-academic members retired from the service of the Centre. All the retired staff members served the Centre for more than 25 years and contributed considerably to the growth of the Centre through research and administration. Steps were taken to recruit new academic staff members in the vacant positions.

The Centre is maintaining a neat, tidy and green campus. The Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), an institution founded by Dr. Laurie Baker who conceived the campus, have been entrusted with the work of the construction of a new hostel building and maintenance and renovation of residences, hostels and the office complex in a phased manner.



Finances

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. During the year, the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have provided Grant-in-Aid to the Centre. The Government of Kerala provided a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 450.00 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs. 252.00 lakh. The Centre earned a total income of Rs.103.59 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.177.97 lakh and Rs.160.78 lakh, respectively. The Investment Committee ensured best possible growth by investing the endowment funds in high-yielding and risk-free investments recognising the importance of building-up the Corpus to meet the revenue deficit.

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and in progress during the year 2011-12. 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 139 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 Ph.D. students is excluded in this chapter. It is also worth noting that this write-up makes no distinction between research studies sponsored by external agencies and research papers done by the faculty without outside support. However, details such as the names of scholars, status, and publication plans are provided in the Appendix 6 to this report.

(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Development studies anchored in both macro and micro-perspectives have always 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 development in the national socio-economic life to theoretical insights in political economy. They also include development issues of globalisation, contagion of global food inflation and trade barriers, sectoral exports behaviour, bubbles in international housing markets, and overseas acquisitions; in addition, there are two project reports, one on Indian corporate drives in mergers and acquisitions and the other on the impact of the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on the agriculture and allied sectors of Kerala.



Globalisation and Development

Global integration imposes a price too, in terms of diverse contagion effects. Although India has weathered the global financial crisis relatively well, inflation has accelerated much above the comfort levels. Food prices have been the biggest contributor to CPI inflation, but core inflation (calculated by excluding food and energy items) also has been accelerating. It is generally argued that this acceleration is driven in part by the trajectory of international commodity prices. Country-specific experiences vary in the extent to which international food prices feed through to consumer prices depending on their openness to global markets and the extent to which food prices are insulated from international prices through subsidies and price caps. Global food prices have risen markedly since mid-2010, which is part of a more general phenomenon of rising global commodity prices. In this context, one study (No. 1) has focused on the impact of policies and exogenous shocks on food inflation in India, particularly on the pass-through of global food prices. The analysis has used standard forecast error impulse responses to a one unit shock to the international food price index, GDP, interest rate and exchange rate.

Among the predictions made *vis-à-vis* decentralisation were the decline of the nation state and the rise to dominance of multinational corporations. Globalisation was also promoted as a route to faster growth and declining poverty. These predictions are evaluated in a study (No. 2) based on the experience of India since 1991 when a concerted effort was made to integrate its economy with the rest of the world. The best evidence shows that while growth has accelerated the trend decline in poverty has not. It appears that global integration cannot be a substitute for a national developmental strategy which continues to retain a salience.

Growth, Development, and Diversity

Investigating the diverse relationship between growth and development across certain states in India, a study (No. 3), which is an edited volume of papers presented at a 3-day conference in March 2008 jointly organised by the Centre

for Development Studies and British Northern Universities' India forum on 'Two faces of India: the haves and the have-nots', underscores the challenges facing policymakers in the pursuit of inclusive growth. For analytical reasons, the papers presented at the conference were classified into three parts. Part I: Regional Growth and Development; Part II: Child Labour, Nutrition, and Education; and Part III: Employment, Trade and Productivity. The thirteen essays in the volume span a wide range of growth and development issues, including (i) implications of the services and capital-intensive manufacturing-led growth for employment, income disparities, and poverty; (ii) significance of institutions, including financial, administrative, and village-level institutions, for the promotion of growth with development; (iii) impact of growth on schooling of children and child labour; (iv) impact of international trade on growth, productivity, and employment; and (v) impact of remittances on education, employment, and structure of the regional economies.

Export Behaviour

Another fertile field of research at the Centre has been in the performance of Indian exports, given the capabilities facilitated by the external liberalisation. One study (No. 4) in this respect has sought to analyse the role of exchange rate in determining the export behaviour of Textiles and Clothing (T&C) sector. The study has found an inverse relationship between the rises in exchange rate and exports. This suggests that the devaluation of Indian rupee has not helped to boost the exports of T&C sector. The findings further indicate the significant role of demand factor in determining the export growth. The study argues that exchange rate intervention alone may not be the right solution for export promotion; therefore government should not place much emphasis on devaluing the exchange rate as a policy option to promote export competitiveness.

Using recent panel data for 48 countries for 2002-09, another study (No. 5) has explored the impact of a wide set of determinants on goods and services exports in gravity models, and found exchange rate regimes, common



language, contiguity, free trade areas, colonial links, and technological factors along with basic factors namely, income, distance, and exchange rate depreciation are quite important in influencing both goods and services exports. Depreciation while encouraging services exports, surprisingly, discourages goods exports. The positive impact of depreciation is stronger for services exports than its adverse impact on goods. This is found common to all exporters irrespective of their per capita incomes.

An ongoing study (No. 6) explores, using the most recent panel time series data for 48 heterogeneous countries for the period 2002-09, the impact of a widest and most comprehensive set of relevant determinants along with technological infrastructures on goods and services exports in varieties of gravity model specifications. The study finds that along with the usual basic gravity factors such as income products, distance, exchange rate depreciation, exchange rate regimes, common language, contiguity, free trade areas, colonial links, the technological infrastructure and complementarity factors between services and goods exports are quite important in determining the services and goods exports. Among the technological factors, it is mainly the internet use which plays a significant positive role in promoting service exports than goods exports but the mobile and telecommunication surprisingly have negative impacts on services exports while have positive impacts on goods exports.

Overseas Acquisitions

The recent policy shift related to trade liberalisation and deregulation of foreign investment policy at the global level has, probably, been the main determinants in the emergence of new patterns such as internationalisation of the production process. Established theories of international investment suggest that the competitive advantage in the form of ownership, location and internationalisation allows firms to acquire monopolistic and oligopolistic power in the market through investments, mergers and acquisitions. This significant area has attracted a number of research initiatives at the Centre. An attempt has been made in a study (No. 7)

to understand the basic characteristics of Indian acquiring firms and their economic performance during post-acquisition phase. The intensity of Indian acquiring firms abroad is more in those industries which have experienced relatively large number of mergers and acquisitions within India. Most of these acquiring firms could maintain their market position in the rank of 1-5. The rate of return and profit margin have increased during the post-acquisition phase (2006-2010) as compared to the pre-acquisition phase (2000-2005) in spite of having declining trend in capacity utilisation rate. Export intensity has declined during post acquisition phase as compared to the earlier phase. The study indicates that it is extremely important to understand the economic motives and implications of such acquisitions from the development perspective although it is a difficult task for lack of appropriate information.

Another study (No. 8) in this context argues that it is not because the Indian acquiring firms were flush with funds that they went in for acquisitions overseas. Instead, they have made use of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds, Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds and Special Purpose Vehicles in order to acquire large-sized firms abroad. The effective tax rate paid by these acquiring firms has significantly declined while these firms were excelling in terms of profitability. The average foreign exchange spending by these firms is much higher than the average foreign exchange earnings. Regulation by the state through measures of corporate governance is important in order to create conditions for growth and development in the domestic economy.

Although India has a long history of outward FDI, the amount was quite insignificant till 2000 but has significantly grown from the level of \$US 0.3 billion to \$US 14.9 billion during 1999-2000 to 2009-2010 (UNCTAD, 2010). It is also important to note that the growth of overseas acquisitions by Indian firms has accelerated since early 2000s. The factors influencing the foreign acquisitions by Indian firms could be to gain market access for exports, horizontal or vertical integration, capture of brand names, access to technology and global leadership aspirations. An attempt



has been made in a project report (No. 9) to analyse the pattern of mergers and acquisitions (M&As), resource mobilisation of Indian acquiring firms abroad and its financial characteristics, as well as the impact of M&As on the market structure, competition and efficiency of Indian industries. The study argues that the liberalised financial policy regime in the country has stimulated the FDI outflows and overseas acquisitions. The study argues that regulation by the state through measures of corporate governance is important in order to create conditions congenial for growth and pro-people development in the domestic economy.

Housing Market in Emerging Economies

A less explored area, the housing market in China has been the focus of a study (No. 10). An empirical examination of the key macro determinants of housing prices for China's residential market, using quarterly data, 1999:Q2–2009:Q3, and employing Granger causality and Vector Auto-Regression (VAR) models, brings out the result that there exists strong bivariate causality between house price increases and its determinants. The variance decomposition suggests that speculative factors reflected by past increases in real house price contribute a relatively larger proportion to house price rises relative to fundamental factors.

On the State Finance Commission Report

State Finance Commission reports have hardly attracted much attention of researchers despite being around for over the last 18 years. A critical review of the Fourth State Finance Commission (FSFC) report of Kerala, submitted in January 2011 and accepted by the Left Democratic Front (LDF) government, has been the subject of a study (No. 11) at the Centre. FSFC report is an important document as it has pursued some new directions in the devolution of funds to the local governments. Part of the reason the FSFC is different is the comprehensive Terms of Reference which reflected the commitment of the LDF government to decentralised governance. The Commission had recommended a vertical transfer system with five components: general purpose fund for meeting the civic

needs of the citizens, support for the fiscally weak local governments, maintenance funds proportionate to the assets, development funds for planning economic development with social justice and special grants for deprived Gram Panchayats. The formula for the distribution of development funds had been newly worked out by assigning 30% weights to deprivation index and 10% weights to tax effort. The study feels that these recommendations will go a long way in establishing local governments as self-governing institutions and could be a guide to many other SFCs. While the directions opened up by the Commission are well meaning, the computations of both deprivation index and tax effort fail to serve the intended purpose.

Trade and Development

Always a hotbed of research interests of the Centre, implications of trade policies for development have attracted a few analytical exercises this time also. A project report (No. 12) completed at the Centre examined the likely impact of the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on the agriculture and allied sectors of Kerala. Detailed analysis of the agreement reveals that a number of commodities belonging to the agriculture and allied sector are included in the category of excluded list, where no commitments for tariff reduction has been made. The commodities which are important for Kerala and where tariff reduction commitments have been made are pepper, palm oil (both crude and refined), coffee, and tea. A simulation analysis shows that tariff reduction would increase the import of these commodities. Therefore, in order to compete with the import from ASEAN countries it is important to increase the productivity of these crops. It is also found that in the case of a large number of products included in the exclusion list, the tariff protection is relatively low, which will exert a downward pressure on domestic price of these commodities, as higher domestic price always attract import from ASEAN countries, if they are the major suppliers of these products. In the context of Kerala, this threat from potential import can happen in the case of a number of agricultural products. This downward pressure on domestic price can precipitate



distress among the farmers. Further, the low price of these commodities may also induce farmers to shift their crop, moving from low priced crops to high value crops. This change in the cropping pattern can have important environmental implications also.

Multilateralism and regionalism are seen as forces that pull the world apart in opposing directions. But, the incentive structure of the new generation PTAs, as they are mostly FTAs, 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. In the absence of strong rules of origin, FTA members might also end up competing among themselves to reduce tariffs to the level of the lowest tariff member lest all imports will 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 MFN cuts in bound tariffs with respect to many products redundant. An on-going study (No. 13) in this context argues that the PTAs, especially the recently formed ones are likely to weaken the resistance against non-discriminatory, that is MFN, liberalisation of trade barriers.

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 have constituted the broader problematic of another on-going study (No.14). 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. What is overlooked in the process is inter-sectoral mobility of capital, which is highlighted in this study. 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 exchange unfavourable for countries, whose mobility is constrained. The empirical estimates 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. 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 Marxist gurus themselves were responsible for this unfortunate situation with numerous of their assertive claims. An ongoing study (No.15) argues that the dialectical relationship between the objective base and the subjective superstructure implies that social progress is neither spontaneous nor mechanical, but one to be brought about



through consciously organised force. It is here the notion of practice, significance 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 Marxists conveniently forgot to underline this idea.

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.16) 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 study that herein lies communism as an utopian dream.

Yet another ongoing study (No.17) 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.

(b) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND DECENTRALISATION

An evaluation study (No.18) undertaken on research and extension activities of the Indian Cardamom Research Institute, under the Spices Board of India, underlines the importance of synergy between different research institutions under the country’s commodity boards. Even though they share common concerns and similar mandates, the research institutions attached to various commodity boards, established by the Ministry of Commerce, have not been able to work together and reap the potential synergies. Further, by conceptualizing innovation as a cumulative, interactive and socially-embedded process, the study provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating research and extension activities in the area of commodities.

Another study (No.19) on the plantation sector attempted to locate spaces of exclusion in the marketing of cardamom and the potential of e-auctions in addressing the issue. The conventional system perpetrated exclusion by the practice of taking a fixed quantity as sample from all the lots regardless of its size. The exclusion of those without title deeds from the auction centre was another important form of exclusion. These dimensions of exclusion have been sustained over the years. The study also found wide variation in the price realised by different size class of holders, with larger growers getting significantly higher price. An analysis of the price variation and factors influencing price formation under e-auction revealed that e-auction has been successful in addressing the subordinated/unequal exclusion. But the study has shown that the introduction of e-auction and harnessing of ICT could hardly address the active, passive and instrumental exclusion that has been sustained over the years. Therefore, the issue of social exclusion cannot be addressed simply by technological innovation in the absence of the appropriate institutional innovation.

A study on Kerala agriculture (No.20) holds the twin processes of globalisation and atomisation as responsible for the crisis in the sector. Running parallel to globalisation there has been a process of atomisation too of farming in



the country. First, the average farm size has come down quite drastically in most regions as well as for most crops. Second, farms have been virtually reduced to atomistic units devoid of any power of collective action in various markets they engage in such as those of products, inputs, credit, etc. Atomisation of farming also drains the ability of farmers and hence of the system to stand up to the pressure of external competition and the instabilities in the system. The twin processes and the consequent crisis were more prominent in the Kerala context. In spite of the widely acclaimed welfare network the state had suffered the ignominy of farmer suicides. The 'Dutch Disease Syndrome' caused by the migration-remittances boom, manifested as it has been in the sustained rise in wages and speculative spiral of land prices, also had contributed to the agrarian crisis. The Kerala story however affords certain special lessons by way of coping strategies. The message emanating is to promote collective action by the farmers and not to leave the atomised farming units to fend for themselves in the face of globalised competition.

According to a study on Local Governments in Kerala (No. 21), the people's planning programme in the state is in the shadow of a bureaucratic capture. Government orders and guidelines set from above appear to have subdued the process of participatory planning. In view of the gains already made in deepening democracy and the immense potential yet to be realised, it is important to make corrective measures to put the experiment back on track. The study proposes an overhauling of the methodology of planning from below. This can be achieved by debureaucratising the planning process and making it as simple and transparent as possible. The participatory spaces, unlike what they have turned out to be, should be allowed to retain their relative autonomy and hence, the right to be critical. Further, it is emphasised that people's participation is not a substitute for expertise or experience in development planning. Instead of replacing experts and absolving them of responsibility, participatory planning should strive to make maximum use of expertise within government as well as outside without compromising on the principles of accountability and responsiveness

towards the people. The experiment should also be sensitive to the limits of local-level planning. The local governments should not be overburdened with responsibilities that are beyond their competence.

Ongoing Studies

A study on the cashew value chain (No.22) undertaken in the context of the global meltdown attempts to see how it affects the upper nodes of the chain, especially those related to cashew cultivation, trade in raw nuts and processing. These are the most labour intensive nodes of the chain with high livelihood implications. The economic crisis is expected to bring about significant changes in the geography as well as power relations of the global value chains. It will also have implications for the distribution of value across nodes as well as the main groups of actors. The study proposes to map the chain to see how it gets redrawn in response to the crisis.

The Research Unit on Local Governments is carrying out a study (No.23) on the role of local level planning in agricultural development. The Kerala economy, while showing an admirable performance in terms of overall growth, is characterised by a general stagnation in agriculture, with a substantial deceleration in area under cultivation and production of food crops. Even though the local governments are supposed to play an important role in agriculture 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 issues more systematically in future. This ongoing study is an attempt to carry out such an exercise.

A current study (No.24) is an attempt to analyse the complex behaviour of the rural labour market in Kerala and to analyse



in this background the various interventions in the labour front carried out under the decentralised planning programme. The shortage of labourers for farm work has been often raised as a reason for the decline of agriculture in the State. In Kerala, we see a very complex system of rural labour market characterised chiefly 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*, labour banks, etc.,) 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.

Increasing levels of urbanisation in the country, especially in Kerala, demands research with special focus on delivery of services in urban areas. Realising the need, the Research Unit on Local Governments in CDS launched a study (No.25) with the support of ICSSR, to analyse the impact of decentralisation on delivery of services in urban areas. The study seeks to map the course of improvements in service delivery to citizens under the decentralised governance regime and to account for the observed spatial divergences in its effectiveness. The study areas include selected cities and municipalities in Gujarat, Tamilnadu and Kerala.

(c) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In the context of growing concern with the performance of Indian economy recently, the studies undertaken in the Centre on issues relating to industry and innovation have enabled us to be in a better position to understand the dynamics of the innovation process and industrial performance in general, and on the industrial sector in particular.

Industry

Studies on industry have dealt with the manufacturing sector in general and specific industries in particular. With respect to the performance of manufacturing sector as a whole, one of the studies (No.26) examined the productivity, technical progress and scale efficiency before and after the 1991 reform initiatives, using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). The study found that the efficiency of manufacturing industries during the post-reform period has been lower as compared to the pre-reform period *albeit* with inter-industry variation. The study further indicated the importance of technological progress in improving manufacturing efficiency and productivity.

A few ongoing studies on the manufacturing sector explore certain related issues. Focusing on the post liberalisation period, another study (No. 27) analyses the two sources of productivity growth, namely resource reallocation and catching up. Using firm level panel data for the period 1992-93 to 2005-06, the study shows that the portion of productivity growth accounted by the reallocation of resources to more productive firms is not only significant but also increasing over time in majority of the industries. Further, reallocation to exporting firms increases aggregate industry productivity. Majority of the industries are catching-up, and consequently there is a convergence in productivity, particularly during the second half of the study period. To the extent that a significant portion of the observed productivity growth could be accounted by catching up resulting from resource reallocation there is the need for complementary policies, which ease the movement of resources across firms and industries, in order to maximise the benefits from the already implemented reforms, such as trade liberalisation. Taking a cue from this issue, another study (No. 28) dealing with productivity explores how trade can promote productivity growth by enlarging the supply of intermediate inputs. Analytically, the liberal trade policy regime enhances the access of firms to technology embodied in a large variety of intermediate inputs. Therefore, the issue being explored is whether imported intermediate inputs are more productive than those sourced from domestic market.



Another ongoing study (No. 29) examines how international trade is affecting the investment behaviour of manufacturing firms in India by analysing the impact of export and import competition on investment in plant and machinery and the effect of capital goods import on the relative price of capital goods in India, and its impact on capital formation.

The policy reforms over time have facilitated merger movement including overseas acquisitions by the Indian firms. In this context a study (No. 30) analysed the economic and financial motives of the merger and acquisition (M&A) wave since 1990s across select industries. In general, the study does not find any evidence for better performance of the acquiring firms during their post-merger period. The findings of the study suggest that enhancing the size in terms of corporate control and market share could have been the prime motivations for the M&A phenomenon in the Indian corporate sector. An ongoing study (No. 31) explores the related issue of market structure and competition in Indian industries during post-liberalisation period. Increasing import competition could eliminate small and inefficient firms which in turn raise the market power of the existing ones. The general proposition is that greater import competition leads to lower profitability. But import competition could also result in enhanced efficiency by reducing their costs of production which in turn increases profitability. The major thrust of this ongoing study is to analyse the nature of market structure and dynamics of efficiency and competition in the manufacturing sector at a disaggregated level.

To understand the micro foundations of industrial performance and facilitate informed policy making, the importance of studies dealing with specific industries and firms cannot be over-emphasised. In this context, industries like leather, cement, textiles, IT and computers drew the attention of scholars at the Centre. The study (No. 32) of the leather industry analysed the technical efficiency (TE) of individual leather producing firms since mid-1980s. It is observed that there is a positive association between a firm size and technical efficiency, but no such clear relation exists between a firm's age and technical efficiency. Moreover, significant variation has been observed with respect to

technical efficiency of firms in different states as well as under different organisational structures. Further, the average firm-level TE seems to be on an increasing path during liberalisation except for the downswing observed in the immediate post-reform years. A related study (No. 33) did not find any conclusive evidence for majority of the firms operating at the most productive scale size. Considering the possible demand side effects on the industry to be exogenous, analysing the relevant supply side factors the paper suggests the policy makers to go forward in expanding the industry, particularly keeping India's severe unemployment problem, of both skilled as well as unskilled labour forces, in mind.

The study on cement industry (No. 34) dealt with two inter-related issues. Does there exist a win-win opportunity — reduced pollution with higher level of output — for Indian cement firms complying with environmental regulation and whether this opportunity, if it exists, actually leads to pollution abatement. Applying a directional distance function and using plant level data for the period 1999-00 to 2004-05, the study shows that a win-win opportunity does exist for Indian cement firms, but that it may not induce the firms for pollution abatement due to the possibility of greater feasible expansion of output in case of non-abatement.

The Indian textiles industry is now at the crossroads with the phasing out of the quota regime that prevailed under the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) until the end of 2004. In the face of a full integration of the textiles sector in the WTO, maintaining and enhancing productive efficiency is a precondition for competitiveness of the Indian firms in the new liberalised world market. In this context, a study (No. 35) using data from Annual Survey of Industries for a number of years analysed the levels of technical efficiency in the Indian textiles industry at the firm level. The study made use of both grand frontier applicable to all firms and a group frontier specific to firms from any individual state, ownership, or organisation type in order to evaluate their efficiency. This study highlighted the bearing of locational, proprietary, and organisational characteristics of a firm in understanding inter firm variation in performance. Another study on textiles



(No. 36) focused on the role of exchange rate in determining the export behaviour of Textiles and Clothing (T&C) sector. The study found that the devaluation of Indian rupee has not helped increasing the exports of T&C sector. The findings further indicate the significant role of demand factor in determining the export growth. Hence, intervention in exchange rate alone may not be the right solution for export promotion and that the government should not place much emphasis on devaluing the exchange rate as a policy option to promote export competitiveness.

In the context of the ongoing Information Technology (IT) Revolution and drawing inspiration from the select developing countries that have profited from the production and use of IT, many less developed countries in Asia (also elsewhere) are considering electronics production and the diffusion of IT as a short cut to prosperity. In this context a study (No. 37) dealt with the potential for of this strategy for developing countries in Asia and the lessons from countries like India. In the context of recent developments such as the emergence of Global Production Networks (GPN) and Global Innovation Networks (GIN) along with growing outward foreign direct investment from Asia, the study underlined the need for complementing the liberal trade and investment regime with a sound innovation system. Further, the study called for an e-Asia Framework Agreement that involves not only liberalised trade and investment but also built-in provisos for capacity building (technological, physical and human) at the sub-national level within the framework of South-South Co-operation. Experience across the world indicates catalytic role of IT in industrial performance. In this context, another ongoing study (No. 38) using a unique dataset on IT adoption in the Indian manufacturing sector develops a method to incorporate intensity in IT use in measuring IT adoption across various manufacturing industries across the states and examine the patterns of IT adoption rates and its determinants. Another ongoing study on India's computer industry (No. 39), one of the fastest growing industries key in India satisfying a number of conditions for being very innovative like skill intensity, geographic concentration which facilitates inter-firm learning, high export orientation and

fiscal incentives, explores the process of innovations in this sector by employing a layer model of the ICT industry.

Innovation

India is now becoming an important location for innovative activities by MNCs. Over the last decade (2000-2010), much of the knowledge assets that are created in India are either by branches or subsidiaries of MNCs. Also during the period many Indian companies themselves have become MNCs investing abroad to gain access to state-of-the art technology. Against this context a study (No. 40) examined the extent to which public policies, either directly or indirectly, have facilitated internationalisation of India's economy in general and innovative activities in particular. After analysing the nature and extent of internationalisation in general, and innovative activities in particular, the study examined the bearing of different policy instruments on the observed trend. More specifically the study examined the role of science and technology policy of 2003, policies relating to intellectual property rights, tax incentives, inward and outward FDI, and high skilled migration from India. Another study (No. 41) analysed the contribution of MNCs in the generation of innovation by focusing on innovations by foreign R&D centres. After having mapped out the size of this sector, the study identified the characteristics of these foreign R&D centres in terms of a number of indicators like their size, domain expertise, physical location. The study also analysed their interaction with India's National System of Innovation.

In the current context of a growing number of Global Innovation Networks (GINs) a collaborative project (No. 42) involving 32 scholars from 8 countries, with EU support, was undertaken. The project aimed at analysing the transition of Global Production Networks (GPNs) to GINs understanding the capacity of emerging countries to participate in GINs, assessing the dynamic impact of off-shoring of knowledge intensive activities in firms and evaluate the long-run costs and benefits of emerging GINs in a range of industries and make specific policy recommendations. The CDS team by focusing on the IT and other select industries explored the



policy framework and institutional arrangements for harnessing GINs for enhancing the innovation potential. The study provided evidence to indicate that there is an acute shortage of highly-skilled manpower and the ensuing competition between MNCs (both foreign and local) and small stand-alone firms with its adverse effect on the latter. At the same time, the study did not find any significant evidence of increasing incidence of interactive learning by the local standalone firms. The study concluded that if the IT industry were to benefit from the participation in GINs, the state has an important role to play.

On university-industry interaction, the study found that the exchange with the universities is highest in case of MNCs headquartered in India as compared to the subsidiaries of MNCs and standalone companies, indicating that the Indian MNCs and foreign MNCs are utilising the resources of universities and research institutes much more intensively as compared to the standalone firms. Apart from firm-level characteristics, the sector specificities also appear to influence the interaction between universities and industry. The case study of two MNCs, one based in India and other abroad, tends to suggest that while interaction with universities does exist, their focus is not on promoting innovation. The nature of university interaction by the MNC based in India is to ensure that that graduates from the universities are industry ready such that the cost of in-house training is reduced. In case of the MNC based abroad, interaction with the university has the major objective of generating new markets and expanding the market for the existing products. If the finding of the present study is any indication there is an urgent need for appropriate policy measures and institutional interventions such that Global Innovation Networks do not become Global Innovation Traps.

Given the current focus on inclusive development a project in collaboration with scholars in China and four other intuitions in India another project dealt with systems of innovations needed for fostering inclusive development by analysing the small scale industries, rain fed agriculture and plantation sectors. The study (No. 43) argued that for

achieving inclusive development the underlying system of innovation has to be oriented towards inclusive development. Drawing from the taxonomy of social exclusion by Amartya Sen, the study articulated and located new categories like subordinated inclusion, illusive inclusion, sustained exclusion and transient 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 case of innovations in the sphere of marketing. Examination of labour market innovations provided evidence for illusive inclusion and subordinated inclusion is found to exist in the institutional arrangements for knowledge generation and diffusion.

Dealing with the innovation at the sectoral level, another study (No. 44) on India's aeronautical industry analysed the sectoral system of innovation of this industry which is actually located as a cluster in Bangalore. The study identified the three building blocks of the sectoral system, viz., lead actors, knowledge or technology domain, and demand, and analysed the performance and highlighted the policy instruments that are required for placing the industry on a sure flight path. Another study, (No. 45) dealing with self-reliance in technology and the role of public sector enterprises (PSEs) therein analysed the position and performance of India's PSEs since economic liberalisation. The analysis pointed towards improved performance in terms of both technologically and financially. However, technological performance seems to be concentrated in a few enterprises and as such is not widespread. The finding suggests that to be self-reliant in certain areas of technology, there is the need to instill and nurture the spirit of innovation across a much larger number of enterprises.

All developing countries with the exception of the least developed ones have made their Intellectual Property Right (IPR) regimes TRIPS compliant with effect from January 1, 2005. The most important manifestation of this is the acceptance of product patents in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and food products. This acceptance of product patents is expected to have both positive and



negative consequences. On the positive side this may spur innovations in a number of industries and on the negative side it may actually reduce innovations of an incremental nature affected through reverse engineering. Further, it may also precipitate patent litigation between MNCs and local companies and between local companies. In this background, an ongoing project (No. 46) in collaboration with scholars from countries such as the US, Thailand, Brazil and others, examines these potential and actual consequences both at the macro level and at the levels of sectors like Automobiles, Pharmaceuticals, and Agrochemicals across Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Thailand.

A number of firms from developing countries have become successful and innovative and have become important companies not only in their own home countries but abroad as well. Three industries where such firms are likely to exist are Automobile, Information and Communications Technology, and Pharmaceuticals. In this context, an ongoing project (No. 47) in collaboration with leading scholars from the US, Italy, China and Brazil examines the relationship between learning and capability building at the firm level and systemic factors that may have contributed to the success of these firms.

Development in general, and innovation in particular, calls for skilled manpower. In this context a study (No. 48) of much current relevance examined the emerging trends in technical education in Kerala that underwent major changes in the recent past. There has been a significant increase in both in the number of institutions imparting technical education as well as enrollment (from 2800 in 1991 to about 28,000 in 2008) as a result of the establishment of a number of privately owned engineering colleges during the last decade. The study analysed whether this increase in potential supply of engineers has resulted in actual supply of engineers. It is found that actual outturn rates have been steadily declining and especially since 2004. This decline is observed both at the aggregate level, across different branches and across different colleges. The study also

presented the larger implications of these findings on higher education planning in Kerala.

Studies on infrastructure dealt with issues relating to pricing in electricity and public transport. In the case of electricity, time-of-day (peak-load) pricing is an indirect form of load management according to differences in the cost of supply by time of day and season of year. It reflects the costs in a more accurate manner than do the traditional block-rate structures, as it logically stems from the marginal cost pricing theory, yet is compatible with the historical accounting costs. It has long been argued that the sale of electricity and other services, in which periodic variations in demand are jointly met by a common plant of fixed capacity, should be at time-differential tariffs. Despite a very rich tradition of modeling, theoretical refinements in peak load pricing have not attracted much attention of late. A study (No. 49) modeled the seasonal time-of-day pricing of electricity for two types of power systems – pure hydro and hydro-thermal under four structural welfare assumptions – first-best, second-best, monopoly and constrained monopoly in conditions of both determinism and uncertainty. The mainstay of the public transport system in Kerala is the private stage carriages (PSC) and the economics of operation of which formed the focus of research on public transport (No. 50). Since 1999, fares are being revised on the basis of the National Transportation Planning and Research Centre's price index for stage carriage operations (PISCO) applicable in Kerala, which, it has been shown as is one of the causes of the poor sustainability of public transport. PISCO uses average kilometers run and average concessional load factor in the computation of fares, which leads to a situation of those running above average kilometers, and carrying below average concessional load factor making above average profits and others not covering their costs. The use of weighted load factor raises general fares with the travelling public, and not the society at large, subsidising the concessional passengers. One of the solutions to this problem lies, firstly in moving over to two-part tariff and secondly, to tax financing of the student subsidy.



(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

The research under this rubric may be categorised into six broad thematic areas: 1. Studies on demography, 2. Poverty, Health inequalities and barriers to access, 3. Medical Sociology/Sociology and History of Medicine, and 4. Education.

Completed Studies

1. Studies on Demography

Analysis of the provisional population figures in Census 2011 (No. 51, 52) suggests that India's population growth is finally slowing down. Further declines in fertility in northern India has been accompanied by a deterioration in child sex ratios indicating the likely spread in the use of sex-selective abortion and excess female mortality (No. 51). The use of the Census 2011 to estimate changes in fertility levels at the district level over the last Census, suggests significant population over-count in Jammu and Kashmir during the 2011 Census (No. 52). There is analysis of the unfolding age structural transition and its potential for demographic dividend in South Asia, which also points to India advantage on account of its regional differentials in the timing and pacing of age- structural transition (No. 53). Post demographic-transition issues in the late twentieth century receive attention in a paper that reflects on them in terms of four transformative contexts, namely the general loosening of community ties and the decline of the joint family, the increasing transfer of wealth from the bride's family to the groom's in marriage, the continuing labour migration from Kerala to the Gulf countries and the West, and the gradual withdrawal of the state from key areas of social development (No. 54). A study examines critically Kerala's experience of achieving the Millenium Development Goals by focusing on the outlier groups in the state in an effort to raise the challenges before the state (No. 55).

2. Poverty, Health Inequalities and Barriers to Access

A study demonstrates the need to study the composition and characteristics of the non poor in order to better understand the burden of poverty as the burden is not linearly dependant upon the levels of poverty, and similar levels of poverty may have different potential of alleviation (No. 56). A cross sectional investigation into the magnitude and nature of the health divide between tribe and non-tribe populations, as well as between different tribal groups using a 2007 health survey in Wayanad district found persistent health inequalities between social groups with heightened vulnerability among indigenous tribal groups (No. 57). The social gradient in health outcomes suggests that social stratification remains a strong determinant of health in this population. A study examines the public health challenges in Kerala in the context of new epidemics like dengue, the persistence of life-style diseases on the one hand and lack of preparedness in terms of adequate social security cover on the other hand (No. 58). Two papers address the issue of measurement of health outcomes and inequalities (No. 59, 60). An improved measure of MDG achievements is formulated to reflect better the principles of equity and base-level sensitivity and illustrated with the case of measles vaccination in India (No. 59). The second paper engages with two illustrative methods to measure the inter-group inequalities in the distribution of child under-nutrition in India and uses these estimates to arrive at inequality-adjusted prevalence of the phenomenon in order to reflect the influence of socio-economic identities (No. 60). The results indicate that the problem of nutritional failure is severe for children affiliated to historically disadvantaged caste group (SC/ST) from rural areas.

3. Medical Sociology

A systematic review of the research on stigma from the vantage point of sociology and social psychology is presented in a paper to study stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination in the case of epilepsy and the need for neurologists and other health-care providers, social workers, support groups



and policy makers working with epilepsy to understand the social and cultural perceptions of epilepsy (No. 61). As epilepsy, like other chronic conditions, has the potential to influence multiple aspects of people's lives, a paper uses a life course approach to the social, psychological, economic and cultural implications of epilepsy to women to identify the challenges faced at each stage (No. 62).

4. Education

A paper finds that despite significant achievement in literacy by Uttar Pradesh in 2001-11, relative disadvantage on the basis of gender continues to grow when compared to residence based disadvantages (No. 63). Several papers evaluate aspects of primary education with data from primary schools in four districts of Kerala - teaching and learning strategies in government primary schools, the role of community in raising the standards of primary education, and the inclusion of the weaker sections. The teachers were found to be highly qualified having completed at least graduation. Many had completed post graduation and all teachers had completed training courses, which they believed had enriched them. Working within the National Curriculum framework, the teachers were found to use multiples approaches, especially in teaching languages, and to encourage children's creativity (No. 64). Local community involvement in the SSA through the PTA and the Mother PTA was found to create a sense of ownership and to generate greater understanding of the teaching-learning process among parents (No. 65). A paper asks whether the development of Primary Education of the weaker social groups is in tune with the provisions in the Act-2009 with analysis of enrolment and quality of achievement (No. 66). With data from the Annual Budget Estimates of Kerala, a paper reviews the pattern of financing Primary Education in Kerala during the post reforms period comparing the long-term trend in the public financing of Primary education in the government and aided schools (No. 67). The determinants of failure rates in engineering degree courses in Kerala are the focus of a paper, which is a case study of the SC and ST groups (No. 68).

Research Projects

1. Studies on Demography

A study to monitor the progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Kerala seeks to assess disparity at the district level and identify the emerging issues in the attainment of MDG goals in the state (No. 69).

2. Education

A study collates the views of women engineering students from Kerala with respect to their future employment and marriage to explore their engagement with and investment in social/gender norms and the emerging face of the gender dynamic in the state (No. 70). There were evaluations of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and the mid-day meals programmes in nine districts of Kerala and in the Union Territory of Lakshwadeep (No. 71, 72, 73). The evaluations of SSA stress the importance of social and physical infrastructure in the schools, the morale of teachers and special training programmes for out-of-school children and find that overall the conditions prevailing in schools are conducive for improving the quality of education. The evaluation of the MDM programmes was generally favourable indicating a well established system of delivery of the required provisions and delivery of services by the schools. Lakshwadeep is dependent on the mainland for supplies hence the MDM menu is changed according to available supplies (No. 74, 75, 76). A study on post-sterilisation autonomy among young mothers in Kerala and Tamil Nadu found that significantly higher autonomy in household decision making and freedom of mobility among women below 30 years who had been sterilized as compared to women who have never used any modern family planning method, but there was no difference among women over 30 years (No. 77).

Ongoing Studies

1. Sociology/Medical Sociology and History of Medicine

Tracing the introduction, evolution and response to smallpox vaccination in Travancore over more than 140 years, a study



address a gap in the research on the issue with respect to the indirectly administered territories (No. 78). The paper finds that vaccination remains patchy in the 1920s. The state begins to change its rhetoric on vaccination only in the 1930s, becoming more confident and forceful, as well as arming itself with policy instruments such as the Public Health Act of 1941. Two papers deal with the traditional birth attendants. One of them provides a historical perspective on the medicalisation and increasing institutionalisation of childbirth in Travancore, detailing the multiple 'birthways' that existed before the arrival of Western medicine and the customary practices and beliefs around childbirth prevalent among various population groups (No. 79). The second uses ethnographic methods to extrapolate how the escalating medicalisation of childbirth in Kerala affected the livelihoods of women who worked as indigenous midwives, or *vayattatis* (No. 80). A paper seeks to analyse data from the Kerala Migration Survey, 2010, to explore how adolescent females in Kerala experience menarche and menstruation (No. 81). A study draws attention to how epilepsy and related stigma poses a continual, dynamic and changing influence on perceptions of the self and on identity, using narratives of participants identified through the Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute's Epilepsy clinic (No. 82). Women with epilepsy experienced actual (i.e. neglect, various forms of abuse, isolation, dowry harassment) and perceived stigma in Kerala; and stigma had a domino effect on multiple aspects of their lives including education, health, well being, social standing and relationships.

2. Education

The success of the strategy of inclusive education which brings children with special needs under the regular school system is the focus of a paper which uses data gathered from schools and home-based education centres in Kerala (No. 83). Two studies are interested in comparison of the long-term trends in the financing of secondary and higher education respectively in government and aided schools in Kerala (No. 84, 85). Two papers discuss different dimensions of higher education (No. 86, 87). One of them is concerned

with the possibility of associational freedom on college campuses in Kerala bringing to the fore the varying approaches to the question of politics on campuses ranging from the prohibition of politics by college managements to capture of political space and political clientelism by a single student organisation (No. 87). The second discusses the gender and the social dimension of the pattern of enrolment in Higher Education in India with data from the MHRD.

3. Poverty, Health Inequality and Barriers to Access

A study seeks to address the need for a more comprehensive assessment of maternal health care, by examining the patterns and determinants of utilisation of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services involving adequacy of prenatal care, delivery by a trained person, institutional delivery, and quality of care (No. 88). Using three rounds of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data, it will explore (i) how poverty and social inequality in a community interact with individual and household-level factors for maternal health care use in India, and (ii) how the interactions vary by individual states and over time.

Ongoing Projects

1. Education

Evaluations of the implementation of the SSA and MDM programmes in five districts of Kerala and the union territory of Lakshwadeep are ongoing. The evaluations will be based on a sample survey of 40 schools in each district. Linked to the Right to Education Act, 2009, the evaluations of the SSA programme will pay attention to the quality of education and equity in the provision of services as well as the role of the local community and local governments (No. 89, 90). The evaluation of the MDM focuses on the availability of provisions and delivery of services in a systematic way. The participation of the PTA in the working of the MDM will be examined (No. 91, 92). A study seeks to use a multidimensional framework to explore further the findings of a previous study that students with good background in



Mathematics, Physics and English language in higher secondary education have a better chance of completing the courses in engineering programmes (No. 93).

2. Medical Sociology/History of Medicine

The previous focus of research on the stigma faced by women with epilepsy has been expanded to include other aspects of the experiences of women with this chronic condition. Analysis of stigma in conjunction with gender dynamics and power relations within households is expected to shed light on how men and women negotiate the realities, challenges and difficulties of living with epilepsy, especially within a normative framework of marriage (No. 94). A project seeks to examine the transformation of childbirth during the twentieth century in Kerala using detailed life histories of traditional birth attendants, of women who have given birth in the course of the twentieth century and archival material on changing maternal and child health policies (No. 95).

(e) MIGRATION

Completed Studies

They comprise the latest round of the Kerala Migration Survey - 2011 and a study focused on a single segment of vulnerable emigrant workers – women domestic workers. The paper on women domestic workers questions the usefulness on restrictions put in place by the Indian government in regulating the movement of women workers and explores the ways in which restrictions direct women to use informal / illegal channels of emigration that are expensive and risky (No. 96). The Migration Monitoring Survey (MMS) found an increase in the number of migrants from Kerala living overseas – about 2.28 million in 2011 compared to 1998 (1.36 million) or 2003 (1.84 million) or 2008 (2.19 million). The amount of remittances received by Kerala has also been rising - approximately Rs 50 thousand crore in 2011 compared to Rs 43 thousand crore in 2008. In 2011, remittances were estimated at 31.23 per cent of the state's net state domestic product (NSDP) (No. 97).

Completed Projects

The Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2011, the fifth in the series, covered 15000 households covering 300 localities in 63 taluks of the 14 districts of Kerala. Emigration from Kerala has registered an increasing trend since 1998 but each succeeding period showed a decreasing trend in the increase in the number of emigrants. At this rate, the increase in the number of emigrants from Kerala would disappear (zero increase) within less than two years (98). The India Migration Report 2012 is a set of essays focusing on the impact of the global financial crisis on remittances, emigration and return migration (99). Several studies have been conducted broadly to support safe migration. A study investigates the services provided by the organisation Norka Roots as the basis of understanding whether such an organisation would be useful for other states of India and seeks to formulate recommendations for a broader national framework to link state level initiatives (100). A handbook for emigrants and a pre-departure orientation training manual with information to assist emigrants has been prepared (101,102).

Ongoing Studies

A critique of entrenched 'migration studies' in Kerala, with its excessive focus on governmental interests and inability to explain the changing cultural scenario, pursues the changing nature of migration, contingent upon the shifts in the national and international order across the 20th century and the kind of cosmopolitanisms that they have engendered, to reflect on some of the enigmas of early 21st century modernity in Kerala (103).

Ongoing Projects

Several projects are underway on different segments of migrants and different aspects of migration. A project considers the varied impacts of parental migration on children who stay back at home, children's constructions of parental migration and their adaptations to the event (104). Kerala not only sends large numbers of people to other states and to other countries but also receives large numbers of people



from other states. The inter-state migration survey of 2000 migrants seeks to examine the changing pattern of in-migration and is being carried out in four districts of Kerala – Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulum, Thrissur and Kozhikode (105). A pilot survey of returnee professionals proposes to examine the demographic and socio-economic profile of the returnees and their family and their post-return settlement issues. It aims to evaluate whether their social networking influenced their return and to assess the role of the government agencies in their return and settlement (106). A survey of 1000 Indian immigrant workers in Saudi Arabia seeks to explore their working and living conditions. The expected outcomes of the study will include mapping of good practices, policy recommendations and proposals for increased diaspora engagement, capacity building and extension of social security measures to cover the migrant workforce (107).

(f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Development concerns have always revolved around livelihood issues of the vulnerable. Livelihood issues had been central to the academic and research concerns of CDS. Of particular interest are the questions on the paths out of poverty, and how external actors can and do make changes in the processes and outcomes of these peoples. These set of studies looks into issues relating to two central concerns in the above context, namely, employment and social security. The studies on social security focus on conceptual issues and evaluation of various schemes. These studies on employment and labour market look into aspects of discrimination, structural change in employment and the effect of the financial crisis.

Conceptual Contributions on Social Security

Existing in a subjective world, trying to decipher objective realities, researchers are often lost in the quagmire of concepts and definitions. One of the studies (No. 108) is a review article on the concept of social income, in the context of a book titled *“Social Income and Insecurity: A Study in Gujarat”* by Guy Standing, Jeemol Unni, Renana Jhabvala,

and Uma Rani (2010). The paper first goes on to dissecting the concept of social income in its historical evolution and then reviews the book briefly. The dissection is necessitated because the book “sets out to develop and apply the concept of social income” on a survey data, when that very concept has a very different original connotation in the context of national income accounting.

In the same genre another paper (No. 109) seeks to understand empowerment from perspectives of power, feminism and personal autonomy in the family framework in an attempt to explore the significance of microcredit as an instrument empowering women. Further, the authors identify three contrasting ‘paradigms’ in understanding microcredit and gender such as the feminist empowerment paradigm, the poverty alleviation paradigm and the financial self-sustainability paradigm that ends up with contrasting policy suggestions as well.

Implementation of Social Security Schemes

In continuation with the above theme this paper (No. 110) looks into the experience of Tamil Nadu in women development and microcredit. Despite being one of the states faring well in terms of various indicators of women development, in comparison to males the lot of females in Tamil Nadu has not improved much. This paper seeks to analyse the role of the Government sponsored schemes on empowerment and its implementation through the various self-help groups. Another study sought to study the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) aimed at providing financial protection to the poor against expenditure on hospital care. The study (No. 111), using data from Kerala Migration Survey 2011 and the RSBY web-site shows that the design of the scheme provides incentives for adverse selection and rising costs in Kerala.

A major project (No. 112) in the background of the recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector and the national legislations for providing social security for the working poor in India got completed this year. The project focused on the implementation of three national social security schemes



namely, (a) the National Rural Employment Scheme, (b) the national social health insurance known as the Rashtriya Swastha Bhima Yojana, and (c) social pensions for the old aged poor and widows. However, in view of the existence of some interesting social security schemes implemented by some States, a few studies covered such schemes as well. Under the project, field-based studies were carried out in five states namely, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Punjab. As an extension to the study implementation of the NREG and RSBY was also studied.

Studies on Labour-Market Discrimination

The labour market is one of the prominent institutions through which discrimination against marginalised groups has been manifested. The depth of this understanding depends crucially on the statistical data that is available for analysis. A study (No.113) surveys the database available for understanding wages and earnings discrimination, and suggests directions for the statistical systems to answer emerging issues of research in this area. Another paper (No.114) seeks to analyse the process of discrimination and mobility of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes in the Indian labour market. The paper proposes to move beyond measuring discrimination and to look at inter-generational mobility in the context of persistence of traditional social institutions in modern labour markets.

Studies on Structure of Employment and Labour Market

In the context of the agrarian crisis, a study on rural employment (No.115) argues that the visible structural shift in employment is not necessarily due to growth-generating factors in all regions of India. The study finds that in crisis-affected regions, the push factors are largely at operation, while in normal regions, the pull factors are relatively more dynamic in generating Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) employment. It is interesting to note that the pull factors such as education and land ownership that play an important role in RNFS employment in normal regions get muted in the distress regions, while the push factors gain greater weight.

Past literature on Kerala's labour market had argued that the gains made through social and human development, political empowerment and institutional reforms had successfully enhanced wages in the state, while their ability to tackle unemployment had been mediocre. In fact, high rates of unemployment, especially unemployment among the educated have been identified by many authors as the visible face of the mismatch between economic growth and human development in the economy. In this context an ongoing study (No.116) looks into the emerging tendencies in the labour market and raises further researchable hypotheses.

Global Crisis and Migrant Workers

In the wake of the global financial crisis several studies were taken up in the Centre. Two of them that relate to the labour market looked at the effect of the crisis on migrant workers in their host region, Dubai and the labour market integration of crisis affected return migrants. The first study (No.117) assesses the impact of the recession on key industries in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which employs a majority of migrant workers from South Asia, and examine the migrants' strategies to cope with the crisis. The assessment of the impacts of the financial crisis on labour is based on field interviews of workers and employers in Dubai and Abu Dhabi during September 2009. The second study (No. 118) based on a primary survey conducted in five south Asian countries, namely; Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India, concludes that on return, the employment status of return migrants were in general worse off than in their home country with high share of casualisation, self employment and unemployment in the crisis year and a decline in their average monthly earnings. The analysis suggests that those who found employment on return were in fact driven by economic compulsions to reduce their job search period and cost.

(g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Published work on gender and women in this period covers a rather wide range of issues, from local development to



the history of women's literary production in Malayalam. Two studies focus on gender in local governance, one on women in urban governance (No. 119) and the other on the accountability of male representatives (No. 120). The first of these examines the challenges that face women leaders in urban governance in Kerala, and argues that these are indeed quite distinct from those which women leaders in rural governance face. Thus, besides the different histories mediated by caste and community, the spatial location of women leaders in local governance appears to be of very central importance in shaping their agency. The second offers an analysis of a workshop held in Thiruvananthapuram, exclusively for newly-elected male representatives. It shows that gender-just outcomes would require much more than a minimal transfer of resources to women or opposition to offences against women.

Two other publications, one published (No.121) and the other due for publication (No. 122), have to do with women's literary production in Malayalam, in different ways. The first is an introduction to the translation of the autobiographical writings of a Malayali Brahmin woman, Devaki Nilayangode, which recalls the history of social reformism among the Malayala brahmins of the early 20th century and her early life within the cloistered homestead. The introduction highlights the historical and sociological contexts of these writings and the political struggles which they speak of. Finally, it critically assesses the memoir against the light of the critique of the new patriarchy implicit in modern reformism raised by early women reformers of the community, like Lalitambika Antarjanam. The other essay (No.122) is also an introduction to the translated short stories of Malayalam's foremost feminist literary figure of the present, Sarah Joseph. Drawing on a larger work on Kerala's literary public, this introductory essay seeks to criticize dominant strains of feminist literary criticism, especially in Malayalam, that reproduce much of the teleological and individualistic baggage of liberal humanism. It reflects on the possibilities of renewing feminist literary criticism in Malayalam through proposing a wider focus on the shaping of literary institutions and the literary public itself, which is undoubtedly a very

vibrant part of the public sphere in Kerala. It seeks to place Sara Joseph's feminist literary writings within a non-teleological history of women authors' resistance to aesthetic prescriptions issued by powerful male homoaesthetic circles in the Malayalam.

Another essay (No. 123) relates the history of modern gender in early 20th century Kerala. It tracks the emergence of gender as an axis of socio-political recognition and power in early modern Kerala through the nascent Malayalam public sphere. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, gender was presented as a 'natural' category, biological or divinely ordained, in sharp contrast to caste categories which were condemned as oppressive and exploitative human constructs. The emergence of the modern individual in defiance against the caste order in Malayalee society, therefore, was mediated through the lens of modern gender. However, the 'order of gender' that came to be elaborated soon was not fixed for all times; indeed, its productivity was precisely in its adaptability. By the 1930s, first-generation feminists in Malayalee society were attempting to interpret the order of gender in terms they believed were favourable to women. The essay reflects on their strategies and the implications of these for gender politics in contemporary Kerala.

A short project (No. 124) related to the building of a feminist archive has also been reported this year. It rested on the idea of a 'snowballing archive' — which refers to a potentially ever-growing repository of information about specific events, processes, or institutions, built up through voluntary contribution of information by participants and observers. Such an idea is made easier to imagine precisely because of the expansion of cyberspace and cyber-networks. The project undertook a 'snowballing archive' of a key event in the history of the Indian women's movement, the National Conference of Women's Movements, at Calicut which generated a great deal of controversy in Kerala and interest elsewhere. It involved collecting public sphere materials pertaining to the event and interviewing a diverse set of participants from Kerala who were involved at various levels.



Ongoing Studies

An ongoing study (No. 125) focuses on the recent history of the women's movement in Kerala and probes its engagement with expanding global governmentality around the category of 'woman'. It is an exercise in self-critique from the local, through the analysis of the specific political conjuncture that shaped in this period, to garner insight about the transformation of local feminism in the period, and its political implications. It also thinks aloud about the challenge of repoliticising feminism so that it neither reproduces the gender commonsense of the local elite, nor stays tied to the global-governmental project of producing women as the 'good subjects' of the 'post-imperialist liberal order'.

(h) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

A paper (No.126) discusses how the scientific methods or physical experiments in science historically had kept economics in a different realm in representing as well as discovering reality. However, finally considering the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics with Heisenberg's uncertainty principle in mind, this study traces out that this difference is being significantly thinned away over time due to the introduction of probabilistic elements in observation and measurement in the physical sciences too.

Study (No. 127) highlights that the residual-based cointegration tests adds nothing new to the existing art of econometrics knowledge. It tends to give same inference what one can obtain from an OLS regression results, provided all the model adequacy tests on the residuals of the regression are satisfied. In that sense, the study argues that the residual-based cointegration test is superfluous and all the dust it has raised brings in nothing new.

Study (No.128) considering overall total factor productivity of commercial banks in India during the liberalised era decomposed the performance indicator of banking system into three components, namely, technical change, technical

efficiency change and scale (efficiency) change through Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). The results suggest that public-sector banks, on an average, have improved their performance relative to their counterparts under private and foreign ownership. Nevertheless, the presence of private and foreign banks may make the overall Indian banking business more competitive and the financial system more efficient.

Another study (No. 129) using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and panel data econometric techniques on 68 commercial banks during the post liberalisation phase assigned the Technical Efficiency (TE) scores on their performance and tried to see whether bank size and ownership pattern really matter in determining the TE level in India. The results of the study suggest that there exists significant positive relationship between size of a bank and the TE, implying that the Indian commercial banks have substantial scope to improve their performance by expanding their size through possible mergers or acquisition and by operating in the rural areas this study too suggests that public-sector banks, on an average, have improved their performance relative to their counterparts under private and foreign ownership.

The study (No. 130) examines the literature on stochastic frontier production model from as late as 1977 and tries to derive the distribution of estimated one sided inefficiency error and some of its important statistical properties under a fairly generalised assumption. The author empirically illustrates the distribution of estimated technical efficiency.

A study on caste inequality in contemporary Kerala, (No. 131) looks at the post-1990s political developments which have pushed the question of caste back into the forefront of public debate, and 'dalit identity politics' has been perceived as a serious threat by Kerala's powerful left parties, despite the fact that dalit political formations are not numerically powerful. Three processes seem to be crucial in precipitating the current situation: (a) the transformation of politics itself in the mid-1990s from the 'public action' mode to the 'liberal' mode, which was rejected by the Dalits and tribal communities; (b) rapidly widening economic



inequalities and rapidly-crystallizing elite ideological dominance led to the strengthening of abjection as a mode of marginalisation of the lower castes which is being resisted; (c) the transformation of the Malayalee literary public brought to the fore questions caste and gender that were submerged under the earlier socio-cultural consensus generated by the hegemonic leftist-national popular.

The main objective of study (No.132) sponsored by UNIDO, Vienna was to assess the relevance, ownership, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and actual/prospective impact of the UNIDO country programme as a whole, as well as of individual projects selected on the basis of size of funding and strategic importance. The assessment covered operationally closed, ongoing and pipeline projects and was forward looking (i.e., seeking to identify good practices and areas for improvement, as well as lessons for wider applicability). The evaluation resulted in both general and project specific recommendations. The specific recommendations include suggestions as regards to the remainder of the ongoing projects, issues considered important in the future implementation of the current pipeline projects, as well as a number of points concerning the modus operandi of the UNIDO Regional Office.

An edited volume on Economic Growth in India (No. 133) investigates the nature of economic growth in India, its pace over time, its relationship to changes in the policy regime and the role of the external sector, and uses data to evaluate the policies that have implicitly underpinned the changes. Presenting a range of approaches, views and conclusions, this collection of papers from the *Economic and Political Weekly* that are marked by an empirical awareness necessary for an understanding of a growth history.

Ongoing Studies

Study (No.134) points out that although most of econometrics text books discuss simulation models along with a variety of simultaneous equation systems, none of the standard text book discusses the essential features of the simulation model, despite its significance and widespread

application in economic planning. This book is a modest attempt towards that end. The book starts with chapters on basic statistics and econometric analysis and then takes up comprehensive discussion of simulation modeling with its practical application. It builds up a simple simulation model for the (hydro-thermal) power system of Kerala which adds to the practical utility of the book, for the students and the practitioners alike.

The authors of study (No.135) recognised the loopholes of measuring the household welfare from the simple measure of monthly per capita expenditure of the household which is expressed as the ratio of total household expenditure to number of household members. The factors such as scale efficiency and differential expenditure need of individuals according to age and sex are primary limitation of this indicator to be compared across households with varying size and compositions. Therefore, adopting the OECD's modified scale of adjustment to the Household size, the study revised the monthly per-capita expenditure figures across rural and urban areas of Indian states. The results indicate that the revision in average household size bridges the variation in HH size and consequently, there is an improvement in the MPCE values across all households. This revision reduces disparity in welfare across household with varying size.

Comparisons of aggregate outcomes often overlook the inherent group disparities, that needs to be accounted for prior to comparison of levels and their potential for progress, study (No. 136) makes a comparison of literacy across Indian states with accommodation of group disparity on account of the characteristics like gender, residence and social group. Such an adjustment results in alteration or ranks of states with regard to failure in literacy and highlights the kind of group disparity with specific group identity that needs prioritisation.

Study (No. 137) is on one of the least democratised aspects of contemporary governments, i.e., policy implementation. In its view, 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. 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. 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.

Study (No. 138) is critical on the inter-state distribution of fiscal resources which has evolved at the federal level in India over the years. It observes that the fiscal sharing is quite indifferent to resource requirements, and ability to mobilize resources as the role and scope of the state widely vary across regions/states. Rather, the approaches being followed in India has been uncritically two pronged – (a) the fiscal capability measured on a per capita basis is equalised across states, so that all are able to provide services of comparable quality and quantity to the citizens; (b) the emphasis on equity is being redoubled as it is decided that the states which lag in development should be entitled to more resources than their equal per capita share to

overcome the development deficit and *vice versa*. However, the regions, which have reached higher stages of development, especially those with higher human development standards like Kerala, would require 'more government' and hence more resources even to sustain the levels achieved in the past, leave alone the question of addressing second-generation problems or the goal of improving upon past gains. Therefore, the study suggests that if the state governments are to play a dynamic role in regional development they should be empowered with a fiscal space, which is dynamic enough in the least to maintain its relative size and role, if not to facilitate an increasing role, *vis-à-vis* the size and growth of the regional economy.

Another ongoing study (No.139) examines the extent of participation of the middle class in the formation of local plans. Local plans pre-suppose a participatory process. What is the extent of participation of the middle class in the long chain of planning beginning from the preparation to implementation, which involves gramasabhas, seminars, task forces, project preparation, plan formulation, appraisal and approval.

ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme allows scholars to register under either JNU or the University of Kerala. Of the 140 scholars who were admitted during 1975 – 2011, 60 scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 51 from JNU and 9 from KU. Three theses are under evaluation at JNU; 23 scholars are now on campus.

The Programme has a strong orientation towards development studies with a core economics component. The studies cover areas such as *agrarian change and transformation, economic history, health, socio-economic security, industry, labour, gender, population studies, environmental economics, macro-economic issues, technology and trade.*

Following the JNU scheme, admission to the Programme is now only for those with MPhil and has an intake of a maximum of six per year. The first semester is devoted for reworking the study proposals to match the research agenda and approach at CDS prepared in consultation with the faculty. The topics and supervising faculty are then finalised. The registration is granted per semester, after due review of progress by the Doctoral 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

2011 admission: Twenty one candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 32 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of research proposal. Four candidates were offered admission; two from the general category, one belonging to OBC NCL and one belonging to scheduled caste. All four were awarded ICSSR Fellowship. They joined the Programme on January 02, 2012.

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



The Centre's doctoral candidates engaged in an informal discussion

Two scholars have de-registered to take up employment: Mythri Prasad (2006 Batch ICSSR) and Midhun V. P. (2008 Batch ICSSR).

With this there are seven theses under evaluation at JNU :

- **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.
 - **Harikurup K. K.** (1995 Batch) '*Financial Consumer Choice and Provider Strategies in the Health Care Sector of Kerala*'.
Supervisor: D. Narayana.
 - **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
- During the reporting period two scholars have been awarded PhD degree by the JNU.
- **M.R. Anand** (1996 Batch, on study leave from Government of India) '*Financial Sector Reforms and Resource Allocation in the Indian Economy*'.
Supervisors: N. Shanta and P. Mohanan Pillai.
- The thesis is founded on the observation that Financial liberalisation in most countries has been based on the logic of improving the efficiency in the allocation of financial resources. The argument for liberalising the financial sector on grounds of 'allocative efficiency' has been intuitively



appealing because the link between the financial and the real sectors in an economy gets manifest through the allocative role of financial intermediaries and markets. The reallocation of resources during the reform process has thus been the combined outcome of the responses of the financial intermediaries on the one hand, and the users of finance on the other. This study is based on the premise that the reallocation of resources on an economy resulting from changes in both the real and the financial sectors needs to be analysed and understood before the issue of improvement in efficiency in the allocation of resources can be addressed. The objective of the study is to understand the pattern of resource reallocation consequent to the financial liberalisation initiated in India since 1991. The study analyses the manner in which the reforms of the credit sector altered the pattern of lending by financial intermediaries such as banks, development financial institutions and private non-bank finance companies. The study finds that the financial liberalisation has indeed resulted in a reallocation of resources in India in terms of sectors, borrower categories and across the interest rate spectrum.

- **Lekshmi R. Nair** (2003 Batch) '*Capital Account Openness and its Implications for Indian Economy: An Empirical Study*'.

Supervisors: N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan.

In the ongoing debates on the required degree of capital account openness in India, a critical assessment of its success so far needs to be empirically verified within the country specificities. Such a study is missing in the Indian context. This study tries to fill this gap. More superficially the implications of capital account openness are examined in the framework of the institutional and policy changes in India. The objectives of the present study are:

- Measure the degree of capital account openness in India and analyse the impact of specific policies on various capital flows.
- Analyse the impact of capital account openness on the output, consumption and real exchange rate volatility.

- Examine the disciplining effect of capital account openness on inflation and fiscal deficit.

The degree of capital account openness in India is measured using two indicators available in the literature (1) rule based indices (2) capital flows as a percentage of GDP. The impact of specific policies on specific components of capital flows is examined using canonical correlation analysis. The results show that the capital account in India is neither completely open nor completely closed in a cross country perspective though the degree of capital account openness has increased significantly in the post liberalisation period (1993-94 to 2006-07). The most significant policy measures affecting component wise net capital inflows are found to be the opening up of stock markets to FIIs and the introduction of IMD Schemes to NRIs. Further, the policy measures aimed at reducing as well as discouraging volatile NRI Deposits and favoring non-debt creating flows like FDI and FPI are obtained to be effective to create a shift from debt to equity as recommended by RBI (1993) Report. The implications of capital account openness on the volatility of output, consumption, real exchange rate and volatility of consumption to output volatility ratio are examined in our study by controlling for the effects of monetary, fiscal and terms of trade shocks using the model developed by Butcher et al, (2002). However, the results show that the effect of fiscal policy shocks on output is smoothed by the increased degree of capital account openness. At the same time the effects of monetary policy shocks on real exchange rate are smoothed by the increased degree of capital account openness. The impact of capital account openness on inflation and fiscal deficit is examined by multivariate modeling, which includes other relevant variables identified in the literature. Our results show capital account openness has a strong disciplining effect on inflation whereas it has no significant effect on fiscal deficit.

Current Studies

1. *Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions in India: An Exploratory Analysis*
Beena S, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai & P.L. Beena



2. *Schooling Experiences of Dalits in Kerala*
Binu Roshni, 2006 -, GoK Fellowship
Supervisor : J. Devika
3. *Transnational Linkages and Organisation of Care work for the Aged: Experiences from Central Travancore, Kerala*
Sreerupa, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Praveena Kodoth
4. *Globalisation Lived Locally: Looking at Kerala's Labour Market through a Spatial Theoretical Framework*
Neethi P., 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & J. Devika
5. *Rural Development and Livelihood Diversification: An Empirical Investigation from Jammu and Kashmir*
Rajeev Sharma, 2007 - ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair & Chandan Mukherjee
6. *Macroeconomic Instability and Industrial Fluctuation: Macro and Micro Evidences.*
Atish Kumar Dash, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallick
7. *Information and Communication Technology and Development: Study of Indian Experience*
Bibhunandini Das, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra
8. *Law, Social Norms and Contracts: A Few Essays*
Indervir Singh, 2008 -, UGC/JRF
Supervisors: V. Santhakumar & N. Vijayamohan Pillai
9. *Integration and Contagion of Global Stock Markets: Empirical Analysis with special reference to India*
Krishna Reddy Chittedi, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Hrushikesh Mallick
10. *Migration, Conflict and Development in the North-Eastern Region of India: An Empirical Investigation in Assam and Meghalaya*
Rikil Chyrmang, 2008 -, UGC/RGNF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair
11. *Technological Innovation Process in India under Globalisation: Towards a Sectoral Perspective*
Sravanthi Choragudi, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & M. Parameswaran
12. *Measuring the Health Care Service Output in the Standard National Accounts Framework.*
Suparna Pal, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai & Vinoj Abraham
13. *Revisiting the Association between Formal and Informal Sectors and Agriculture*
Anirban Kundu, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: P. Mohanan Pillai & M. Parameswaran
14. *Technological Changes in India's Pulp & Paper Industry*
Sandeep Kumar Kujur, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
15. *Labour in a Globalised World: In-Migration to the Gold Jewellery making Sector in Kerala*
Sumeetha M., 2009-, UGC - JRF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K.N. Harilal
16. *Global Integration, Technology and Employment: A Study of India's Small Scale Manufacturing Industries*
Uma S., 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
17. *Technology, Growth and Employment in Service Sector: A Case of Banking Industry in India*
Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi, 2010-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
18. *Efficiency and Technological Change in Capital Goods Sector: A Study of Indian Textile Machinery Industry*
Sanjaya Kumar Malik, 2010-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran



19. *An Assessment of Progress in Educational Attainment in India*
Vachaspati Shukla, 2010–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. Navaneetham & U.S. Mishra
20. *Technological Innovation in Higher Education and Human Development*
Jannet Farida Jacob, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
21. *Internal-migration and Labour Markets in India*
Mohd. Imran Khan, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Vinoj Abraham
22. *Understanding the Dynamics of Commodity Problem*
Namrata Thapa, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
23. *International Migration, Remittances and Its Impact of Rural households and Labour Market: A Case Study from Tamil Nadu*
Valatheeswaran C., 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan

(b) MPhil PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The CDS has been offering its M.Phil. 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. 339 students from the 35 batches till 2009–11 have been awarded the M.Phil. Degree. The dissertations of the 35th batch of 2009, are listed at the end of this section.

The 17 students of the 2010 batch have satisfactorily completed their course work. All are making good progress with their dissertation studies and will be able to submit their dissertations by June 2012.

The 37th batch of the Programme (2011–13) commenced on August 01, 2011



The Centre's M. Phil. students meet plantation workers

2011-12 Admission

- Fifty one candidates were short-listed for interview from the 104 applications; 36 appeared for interview.
- Nine were offered admission (1 SC and 1 ST)
- Nine joined the Programme; 4 from Kerala, 2 from Odisha, and one each from Delhi, U.P. and Andhra Pradesh.

Guest Faculty

Professor R. Nagaraj, of IGIDR, Mumbai handled the core set of lectures under module 402: Indian Industrial Development, on March 19-21, 2012.

General Lectures

Professor Baldev Raj Nayar, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Mc Gill University, Montreal, Canada, delivered a lecture on "Globalization, the State and India's Halting March to Common Market: The Political Economy of Tax Reform under Federalism".

Professor Martin Fransman, Professor of Economics and Founder-Director, Institute for Japanese-European



Technology Studies, University of Edinburgh, UK, gave a lecture on “*The Dynamics of the ICT Sectoral Ecosystem*”.

Professor Martin Fransman, Professor of Economics and Founder-Director, Institute for Japanese-European Technology Studies, University of Edinburgh, UK lectured on, “*The Dynamics of Company – Level Ecosystems*”.

Professor Kristine Bruland, Professor of Economic History, University of Oslo, Norway, delivered a lecture on “*Global Business and Local knowledge: The Mechanisation of a Simple Product*”.

Professor J. Krishnamurthy, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, Delhi, gave a lecture on “*The Contribution of Pre-Independence Indian Economists to our Understanding of the Indian Economy*”.

Professor Staffan Laestadius, Research Unit on Industrial Dynamics, Department of Industrial Economics & Management, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm lectured on “*The Struggle for Biomass- and the Transformation of Forest Industry*”.

Field Survey: (Module 101.2)

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook a field study on “*Socio-Economic Profiling of in-Migrant Street Vendors: A Case Study of Thiruvananthapuram City*”

Summary of the report:

The study attempts to do a socio-economic profiling of the in-migrant street vendors in Trivandrum city as there is complete absence of information about the migrants employed here. The age and sex composition of the migrants, their land holdings, earning and spending patterns and nature of services offered are examined to fill the gap in the literature. The report analyses the income and expenditure patterns of the in-migrant street vendors by finding out the average earnings and examining the saving and investment pattern keeping in view the income. The

study is based on a sample of 60 migrant vendors which has been collected through primary survey. From the interviews held with the migrants, it was found that a majority of them hailed from backward states and were forced to migrate due to poverty and financial insecurity. They prefer Kerala due to the higher wages and a better work environment that their state has to offer. Networking plays an important role in bringing these migrants to Kerala. The average earning of a street vendor is markedly higher in Kerala. Most of them were either unemployed or employed in agriculture. A Comparison of the pre and post migration situation has shown that the conditions have improved for majority of them. Income levels have increased but the expenditure level has also shown an increasing tendency. Most of them are able to save some portion of their income. However, only a smaller portion of the sample sends remittances to their families in their native places. It could be due to the fact that most of them save the money and take it to their families when they visit them which might imply poor banking practices.

The Coursework is scheduled to be completed by May 2012, which will allow adequate preparatory time for evolving their dissertation study proposals.

JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/PhD Programmes at CDS

Professors Sangeeta Bansal (CITD) and C. P. Chandrasekhar (CESP) continued as the nominees of JNU in the CD. The annual meeting of the Committee for 2011 was held on February 04, 2012. One of the observations from the meeting was on actively pursuing the plans for instituting an MA Programme at CDS as a logical extension of the current teaching programmes paving way for organisational growth in present times. It would force a widening of range, facilitating the faculty to draw from such a process. The MA would thus aid better utilisation of the excellent facilities at CDS and *inter alia* add to the human resources for Training Programmes at CDS.

**DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2009 –11**

- **AGRICULTURE**

1. *Commodity Price Instability under Globalization: A Study of India's Plantation Crops*

ANOOP KUMAR M.

Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & D. Narayana

2. *Population Pressure and Agricultural Change under Poor Public Investment in Infrastructure: A Case of Assam*

ASHAPURNA BARUAH

Supervisors: D. Narayana & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

3. *The Processes and Determinants of Depeasantization in Punjab*

GURPREET SINGH

Supervisors: K.N. Nair & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- **ENVIRONMENT**

Employment Diversification Ecologically Fragile Regions: The Case of Sundarbans in West Bengal

JYOTIRMOY SIRCAR

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham & J. Devika

- **GENDER**

Micro credit and Women's Empowerment: A Study in a Tribal District of Odisha

SUSHMA KINDO

Supervisors: Praveena Kodoth & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- **HEALTH**

1. *Knowledge Prevalence and Socio- Economic Impacts of HIV/AIDS in India.*

SARAVANAKUMAR R.

Supervisors: K. Navaneetham & S. Irudaya Rajan

2. *Community Based Palliative Care in Northern Kerala: Quality and Sustainability in a Resource Poor Environment*

SHYNO N.K.

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Navaneetham

- **INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY**

1. *Innovations in An Emerging Software Cluster*

ARUN M.

Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran

2. *Trade, Market Structure and Wages in Indian Organised Manufacturing Industries*

SOUMYA GEORGE

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & M. Parameswaran

- **LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**

1. *Growth, Structure and Labour Market Outcomes : A Study of India's Tea Plantation Sector*

NAMRATA THAPA

Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

2. *Participation, Empowerment and Citizenship through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act : A Micro Study in Kerala*

SRUTHI HERBERT

Supervisor : J. Devika

- **MACRO ECONOMIC ISSUES**

1. *Household non-food Consumption in India: Trends and Pattern*

HABEESH C.

Supervisors: U.S. Mishra & Anup Kumar Bhandari

2. *Measuring the Tax Effort of Gram Panchayats in Kerala: An Exploration*

SUMAYYA B.K.

Supervisors: D. Narayana & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai



● TRIBAL ECONOMY

1. *Development, Marginalization and the Emergence of Labour Market among Tribes: A Study of Jharkhand Tribes*

TANUSHREE HALDAR

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham & K. P. Kannan

2. *Exclusion, Poverty and Participation of Tribes – A Comparative Study*

RATHEESH MOHAN

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & P. Sivanandan

(c) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 7.0 (UIADR)

(Short duration course for Economists, Management Specialists and other Social Scientists in Academia, Industry, Government and the NGO sectors)

April 27-29, 2011

The 7th version of the programme was held at CDS Computer Centre during April 28-30, 2011. About 16 scholars comprising of lecturers and doctoral students from across Kerala and indeed a few from outside the state participated. A total of 13 lectures on articulating a research topic, efficient browsing, power searching, content tracking, data analysis, online storage, report writing and collaboration tools were provided. Lectures were by J. Muraleedharan Nair, Udaya Shankar Mishra and Sunil Mani.

Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers in Economics

28 November - 2 December, 2011

The programme now in its 5th year was a thoroughly revised version of the 4th one done last year. In order to take care of the requirement of lecturers to be not away from their teaching duties for considerable period, the programme was shortened to last 10 working days. Nine lecturers from across

universities in Kerala and from outside attended the programme. In addition, there was a teacher from one of the Secondary Schools in Kerala. There were 10 lectures each in Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Statistics/Econometrics and Selected Issues in Indian Economy. In addition there were two lectures on the use of Internet resources for teaching and research. The programme commenced with the participants attending an international workshop on “Foreign R&D Centres in China and India” which enabled the lecturers to get a first-hand view of doing research and presenting the results of it on an emerging topic like globalisation of innovation. The participants were also acquainted with a wide variety of recently published textbooks in Economic theory, Econometrics and a large number of well researched pieces on Indian Economy. Most of the classes were handled by resource persons from within the Centre, with sole exception of Professor M H Suryanarayana from the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR). The programme is co-ordinated by Sunil Mani.

Refresher Course cum Research Training Programme in Economics: Theme- Issues in Trade and Development

{Organised by CDS and National Research Programme on Plantation Development (Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India)}

4 – 24 January, 2012

The Unit on ‘National Research Programme on Plantation Development’ at CDS conducted the Refresher course-cum-Research Training Programme in Economics for teachers and research scholars in the universities and colleges from 4th to 24th January 2012. This programme lasting 21 days is sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi. Besides CDS scholars, 16 teachers from universities and colleges spread over 11 states participated in the programme. The team of resource persons comprised of 10 members of the CDS faculty and four external experts. Various issues relating to trade and development were discussed in the programme. Besides classroom lectures, a field survey was organised in



the plantation areas in Idukki district in Kerala. The participants collected primary data relating to production conditions, post harvest operations, labour and employment relationship and research-extension activities.

Lectures by local experts enabled the participants to interact with the local experts. The participants have also been trained to handle primary data using statistical and econometric tools. The participants worked in four thematic groups and presented their group reports in a workshop at CDS. The final papers were presented in one of the sessions in the national seminar on 'Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Lessons from India's Plantation Sector' organised after the training programme. The programme is co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph.



Dr. T.M. Thomas Isaac, former Finance Minister of Kerala and alumnus of the Centre, addresses the participants of the Seminar 'Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: The Experience of India's Plantation Sector'

Short-Term Training on Research on Migration Issues (Seventh and Eighth round)

6-10 February, 2012 and 26-30 March, 2012

As a part of its mission to train young scholars engaged in research on migration, the Research Unit on International Migration set up by the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, Government of India at the Centre offers a unique short-term training programme to familiarise participants with evolving concerns relating to migration. This capacity building

initiative focuses on diverse consequential issues relating to migration and mobility from varied perspectives towards promoting migration research in the historical, national and global perspective.

Apart from training young researchers, this programme is meant to serve as an occasion for interaction between professionals working on different facets of migration and to facilitate a wider canvas for migration research. In addition, the programme aims to acquaint participants with national and international migration policies and also critically evaluates the various problems which have a bearing on the life of the migrants. The precarious living conditions of the migrants and the various kinds of insecurities that confront them at the place of destination are dealt with in greater detail based on empirical evidence. This programme offers a platform for the exchange of knowledge and the experiences of professionals, academicians and activists engaged with migration and mobility-related issues and concerns. After six successful training programmes held at CDS, two more were organised as part of the important activities of the Research Unit on Migration this year.

The Seventh training programme on, 'Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues' was held during 6-10, February 2012. It was attended by 24 participants including two international researchers from Sri Lanka. The



Dr. A. Didar Singh, Former Secretary and Mrs. Ranjana Kale, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, addressing the participants of the short-term training programme 'Research on Migration Issues'



teaching faculty included several known scholars of CDS as well as experts such as N.R. Madhava Menon, Binod Khadria and Sreelekha Nair. The participants had the opportunity of interacting with the Secretary, Dr Didar Singh and the Economic Advisor, Smt. Ranjana Kale who participated as experts from the Government. Over the five-day training, participants were introduced to emerging issues in, and the consequences of, internal and international migration. They were also familiarised with the methods and tools of conducting surveys and assessing the magnitudes, characteristics, flows and implications of migration, based on different types and sources of data.

The Eighth training programme on, 'Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues' was held during 26-30 March 2012. The programme was attended by 27 young scholars from various disciplinary backgrounds from across the country, including six self-funded international researchers from Canada. The programme exposed the participants to diverse issues in migration research such as global trends in international migration, historical dimensions of migration from India, emigration and India's foreign policy, India's new migration policy, economic implications of high-skilled migration, migration and health, measuring migration using Census and NSSO data, developmental implications of remittances, mental health and migration, gender dimensions of migration, Kerala migration surveys, migration and development, migration in a trade theoretic perspective, migration and employment, and issues of emigration to the Gulf.

(d) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Prof. Olav Wicken, Associate Professor, Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture, University of Oslo, Norway, for his research work on '*International Collaboration, including Co-operation with Non-European Countries*'. The affiliation is for a period of 7 months from 1st November 2011 to 31st June 2012.

Ms. Silvia Masiero, Ph.D. Scholar, Information Systems and Innovation Group, London School of Economics and Political Science, London for her research work on '*E-Governance for the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Kerala*'. The affiliation is for a period seven months from 1st November 2011 to 31st June 2012.

Ms. Darlena David, Ph.D student, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Public Health and Policy, Department of Social and Environmental Health, London to undertake a study on '*The Evolution of the Horticulture Programmes in Kerala and their Impact on the Availability and Price of Vegetables*'. The affiliation is for one year from February 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013.

Mr. George Carothers, Doctoral Student, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, Downing Place, Cambridge, United Kingdom for his research work on '*Participatory Planning in the Town Planning Process through the Development of IT Parks*'. The affiliation is for a period of one year from 1st February 2012 to 31st January 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 telecommunication services, innovation policy for domestic technology generation, globalisation of innovation, innovation for economic growth and Indian aeronautical industry. The Unit also has initiated studies on growth of technical education in Kerala, foreign research and development in India and China and knowledge intensive entrepreneurship in India.

Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development

The Reserve Bank of India instituted the endowment scheme in 1976 with annual grants for research in Economics and allied subjects. In March 2002, the Bank replaced the scheme with a one-time Corpus Fund of Rs.150.00 lakh for purpose of research and for higher levels of learning in finance, banking, economics and related areas. On account of the changes in interest rates, inflation and implementation of sixth pay revision, the Bank has decided to enhance the Corpus to Rs.400.00 lakh in 2011 and accordingly committed to contribute an additional sum of Rs.199.66 lakh to the corpus. Dr D. Narayana, Professor was the Chair Professor of the Unit. Dr. Narayana left the services of the Centre on 1st March 2012. The new recruitment process for the new Chair Professor is in progress. The Unit has conducted studies on health, infrastructure, trade and trade-induced structural changes and global financial crisis.

Research Unit on Local Self Governments

The Unit was set up with the contribution of Rs.370.00 lakh as corpus by the Government of Kerala. The objective of the Unit is to conduct research concurrently on the problems faced



by the local self-governments in carrying out their functions in an effective and efficient manner. Dr. K. Narayanan Nair, Director, CDS supervised the activities of the Unit till his retirement in May 2011, after which Dr. K.N. Harilal associated with the Unit. Dr. K.N. Harilal is the present co-ordinator of the Research Unit. The activities of the Unit have gained further momentum during the year 2011-12. In an attempt to impart more vigour to its activities, a two-year work plan was prepared in July 2011 and the activities of the Unit are progressing as proposed in the plan. The work-plan that lists the immediate tasks to be accomplished in the coming two years is prepared with a long-term perspective of developing the RULSG into an international resource centre for local level participatory planning and governance. The plan visualises achieving this objective by developing the unit into a place of higher learning, research, training and extension in the area of local-level planning and governance. In addition to generating new knowledge, the unit could also function as a platform for exchange of ideas and experience, which could be of use to local governments in India and abroad. With this perspective, a set of programmes have been proposed in the work-plan. The programmes include research studies, seminars and workshops, publications, training, organisation of a local history archive and launching of a website that would work as an observatory on democratic decentralisation in Kerala.

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 agreement signed on 12th June, 2006 covered the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 with a budgetary provision of Rs.146.75 lakh. At the end of the contract, a review of the activities of the Unit was assessed by an Expert Committee and the Ministry taking note of the relevance of the studies done by the Centre and on the basis of the report of the Expert Committee, signed a fresh agreement with the Centre on 12th June, 2011 to continue with the Unit for another

five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16 with a budgetary provision of Rs.317.80 lakh. The agreement was signed at New Delhi in the presence of Shri Parveew Dewan, Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India. Dr. S. Irudaya Rajan, Professor, CDS continues as the Chair Professor of the Unit.

The Unit carried out several migration monitoring studies which provided research inputs to the Ministry in respect of recruitment practices, handbook for emigrants, pre-departure orientation manuals, migration policy issues, Kerala Migration Survey 2011 and India Migration report 2012.

National Research Programme on Plantation Development

The Centre has instituted the National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) with the endowment of Rs.500 lakh provided by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India in May 2009. The programme is to help to transform the plantation crops economy of India to be an internationally competitive and sustainable one by undertaking research, promoting policy advocacy, facilitating networking and capacity building in the plantation sector.

The Unit is 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. Dr K.J. Joseph is the Chair Professor of the Unit.

During the reporting year, a series of 13 Discussion papers and three M.Phil dissertations were brought out and presently one PhD scholar has started work on her study. The Unit also conducted a national seminar on Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India's Plantation Sector, as well as Refresher course cum-Research Training Programme in Economics: Theme-Issues in Trade and Development.

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



Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission delivering the 3rd P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture

few outstanding personalities who played an important role in the establishment of many advanced institutions of research and learning in Kerala during 1970-80. As a Policy Advisor and Secretary to the Government during the Chief Ministership of the Late Shri C. Achutha Menon, Dr Gopalakrishnan is credited with the formulation of a science and technology policy for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre. The income earned from the endowment is being used to organise public lectures and grant fellowships to the students. As part of this The Third

P.K. Gopalakrishnan Lecture on 'Challenges in the 12th Plan' was delivered by Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India, at the Centre on 23 January, 2012. It is proposed to assist selected M.Phil Scholars of 2009-11 batch to produce their dissertation.

B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

The Endowment was set up by the family of Dr B.G. Kumar, a young economist who worked with the Centre as Associate Fellow during 1990-93 and 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 Third B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India,' The lecture was delivered by Prof. Pranab Kumar Bardhan, University of California at Berkeley, on 15 July, 2011.



Professor Pranab Kumar Bardhan delivering the 3rd 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.

(a) K.N. RAJ LIBRARY

The year 2011-12 was also a continuation of efforts made in the previous years in improving the quality of information services provided by the library.

The blog launched by the Library for providing subject based information service (cds.ac.in/lib) last year is functioning very effectively. Latest information in the area of Social Science is captured from the internet systematically and updated in the blog by the library staff. Google Analytics based tracking of the blog has been provided to monitor the usage. During the reporting year the blog has received 31444 visits, out of which 22205 are from India, and the rest are from other countries.

The re-organisation of the library is progressing. The fixing of grills in the Old Tower 1st Floor / Old Circulation Area is complete. The civil works maintenance of the viewing floor of the Old Tower is also complete. The wooden partitions in the 2nd floor of the Old Block have been removed bringing the layout to an open circle similar to other floors, and also providing more shelving and reading space. The electrical rewiring of the old building is expected to commence soon.

The Library continues to provide Book Selection Lists, 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 1077 books, 132 working papers, and 26 CD-ROM'S were added to the collection. 526 titles were received from various institutions/ organisations as a gift. 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 200 Journals and 12 Newspapers. It also received 120 periodicals / journals as gifts. Subscriptions of four periodicals were started this year. More than 316 volumes (books/journals) were bound and preserved during the year.



Compared to the previous year, the membership has increased. A total of 967 new members joined the Library out of which 67 are borrowing members, 1 institutional member, and the rest reference members. The Library continued to provide various services like Reference Service, Lending Service, Bibliographic Service, Internet Search Service, Content Page Service, and so on. Students and researchers from all over India and abroad visited the Library.

The Electronic Database Unit (EDU) continued to provide services to internal as well as external members. The EDU has more than 150 databases in Economics, and related disciplines in Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, Indiastat.com, Prowess, Popline, UNComtrade, Annual Survey of Industries, IMF, World Development Indicators, and National Sample Survey unit level data. The subscription to JSTOR for the year 2012 has been renewed through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. EDU also provided the document delivery / ILL service through DELNET and OII, it also provided information services using the resources received through British Library for Development Studies through their free Internet Document Delivery Service.

Three thematic book exhibitions were organised by the Library during the year. The books of Dr Pranab Kumar Bardhan were on display during 15-21 July, 2011 to coincide with the B.G. Kumar Lecture. A series of general lectures by Prof. Martin Fransman was arranged for the MPhil students. On this occasion, a special display of his books of was held during 5 to 16 December. Prof. J. Krishnamurthy's collection of books was exhibited on 9th and 10th of March 2012, during his visit to the Centre for delivering a lecture to the students. These special displays 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 M.Phil. 2011 batch students and Ph.D. 2012 batch 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 'Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics' (TIPE) conducted during November 28 to December 9, and those of the 'NRPPD Refresher Course-cum Research-Training Programme in Economics on Issues in Trade and Development,' held during January 4-24, 2012, along with the participants of Seventh and Eighth Short-Term Training on 'Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues,' conducted during February 6-10 and March 26-30, 2012 respectively, were given a briefing about the library collection and the available services.

The third Semester MLISc students from the Department of Library and Information Science, Kannur University visited the library on 18 November, 2011; they were given a briefing about the library collection and the available services.

The 1st Semester BLISc students (24 students and 2 teachers) from the School of Library and Information Science, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kochi, were given an orientation about the library on June 25, 2011. This included a power point presentation and live demo of database and online resources, and familiarisation with the library facilities.

Five Indian Administrative Service Probationers visited the Library on 15 July. They were taken around the library and were briefed about the resources, services and activities.

The K. N. Raj Library organised a lecture-cum-demonstration programme 'Introduction to using Prowess4 Database' for the CDS research community on January 25, 2012. Mr. Sethuraman, Regional Head, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Chennai was the resource person for the programme. It also organised a Workshop on Reference Management for Researchers on March 6 and 8, 2012. Sessions on installing, configuring and using various reference management softwares like Zotero and Mendeley were held for the benefit of the participants.

As part of skills up-gradation the Centre encourages staff to attend training programmes, seminars and workshops. Smt Shobhana Kannan attended the *Workshop on Using Internet for Applied Development Research (UIADER)* in April 2011 held at Centre for Development Studies,



Thiruvananthapuram. S. Gopakumar attended the one-day *Workshop on DELNET: Resources, Services & Facilities* organised by Developing Library Network (DELNET), New Delhi, which was held at Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham University, Kollam, Kerala on January 28, 2012.

V. Sriram presented a paper 'Adapting to Change: Training Needs of Library and Information Science Professionals,' by Chandrakala N. Pai and V Sriram at the *KLA National Seminar on Content Management and Libraries*, held during July 14-16, 2011 at the Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram. Another joint paper by Chandrakala N. Pai and V. Sriram titled 'New Librarian: Changing Roles, Skills, & Techniques,' was presented by Chandrakala N. Pai in the *National Seminar on Post-Modernization of Libraries: Challenges and Opportunities*, at Thane, India on November 25, 2011.

V. Sriram was the resource person at the *Workshop on Science Information Literacy and Scholarly Writing*, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, held during January 17-19, 2012. He also served as a Member of the Expert Committee on Modernisation of Kerala University Library, Thiruvananthapuram during the year 2011-12.

Shri T.K. Subramoni, Consultant Librarian, demitted office at the end of his tenure on 31 May, 2012. He joined the Centre as Chief Librarian in 2008 after a long and distinguished career with the British Library. Since July 2010 he had been Consultant Librarian. During his tenure he had introduced new practices into the system and had overseen the incorporation of the new wing of the Library. Sri. V. K. Anilkumar retired from service on 30 November, 2012. He joined the Centre in 1984 as Professional Assistant and retired as Information and Documentation Officer. He was innovative, hardworking and carried out his duties meticulously.

Sri P. Sivakumar joined as Junior Assistant Librarian in July 2011. He was formerly involved as consultant in setting up of the Institute of Societal Advancement Library, Thiruvananthapuram during June-November 2006 and Trainee Library Apprentice / Assistant in CDS from December

2006. Sri. Biju R. S. joined as Attendant in July 2011. He formerly worked for 8 years in CDS on a daily wages basis.

(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 has been created exclusively meant for students. 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, a 4xPC lab for the PhD students has been provided as well. This facility is also equipped with powerful PCs -with all the required programmes/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 authorised users. In addition, all the service centres 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

- Web based content repository (based on the open-source application DSpace)
- On-line course management system (powered by the open-source software Moodle)
- N1etwork 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). We will be extending the Wi-Fi coverage on campus to all student hostels this year.
- 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 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 Eighth version this popular programme was conducted during May 28-30, 2012.

(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. Eight children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. The two non-academic staff members who have retired during 2011-12 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 was Dr P. Mohanan Pillai till his retirement in October 2011, subsequently from then onwards, Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai took over as Chairman with Shri Soman Nair, Registrar and Shri Ameer Ali, Assistant Librarian as members.

The Staff Welfare Fund, started in 1999 with an initial corpus from the CDS endowment has investments and loan disbursed to employees amounting to Rs.93.46 lakh as on 31st March, 2012.

PUBLICATIONS

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

As of now, 45 books and 448 Working Papers have been published under the Publications Programme. During the reporting year five working papers were brought out covering areas like industry/innovation, labour, migration, gender. Working Papers are sent to institutions all over the country and can be accessed at the Centre's web site, (www.cds.edu). The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Routledge, Oxford University Press, Prentice-Hall, Anthem Press, Bookwell Publishers, Sage Publishers, Manohar Publishers, Rawat Publications Daanish Books and Orient Longmans.

The Centre's efforts to reach out its activities to a wider audience is realised through the *CDS Chronicle* which is a quarterly Newsletter. Books, journal articles, chapters in books, working papers and other publications brought out by the faculty and students are listed in the next pages.

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Vijayamohan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha. 2011. 'Empowering the Frailty: Dissecting the Role of Microcredit,' MPRA Working Paper (<http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36383/>).

Vijayamohan Pillai, N and B.P. Asalatha. 2011. 'One Hen' Or 'A Basket of Bangles': Women Development and Microcredit in Tamil Nadu,' MPRA Working Paper (<http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36498/>).

Vijayamohan Pillai, N. 2011. 'Where Socrates Fears to Tread.....' Published as an invited Review Article in *eSocial Sciences* in December,. (<http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/showArticle.aspx?acat=Recent+Articles&aid=4632>).

Other publications by students

Beena V.S. and Syam Prasad. 2011. "Ennayum Vilayum" (Oil and Prices) Appeared in Mathrubhumi Newspaper Editorial, December 21.

(e) CDS WORKING PAPERS

Mani, Sunil. 2011. 'The Mobile Communications Services Industry in India: Has it Led to India Becoming a Manufacturing Hub for Telecommunication Equipments?' *Working Paper No. 444*, April.

Kodoth, Praveena and V.J. Varghese. 2011. 'Emigration of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement,' *Working Paper No. 445*, September.

Narayana, D. 2011. 'The Pricing Problem of Public Transport in Kerala,' *Working Paper No. 446*, September.

Vijayamohan Pillai, N.2012. 'Modeling Optimal Time-Differential Pricing of Electricity Under Uncertainty: Revisiting the Welfare Foundations,' *Working Paper No. 447*, March.

Mani, Sunil and Arun M. 2012. 'Liberalisation of Technical Education in Kerala: Has a Significant Increase in Enrolment Translated into Increase in Supply of Engineers? ', *Working Paper No. 448*, March.

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE

As part of its effort to disseminate the research activities the Centre conducts a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from within the country as well as abroad. This year eleven open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, eight seminars were given by the faculty and students. The CDS also organised several international national seminars/conferences and workshops in addition to two public lectures.

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

V. N. Balasubramanyam, Lancaster University Management School, Lancaster, UK, *India's Foreign Direct Investment* (21 April, 2011)

Vikramaditya Khanna, Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School, USA, *Law and Economic Development in India* (30 April, 2011)

Ravinder Singh Bhalla, FERAL, New Delhi, *Bridging the Shenkottah Gap*, (10 June, 2011)

S. Vasudevan, Senior Fulbright Manager, USIEF, *Fulbright Programme Opportunities*, (1 July, 2011)

Pranab Kumar Bardhan, University of California at Berkeley, *Reflections on Issues of Minimum Social Protection in India*, (15 July, 2011)

P. B. Anand, Bradford Centre for International Development, UK, *Environment and Human Development: Some Challenges with a Case of Mongolia*, (1 August, 2011)

Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission, *New Paradigm for Water Resources Management in India*, (1 August, 2011)

Arif Dirlik, Eugene, Oregon, USA, *The Idea of a 'Chinese Model': A Critical Discussion*, (12 September, 2011)

Mujibur Rehman, Jamia Millia University, New Delhi, *Making Sense of Missing Ambedkar among Indian Muslims*, (7 October, 2011)



Hari K. Nagarajan, Senior Fellow, NCAER, New Delhi, *Can Female Reservation Effect Economic Outcomes? Evidence from Rural India*, (5 December, 2011)

Gavin W. Jones, Director, Comparative Asia Research Centre, Singapore & Editor, Asian Population Studies, *Understanding Marriage Patterns and Trends in Asia: Kinship, Culture, and Economy*, (22 February, 2012)

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY/ STUDENTS

D. Narayana, *The Pricing Problem of Public Transport in Kerala*, (6 June, 2011)

Chinnappan Gasper, *Public Expenditure on General Education in Kerala during the Post-reforms Period*, (17 June, 2011)

S. Sumitha, Research Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, *Labour Market Issues in Indian Plantation Sector*, (22 July, 2011)

Sunil Mani, *Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Automotive Industry, Relative Roles of Internal and External Sources of Technology*, (12 August, 2011)

Hrushikesh Mallick, *Contrasting the Determinants of Service Exports with Goods Exports*, (14 October, 2011)

Jyotirmoy Sircar, M.Phil Scholar, 2009 Batch, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, *Employment Diversification in Ecologically Fragile Regions: The Case of Sundarbans in West Bengal*, (28 October, 2011)

D. Narayana and S. Irudaya Rajan, *RSBY Benefit Package: Covered and Uncovered in Kerala*, (1 December, 2011)

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah, *Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection : Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011*, (13 January, 2012)

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

Capacity Building Workshop for Safe and Legal Migration (Regional Dialogue and Programme on Facilitating Safe and Legal Migration between South Asia and the European Union), organised by CDS and Ministry of Overseas India Affairs, IOM International

Organisation for Migration and European Union, held at CDS and co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (4 May, 2011)

Workshop on 'Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security for the Working Poor in India's Informal Economy,' (organised by CDS, Amsterdam School of Social Research & The HIVOS, The Hague) held at the CDS and co-ordinated by K.P. Kannan (20 -22 June, 2011)

International Seminar on 'Innovation, Sustainability and Development' (organised by CDS jointly with NISTADS, New Delhi and STEPS, Sussex, UK) conducted at NISTADS, New Delhi, co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (28-30 June, 2011)

CDS Faculty Review conducted during 25-26 April, 2011.

The Second Reunion of CDS Alumni was held at the CDS during 4-5 June, 2011

Workshop on 'Rethinking the Methodology of Participatory Local Level Planning in Kerala' organised by RULSG, CDS at the CDS and co-ordinated by K.N. Harilal (11 August, 2011)

Workshop on Gender Sensitisation, conducted by Sonia George, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) (16 August, 2011)

Workshop for NGOs on Pre-departure Training Programme for Intending Migrants, organised by CDS & International Organisation for Migration, at the CDS. Co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (August 31 – 2 September, 2011)

NRPPD Workshop held at the CDS, co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph, (3 September, 2011)

Workshop to Design Provider Payment Mechanism – An Overview, organised by CDS & National Rural Health Mission, co-ordinated by D. Narayana, (4-5 November, 2011)

Discussion on Fourth State Finance Commission Report was organised by CDS-RULSG, co-ordinated by K.N. Harilal (17 November, 2011)

International Workshop on Foreign R&D Centres in China and India, organised by Centre for Development Studies and Tsinghua University, co-ordinated by Sunil Mani (28 November, 2011)

Seminar on Aspiring for Women's Full Citizenship in Kerala: The Kudumbashree Mission, co-ordinated by J. Devika and organised by CDS and Kudumbashree Mission (21 December, 2011)



Workshop on Kerala Model of Development at the CDS, co-ordinated by Sunil Mani, (13 January, 2012)

CDS-RULSG Workshop on 'Rethinking the Methodology of Participatory Local Level Planning in Kerala' (Second Round), co-ordinated by K.N. Harilal (16 January, 2012)

Seminar on Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India's Plantation Sector, organised by CDS and National Research Programme on Plantation Development co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph and held at CDS (23-24 January, 2012)

Conference on Kerala's Economy and Society: Situating the Present, Imagining the Future, Organising Secretary: Hrishikesh Mallick held at the CDS (26-27 February, 2012)

Seminar on 'Innovations in Governance for Inclusive Development: Kerala Experience' co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph at the CDS (9 March, 2012)

First Annual Conference on Migration and Development, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan at the CDS (26 March, 2012)

(d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Pranab Kumar Bardhan (University of California at Berkeley) delivered the Third B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India,' on 15 July, 2011.

Montek Singh Ahluwalia, (Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India), delivered the Third P.K. Gopalakrishnan Lecture on 'Challenges in the 12th Plan' at the CDS by on 23 January, 2012.



Professors Jan Breman and K.P.Kannan at the workshop 'Monitoring the Implementation of Social security for the Working Poor in India's Informal Economy'



Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Vice Chairman, Kerala State Planning Board inaugurates the workshop 'Rethinking the Methodology of Participatory Local Level Planning in Kerala'



Workshop for NGOs 'Pre-departure Training Programme for Intending Migrants'



Shri M.K. Muneer, Minister for Social Welfare and Panchayaths, at the seminar 'Aspiring for Women's Full Citizenship in Kerala: The Kudumbashree Mission'



A panel session at the Conference 'Kerala's Economy and Society'



Shri Oommen Chandy, Chief Minister of Kerala, delivering the inaugural address at the seminar 'Innovations in Governance for Inclusive Development: The Kerala Experience'



Participants at the stakeholder's consultation, National Research Programme on Plantation Development



Professor K. Navaneetham after receiving the 'India Human Development Award 2012' from Sri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development, Government of India

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS ELSEWHERE

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Sunil Mani

- Gave a public lecture on 'Innovation and Growth in China and India' at the IDRC Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada on May 5, 2011, <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Themes/Economics/Pages/EventDetails.aspx?EventID=66>.
- Presented a paper on 'Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aeronautical Industry,' at the international seminar on *The International Civil Aircraft Industry, Pulling ahead, Falling Behind and Catching up*, organised by Canada Research Chair on Management of Technology, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montreal, May 6, 2011.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Measuring Innovation' and 'Financing of Innovation' at the 7th International Ph.D. school on 'National Systems of Innovation and Economic Development', Globelics Academy 2011, University of Tampere, Finland, on May 17 and 18, 2011.
- Participated and presented a paper on 'TRIPS compliance of Indian Patent Regime, An Analysis of its Effects on Innovative activity at the Macro Level' at the project meeting on 'TRIPS Compliance of National Patent Regimes and its Impact on Innovative Activity in Developing Countries' Columbia University, New York, during May 24-25, 2011.
- Gave a lecture on 'Have China and India become more Innovative since the onset of Reforms in the Two Countries?,' at the National Centre for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation, Washington D.C., on May 26, 2011.
- Participated in the meeting at KITes, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy to initiate a new project titled 'Rise to Industrial Leadership,' during September 1-2, 2011.
- Chaired a session and presented a paper titled 'Sectoral System of Innovation of the Indian Automotive Industry, Enhancing Innovation Capability through Internal and External Sources,'



at the 2011 Atlanta Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, USA, during September 15-17, 2011.

- Presented two lectures, 'Creating National Champions, The Indian Experience' and 'Diffusion of Innovation Surveys across Asia', at the training programme on *Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy in an Emerging Country Context*, organised by the United Nations University-MERIT and Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia, Putra Jaya, October 31-November 4, 2011
- Participated and made a presentation on innovation Surveys at the first meeting of the International Advisory Steering Committee for the Centre for Science Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Science Research Council, Republic of South Africa, at CeSTII, Cape Town, November 9-11, 2011.
- Presented a paper, 'The Mobile Communications Services Industry In India: Has it Led to India Becoming A Manufacturing Hub For Telecommunication Equipment?' at the 9th *International Globalics Conference*, Buenos Aires Argentina during November 15-17, 2011.

K.J. Joseph

- Presented a paper on 'GINed for Innovation, Technological Upgradation and Capacity Building: Case of a Truly Global, Innovative and Networked Firm,' in the Workshop on Global Innovation Networks, organised by Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei in Belo Horizonte, Brazil during 2-4 May, 2011.
- Presented a paper on 'Spaces of Exclusion in the Spheres of Innovation and Production: Case of India's Plantation Sector,' in the International Seminar on Innovation, Sustainability and Development Jointly organised by CDS, STEPS Centre (Sussex University) and NISTADS, New Delhi during 28-30 June, 2011.
- Presented a paper on 'Electronics Sector: Recent Trends and Challenges Facing Merging Sub-national Regions,' in the *Seminar on State Policy and Industrial Transformation at the Sub-national Level*, at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, on October 7, 2011.

- Chaired and discussed the plenary session on Productive Specialization and Development: Reaching a Sustainable Path in Developing Countries and presented a paper 'Global Innovation Networks or Global Innovation Traps? A Study of University Industry Interaction in India's ICT Sector' (jointly with Vinoj Abraham) at the 9th *International Globalics Conference*, Buenos Aires, Argentina during 15th to 17th November, 2011.
- Presented a paper on 'Hastening Catching up by Harnessing ICT: Are We Missing the New Avenues?' at the 2011-12 Inter-sessional panel of the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development, organised by UNCTAD during December 13-15, 2011 at Manila, Philippines.
- Presented a paper 'Commodity Markets and Computers: An Analysis of e- auction in Cardamom Marketing from an Inclusive Innovation System Perspective,' at the seminar on Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Lessons from China and India, organised and held at the National Institute for Innovation Management (NIIM) in Zhejiang University during February 22-25, 2012.
- Presented a paper 'On Analysing Social Exclusion: Insights from India's Plantation Agriculture,' at the seminar on *Research on Innovation Systems and Social Inclusion in Emerging Economies and Beyond*, organised by and held at the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria during March 29-30, 2012.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Lead Speaker on Demography at the *International Conference on Demographic Trends and the BRICS*, organised by the The John Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at Washington on April, 19, 2011.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Governance of International Labour Migration from India,' at World Bank Migration and Remittances Unit, World Bank, Washington on April 20, 2011.



- Delivered a key note address in the international seminar on *Assessing the Complexities of South Asian Migration*, organised by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, International Migration Research Centre and University of Waterloo, held at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, during 19-21 May 2011 and spoke on 'Assessing the Complexities of South Asian Migration to the Gulf in the Context of Global Financial Crisis.'
 - Participated in the *Technical Workshop on Cross-border Mobility and Remittances in South Asia*, organised by the World Bank and held at Hotel Hilton, Colombo, during 12-13 June, 2011 and spoke on 'Emerging Emigration Trends in India.'
 - Participated as an expert in the *Inter-regional Workshop on Strengthening Dialogue to Make Migration Work for Development*, in the ESCAP and ESCWA Regions organised by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific and Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, held at Beriut, Lebanon, during June 28-30, 2011.
 - Co-organised the international *Seminar on Post Transnational Fertility in Developing Countries: Causes and Implications along with the School of Health Sciences and Social Work*, University of Portsmouth and University of Saint Andrews, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom, and presented a paper on 'Emerging One Child Family Norm' in Kerala held during July 20-21, 2011.
 - Participated as a lead speaker in the British Academy dissemination event on *Developing a Place-based Understanding Poverty*, held at University of Dundee and spoke on 'Migration and Development: The Kerala Experience,' on September 7, 2011.
 - Participated as a lead speaker in the three-day workshop on *Our Tomorrow – Demographic Changes in Developing Countries*, organised by the German Marshall Fund, Robert Bosch Stiftung and Caixin Media Group at Beijing, China, during September 19-21, 2011.
 - Participated in the Ph.D award ceremony of Manja Bomhoff for her thesis titled 'Long Lived Sociality: A Cultural Analysis of Middle Class Older Persons' Social Lives in Kerala, India,' as co-guide submitted to the Leiden University, the Netherlands on November 24, 2011.
 - Participated in the *Globalisation and Migrant Labour: Focus on South Asia*, organised by the Dr Hari Sharma Foundation and Simon Fraser University, held at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, and gave a talk on 'Impact of Global Crisis in the Gulf in South Asian Migration' during November 25-27, 2011.
 - Visited the International Demographic Research Institute, Paris, in connection with the European Commission project on International Migration during 19-21 December 2011.
 - Participated in the Asia-Europe Foundation Public Health Network's 1st Research Exchange *Workshop on Social Determinants of Migrant's Health Across Asian and Europe*, held at Hotel Actual, Barcelona, Spain, during March 7-9, 2012.
 - Participated in the *International Seminar on the Babi Boom: New Perspectives and New Issues*, organised by the Fundación Ramón Areces and organised jointly with the Grupo de Investigación Población y Sociedad (GEPS) at Madrid, Spain, during March 22-23, 2012.
- J. Devika**
- Presented a paper 'Getting Past the Governmental Category: Dalit Assertion in Contemporary Kerala' at the *Seminar on Changes in Caste Hierarchies in Rural India* jointly organised by IIAS, Shimla, SAS, University of London, and Yale University at IIAS, Shimla during June 1-3, 2011.
 - Presented a paper 'Feminism and Late Twentieth-Century Governmentality in Kerala, India: Towards a Critical History' at the *Writing Workshop: Feminisms and Governmentalities in South Asia*, Jointly organised by KIT, Amsterdam, and Sahayog, India at the Hotel Golden Tulip, Bangkok during February 16-22, 2012.
 - Presented a paper 'Migration, Transnationalism, and Modernity: Thinking of Kerala's Many Cosmopolitanisms' at the *Seminar on 'Lived Cosmopolitanisms'* organised by the University of Malaya at UM, Kuala Lumpur during March 5-7, 2012.



Aparna Nair

- Received an ICSSR Travel fellowship for attending and presenting the paper 'Beyond the Biomedical: A Sociological Study of the Experience of Epilepsy among Women in South India' at the 9th *Asian-Oceanian Congress on Epilepsy*, organised by International Bureau for Epilepsy, International League Against Epilepsy, at SMX Convention Center, Manila, Philippines during 22-25th March, 2012.

Participation of Students in International Seminars/ Workshops/ Achievements

Krishna Reddy Chitteddi

- Presented a paper titled 'Study of Common Stochastic Trend and Co-Integration in the Emerging Stock Markets: With Special Reference to India,' in the 7th *International Student Conference*, organised by Izmir University of Economics, Izmir, Turkey, during April 14-15, 2011.
- Presented a paper titled 'Financial Integration and Contagion of BRIC Stock Markets: An Empirical Analysis', presented in 2nd Edition Perm Winter School on *Risk Management and Financial Markets Modeling* jointly organised by Perm State University, Professional Risk Managers' International Association (PRMIA) and PROGNOZ Company, Perm, Russia during February 2-4, 2012.

Sravanthi Choragudi

- Participated in the 7th *International Ph.D School on 'National Systems of Innovation and Economic Development'* GLOBELICS Academy 2011 in Tampere, Finland from, May16-26, 2011.

Uma Sankaran

- Participated in a *Workshop on Development and Inequality in the Global South: Research and Theory in Comparative Perspective*, held at Brown International Advanced Research Institutes (BIARI), Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, USA, from June 4 to 18, 2011.

Rikil Chyrmang

- Presented paper on the 'Assessing the Complexities of South Asian Migration,' at the conference held during May 2011

at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo Ontario, Canada hosted by the International Migration Research Centre.

- Rikil Chyrmang received the Scholar Travel Subsidy Grant (STSG) Award 2010-2011 from Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The value of the award is CAD \$ 1021 (Canadian Dollar) and . CAD \$ 500 (Canadian Dollar) from the International Migration Research Centre. This grant supports travel costs and accommodation to visit Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada during May 2011.

Bibhunandini Das

- Attended the GLOBELICS conference, 2011, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina and presented a paper titled 'Dissemination of Knowledge in Agriculture: Where Does Old ICTs Stand in Disseminating Knowledge among Farmers?' during 15-17 November, 2011.

Sanjaya Kumar Malik

- Won the 9th GLOBELICS International Conference 2011 Ph.D AWARD for his paper titled 'Conditional Technology Spillovers from Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industries' in Buenos Aires, Argentina during 5-17 November, 2011.

Deepak Singhania

- Received an ICSSR fellowship and made a virtual presentation of the paper on 'Sharing the Responsibility of the Elderly: A Case of India,' at The *International Conference on Aging and Society, 2011*, held at the University of California, Berkeley, during 8-9 November 2011. The fellowship included full air-travel fare and a limited registration and maintenance fee.
- Received the Best Paper Award for the paper entitled 'Contrasting Consumption Poverty with Asset Poverty: A Case of Maharashtra', at the 5th *IIM-A Doctoral Colloquium*, organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in January 2012.

Neethi P

- Neethi P made presentations in the Department of Geography Colloquium Series, University of Minnesota



(17-02-12), the Department of Development Sociology at Cornell University (27-02-12), the School of Industrial and Labour Relations Workshop Series at Cornell University (28-02-12) and Sociology Colloquium Series, University of Georgia (23-03-12). These presentations related to her Ph.D thesis on 'Globalisation Lived Locally: A Labour Geography Perspective on Control, Conflict and Response among Workers in Kerala'.

NATIONAL SEMINARS

Sunil Mani

- Gave a lecture on 'Economic Growth and Innovation in India' at the Saintgita-Duquesne University academic Programme at St. Gits Institute of Management, Kottayam on May 11, 2011.
- Presented a lecture on 'Industrial Sector in India and Economic Liberalization' at the workshop on *Teaching of Indian Economy*, Pearson Education India and YMCA Trivandrum's Academic Council, YMCA, Trivandrum, on September 24, 2011.
- Presented a paper on 'Has China and India Become Innovative since the Onset of Reforms in the Two Countries?' and also chaired a session at the UGC Sponsored conference on '60 years of Sino-Indian Interactions: Comprehending the Multifarious Dimensions of Inter-relationship,' at the Department of Political Science, Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur on December 13, 2011.
- Presented a lecture on TRIPS compliance of Indian Patents Act and its potential and actual effects on innovative activity in Indian Industries at the National Training Programme for Scientists & Technologists on "IPR & WTO Issues" at Administrative Training Institute, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai on January 9, 2012.
- Presented a lecture on 'High Skilled Migration from India, An Analysis of its Economic Implications', to a group of visiting faculty and students of University of Oslo, Norway at St Gits Institute of Management, Kottayam, January 12, 2012.
- Presented a paper on 'High Skilled Migration from India, An Analysis of its Economic Implications' at

the international seminar on 'Young People and Migration', Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, January 18, 2012.

- Presented a paper titled, 'On the Road to Self-reliance in High Technology, Role of Public Sector Enterprises in India', and was discussant to another paper at the international conference on 'The State's Return to Business: Government-Linked Companies in the Post-Crisis Global Economy', organised by University of Malaya, Siam Reap, Cambodia, February 9-10, 2012.
- Presented a paper (with Arun M) on 'Liberalization of Technical Education in Kerala: Has a Significant Increase in Enrolment Translated into increase in Supply of Engineers?', at the conference on Kerala's Economy and Society, Situating the Present, Imagining the future', Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, February 26-27, 2012.
- Participated and presented a paper 'Innovative activities in China and India, Are there any lessons for it for other BRICS Countries, at the 4th BRICS Academic Forum: Stability, Security & Prosperity, New Delhi, March 5-6, 2012.

Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Presented a paper titled 'The Economy in the 1950s, A Re-assessment' at the seminar, *The Long 1950s*, National Archives, New Delhi, February 24-26, 2012.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Delivered a key note address in the seminar on *Challenges of Migration Today: Issues of the Low and Semi Skilled Workers from Kerala to the Gulf Region*, organised by the Migrant Forum Asia, lectured on 'Issues and Concerns for the unskilled workers from Kerala to the Gulf,' held at Thiruvananthapura, on May 17, 2011.
- Visited Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, in connection with the Gujarat Migration Survey 2011 during June 21-22, 2011.
- Visited Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, in connection with the Andhra Pradesh Migration Survey during July 7-8, 2011.
- Participated in the meeting of the Project Review Group of ICMA to assess the concept proposals on 'Life Style



- Associated Diseases', 'Effective Delivery and Utilization of Services and Newer Technologies,' and Gender Issues in Reproductive Health, held at Delhi on September 23, 2011.
- Participated in the expert committee meeting on the project, 'Building Knowledge Base on Aging in India' funded by the UNFPA, New Delhi, held at ISEC, Bangalore, during 25-26 September, 2011.
 - Participated in the panel discussion on 'Migration and Development' at the *Fourth State Level Consultation Meeting*, with state governments organised by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, at the India Habitat Centre, during September 29-30, 2011.
 - Lead a session on 'Human Rights of the Elderly Persons' at the *National Interdisciplinary Seminar on Human Rights of the Socially Excluded*, organised by the Government Law College, Trivandrum on October 11, 2011.
 - Participated as a Input Speaker for a session on 'Migration and Development' as well as panel member at the Policy Discussion on Labour Migration and the Role of Diaspora Networks at the Transatlantic Forum on Migration and Integration organised by the German Marshall Fund of the United States and Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany, held at Hotel Vivanta by Taj on October 18, 2011.
 - Participated in the workshop on *Early Experience of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and Future Research Agenda*, organised by the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, on October 20, 2011.
 - Visited the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, to discuss the ongoing Punjab Migration Survey, funded by the International Demographic Research Institute, Paris, France during November 1-2, 2011.
 - Participated in the *Capacity Building Training* organised by the International Organisation, held at Hyderabad during November 11-12, 2011.
 - Participated in the Panel Discussion on 'India-EU Migration: Student Mobility and Labour Markets in EU,' at the *High Level Stakeholder's Consultation Workshop* organised by the Indian Council of Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, at New Delhi on November 22, 2011.
 - Chaired a session in the *National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development* in India, organised by the UNESCO-UNICEF in New Delhi during December 6-7, 2011.
 - Delivered a keynote address in the *Workshop on Addressing HIV Vulnerability of Migrant Population in the National AIDS Control Programme IV: Issues and Challenges from a Civil Society Perspective*, held at Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, organised by the UNAIDS during December 15-16, 2011.
 - Organised a National Seminar on "Reimagining Youth Development: Young People and Migration" along with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and spoke in the inaugural session on 'Youth Migration in India,' during January 18-19, 2012.
 - Presented a paper on 'Migration, Remittances and Inequality,' at a *Seminar on Kerala's Economy and Society: Situating the Present and Imagining the Future*, held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during February 27-28, 2012.
 - Participated as a discussant on 'National Colloquium on Gender, Migration and Negotiating Rights: A Women's Movement Perspective,' organised by the Centre for Women's Development Studies, held at the India Habitat Centre, on March 6, 2012.
 - Participated in the *Seminar on Globalisation, Migration and Informalisation of the Labour Markets*, held at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and presented a paper based on the 'Kerala Migration Survey 2011,' during March 13-14, 2012.
 - Participated as a plenary speaker in the *National Seminar on Demographic Transition and Inclusive Development*, organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and spoke on 'Migration and Remittances in Kerala,' during March 15-17, 2012.
- N. Vijayamohanan Pillai**
- Delivered two talks on 'Common Problems in Econometric Modeling' at the National Workshop on *The Role of*



Econometric Analysis in Research and Development, organised by the Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Kozhikode on 19 August 2011.

- Presented a paper 'Social Protection in Rural India and China: Some Ground Realities' at the National Seminar on *60 Years of Sino-Indian Interactions: Comprehending the Multifarious Dimensions of Interrelationship*, organised by the PG Department of Political Science of Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur in association with Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi at the PSN Hall, Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur on December 13, 2011.
- Presented a paper 'Integrating Global Food Inflation: Indian Experience,' at the UGC National Seminar on *Changing Phases of Global Macro Management: Issues and Options for India*, organised by the Department of Economics, Government College, Attingal on February 24, 2012.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper titled 'Role of Exchange Rate on Services and Goods Exports: A Comparative Empirical Analysis,' at the *7th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development*, organised by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), New Delhi during December 15-17, 2011.

P.L. Beena

- Presented a paper titled 'Tools for Gender Analysis: Using CEDAW,' at the *Seminar on Global Finance and Human Security in South Asia: A Gender Perspective*, organised by the Shri Ram College for Women & Heinrich Boll Foundation at Lady Shri Ram College, New Delhi, India during November 1-5, 2011.

Aparna Nair

- Presented a paper 'Vayattatis, Midwives and the Lady Doctors: A Historical Explanation for the Medicalisation of Childbirth in Travancore, 1880-1960' at the *Conference on the History of Health and Medicine in Princely India*, organised by the Wellcome Trust at the University of Delhi, International Guest House in August, 2011.
- A paper titled 'The Shifting Worlds of the Vayattati: An Exploration of the Roles of the Indigenous Midwives in Kerala, South India' was presented at the *Anniversary*

Celebration of the SNTD Awa Bhai Women's Archives, organised by the Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNTD Women's University, Mumbai in September 2011.

- Attended the seminar on 'Through the Historical Looking Glass: The State as An Engine for the Medicalisation of Childbirth,' organised by Achutha Menon Centre, SCTIMST, Trivandrum in November 2011.

Praveena Kodoth

- Presented a paper 'Gender Conservatism, Development Outcomes and the Middle Class in India,' at the seminar on *"Middle Class": A Colloquium*, organised by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Bombay at the Jal Vihar Guest House Auditorium, IIT, Bombay during April 30 – May 1, 2012.
- A paper titled 'Political Space in Higher Educational Institutions in Kerala,' was presented at the conference on *Kerala Economy and Society: Situating the Present and Imagining the Future*, during February 26- 27, 2012.

Udaya Shankar Mishra

- Participated in the *ESRC/DFID Workshop* on review of research grant applications, organised by DFID, at New Delhi Office during July 21-22, 2011.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Analysis of Large-scale Data sets using SPSS*, organised and held in the P.G Department of Applied and Analytical Economics, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, during December 12-17, 2011.

D. Narayana

- Presented a paper 'The Fixation of Bus Fares in Kerala,' at the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod on September 16, 2011.
- Delivered the *K. V. Chandrashekar Endowment Lecture*, on 'The Crisis of Public Health in Kerala', at the Government College Kasaragod on September 23, 2011.
- Presented a paper 'Local Governments and the Public Health Challenge in Kerala,' at the *National Seminar on Local Self Governance: Fiscal and Service Delivery Dimensions*, organised by the Department of Economics,



- Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, during November 5-6, 2011.
- A Workshop presentation on 'Fourth State Finance Commission Report of Kerala,' was given at Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram on November 17, 2011.
 - Presented a paper titled 'The Challenge of Access to Health Care in Kerala' at the *Seminar on Kerala's Economic Development- Positives, Challenges and Prospects*, at the Reserve Bank of India, Thiruvananthapuram on December 23, 2011.
 - A paper titled 'The Challenge of Access to Care in Kerala,' was presented at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Malankara Service Society, Thiruvananthapuram on December 30, 2011.
 - Presented a paper 'The Challenge of Access to Care,' at the *National Seminar on Financing Health Services in India: Search for Alternatives*, at the Government College for Women, Trivandrum during, January 4-6, 2012.
 - Delivered the Key note address on 'Goods and Services Tax: Fiscal Autonomy of the States Challenged?' at the National Seminar on Goods and Services Tax, at the Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam on February 8, 2012.
 - Presented a paper 'Adverse Selection, Rising Costs and Sustainability of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Kerala' at the *RBI Chair Professor's Conference*, RBI Mumbai, on February 14, 2012.
 - A paper titled 'Kerala's Decentralisation Experience', was presented at the *Workshop for Women Elected Representatives of Gram Panchayats*, at the Centre for Multidisciplinary Research, Dharwad, on February 15, 2012.
- Vinoj Abraham**
- Attended the *Seminar on Migration of Women Workers from South Asia to the Gulf*, organised by UNFEM, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute at NOIDA, Delhi on August 12, 2012.
 - Presented a paper 'Wages and Earnings of Social and Religious Groups in India: Data Sources, Scope, Limitations and Suggestions,' at the national *seminar on Social Groups Statistics and Present Statistical System: Emerging Policy Issues, Data Needs and Reforms*, organised by the Indian Institute for Dalit Studies and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, held at the India Habitat Centre, Delhi during February 23-24, 2012.
 - Submitted a paper 'An Overview of Data sources on Labour, Employment and Earnings in India,' at the *Course on Research Methods in Labour Economics* for University Teachers/ College Teachers and Research Scholars, organised by V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, India on February 24, 2012.
 - Presented 'Emerging Structure of the Labour Market in Kerala,' in the *National Seminar on Kerala's Economy and Society: Situating the Present, Imaging the Future*, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, during February 26-27, 2012 at CDS.
 - A paper titled 'Agrarian Distress and Rural Non-Farm Employment in India,' was presented at the *Workshop on Edited Volume in honor of Prof. R.K. Sharma*, at the CSRD, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on August 13, 2012.
- K.N. Harilal**
- Chairperson of a session at the *International Conference on The Global Economy in a Time of Uncertainty: Capitalist Trajectories and Progressive Alternatives*, organised by International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs) at Muttukadu, Chennai during January 24-26, 2012.
 - Presented a paper 'National Data Base on Climate Change and the Victims,' at the *Seminar on Identification and Prioritization of Statistical Indicators on Climate Change*, organised by the CSO, Government of India at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad, during February 3-4, 2012.
 - Chairperson at the *Seminar on 'Re-envisioning Development'*, organised by the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi and held at the Sophia Centre, Kottayam during March 24-25, 2012.



C. Gasper

- Participated in the meeting of the Project Approval Board of SSA in MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi and made a presentation on the critical assessment of the SSA during 2011-12 and the issues to be considered in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of SSA in Lakshdweep during 2012-13, on February 27, 2012.
- Participated in the meeting of the Project Approval Board of MDM in MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi and made a presentation on the critical assessment of the MDM programme during 2011-12 and the issues to be considered in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of MDM in Lakshdweep during 2012-13, on February 28, 2012.
- Participated in the meeting of the Project Approval Board of SSA in MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi and made a presentation on the critical assessment of the SSA during 2011-12 and the issues to be considered in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of SSA in Kerala during 2012-13, on March 12, 2012.
- Participated in the meeting of the Project Approval Board of MDM in MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi and made a presentation on the critical assessment of the MDM programme during 2011-12 and the issues to be considered in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of MDM in Kerala during 2012-13, on March 13, 2012.

K. J. Joseph

- Made a presentation on 'Addressing New Issues in Plantation Sector,' in the seminar on *Enhancing Competitiveness of Agriculture to Meet the Challenges of WTO and other PTAs*, at the WTO Cell, Government of Kerala and Agricultural Market Intelligence Cell, KAU during 25-26 November, 2011.
- Presented a paper on 'Plantation Sector: Towards Redefining its Role and Locating New Challenges,' in the seminar on *Kerala's Economic Development – Positives, Challenges and Prospects*, at the Reserve Bank of India (Trivandrum Regional Office) on December 23, 2011.
- A paper titled 'Issues of Inclusion and Exclusion: Evidence from Plantation Agriculture,' was presented at the *Seminar on Issues in Kerala's Development*, at Srothas Trivandrum on December 31, 2011.

Participation of Students in National seminars/ Workshops and Achievements

Rikil Chyrmang

- Participated in the *Workshop on India's North East Study Circle*, during July, 2011 held at Don Bosco Institute, Guwahati, Assam, organised by Simon Chilvers, University of Guelph, Canada and Kumar Sanjay Singh, Delhi.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES / ADVISORY BODIES

Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Member, Steering Committee on Economic and Policy Research, RBI.
- Member, JNU Executive Council.
- Member, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- Chairman, JNU Committee of Direction for M.Phil/PhD Programmes.

Sunil Mani

- Member, Advisory Steering Committee, Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Sciences Research Council, Republic of South Africa.
- Member, Faculty Selection Committee, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, India (IPE- an ICSSR institution).
- Honorary Fellow, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS- a CSIR Institution).

K. J. Joseph

- Member, Globelics Scientific Board from India.
- Member, Steering Committee on India EU Science and Technology Co-operation.
- Member, Governing Body of Social Security Mission, Government of Kerala.
- Member of the Working group on India's Manufactured Exports, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce.



- Member, Ph D Award Committee of Globelics International Conference Malaysia 2011.
- Member, CDS Governing Body and Committee of Direction.

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.
- Governing Body Member for the Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Nominated as a Vice President for the Association of Gerontology (India) for the years 2009-10.
- Member, Expert Committee on Formulation of Welfare Fund for Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala.
- Chairman, Board of Studies for Demography, University of Kerala.
- Member, Scientific Working Group on India-European Union Migration Mobility set up by the European Commission, Brussels and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Project Review Group (PRG), Indian Council of Medical Research, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Member, Expert Committee, UNFPA sponsored Research on Aging.
- Member, Technical Advisory, Longitudinal Survey on Aging in India.

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Member of the Committee to review the Perspective Plan for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS: GO (Rt) No. 3167/2010 / LSGD dt. 1.10.2010).
- Member of the PG Board of Studies (Economics) of Mahatma Gandhi University. (No. 2954/2010/1/Elen, dt. 30.04.2010).

- 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 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).
- Member, Scientific Committee of the Journal *Innovation and Development*.

J. Devika

- Member, Reference Group, SASNET (Swedish Network for South Asia Studies).
- Member, Archives Committee, Indian Association of Women's Studies.
- Member, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Gender Studies
- Member, Editorial Group for Women's Studies Special Issues, Economic and Political Weekly.

K. Navaneetham

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

D. Narayana

- Member, Transport Fare Revision Committee, Government of Kerala State.

K.N. Harilal

- Member of the 'Independent Country Evaluation Mission, India', appointed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.
- Member, Expert Group on Pro-Poor Value Chain Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



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

C. Gasper

- Member of the central team constituted by the MHRD reviewed the functioning of MDM programme Idukki and Ernakulam districts in November, 2011.
- Nodal officer for monitoring the implementation of SSA and MDM Programmes in Kerala and Lakshadweep during 2011-12.
- Member of the Governing Body of Primary Educational Development Society of Kerala.
- Member of the Governing Body of Primary Educational Development Society of Lakshadweep.

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

Pulapre Balakrishnan

- Taught 5 sessions on Macroeconomics at the 'Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics' CDS during November 28-December 9, 2011.

Sunil Mani

- Delivered a lecture on 'Economic Growth and Innovation in India,' at the SAINTGITA-DUQUESNE Academic Programme at St Gits Institute of Management, Kottayam, on May 11, 2011.
- Co-ordinator of the International Workshop on 'Foreign R&D Centres in China and India,' sponsored by the IDRC and held at the CDS on November 28, 2011.
- Co-ordinator of the Training Programme on 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 7.0,' during April 27-29, 2011.
- Co-ordinator of Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics for College Teachers (TIPE Version 5.0), under the K N Raj Fellowship Scheme during November 28-December 9, 2011.
- Designed and taught a ten lecture elective course on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' at the PGPEX

programme, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, January 31-February 7, 2012.

- Taught the 'The First Step: Articulating your Research Problem,' at the training programme Using Internet for Applied Development Research, Version 7.0 on during April 27-29, 2011.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Industrial Sector and Economic Liberalisation,' at the Teaching Innovations Programme in Economics for College Teachers, Version 5.0 during during November 28-December 9, 2011.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Delivered 5 sessions on 'Migration' at the Training Programme on Migration Issues, organised by the CDS and sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India on 6-10, February 2012.

K. Pushpangadan

- Gave a lecture on 'Impact of Migration on Kerala Economy' at the Seventh Short Term Training on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues conducted at the CDS on February 9, 2012.
- Gave a lecture on 'Impact of Migration on Kerala Economy' at the Eighth Short Term Training on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues conducted at the CDS on March 28, 2012.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Took 11 sessions on 'Statistical Methods' at the *Special lectures for the MA students*, organised by the Department of Economics, Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod during August 16-18, 2011.
- Delivered two sessions on 'Scientific Method' at the *Faculty Development Programme on Paradigms, Perspectives – New Trends in Research*, organised by ISTE Chapter and Department of Physics of TKM College of Engineering, Kollam, sponsored by the UGC at TKM College of Engineering, Kollam on November 3, 2011.

Anup Kumar Bhandari

- Took 5 sessions at the Fifth Teaching Innovation Programme in Economics for College Teachers organised by the CDS during November 28 – December 2, 2011.



Hrushikesh Mallick

- Delivered one session on 'Macro Economic Impact of Remittances,' at the Migration Training Programme organised and conducted at the CDS during 26-30, March, 2012.
- Co-ordinated the seminar on 'Kerala's Economy and Society: Situating the Present and Imagining the Future' organised by the CDS on 26 & 27 February, 2012.

J. Devika

- Made two presentations to groups of visitors – students from Scandinavian universities in November 2011 and Sri Lankan bureaucrats in March 2012, on 'Gender and the Kerala Model,' and 'Local Governance and Contemporary Politics in Kerala,' respectively.
- Co-ordinated the Workshop on 'Using technologies to claim democratic spaces for women' in the conference '*Amplifying the Voices of Women in Politics*' organised by Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development during 29 September 29 – 1 October 1, 2011 at Dili, East Timor.
- Co-ordinator of the Seminar 'Aspiring for Women's Full Citizenship in Kerala: The Kudumbashree Mission' jointly organised by RULSG, CDS and the Kudumbasree Mission, Kerala on December 21, 2011.

Praveena Kodoth

- Taught a full length course on Gender and Development to MA Economics II year students at the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, between August and November 2011.

M. Parameswaran

- Co-ordinated the programme 'Bibliography Management tools for Researchers' along with V Sriram for the CDS Students and Faculty on 6 and 8 March, 2012.
- Delivered one session on Data Analysis at the Training programme on Trade and Development, organised by the National Research Programme on Plantation Development at CDS conducted during January 4-24, 2012.

K. Navaneetham

- Took 4 Sessions on 'Introduction to Statistical Data Analysis,' at the Teaching Innovations Programme for College Teachers (TIPE version 5), organised by and conducted at the CDS during November 28-December 9, 2011.

Vinoj Abraham

- Delivered two sessions on 'Financial Crisis and Migration,' at the Training programme on Migration and Development, organised by the Research Unit of International Migration of CDS on February, 7th and March 30th 2012.
- Took one session on 'National Sample Survey data exposition on Employment and Unemployment' at the Training Programme on Trade and Development, organised and sponsored by the NRPPD cell of CDS during January 4-24, 2012.
- Was co-ordinator of the seminar 'The Kerala Economy and Society,' for the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, on March 29, 2012.

K.N. Harilal

- Took one session on 'Global Value Chains' at the training programme TIPE version 5.0, organised by the CDS during November 28-December 9, 2011.
- Taught one session on 'Trade Theory and Commodities' at the Training programme on Trade and Development, organised by the NRPPD at the CDS during January 4-24, 2012.
- One session on 'Migration and Trade Flows' at the training programme on 'Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Studies' organised by the Migration Research Unit of CDS during February 6-10, 2012.
- Delivered two sessions on 'WTO& RTAs: Opportunities and Challenges' at the training programme on 'WTO& RTAs: Opportunities and Challenges' organised by the Director General of Foreign Trade, Government of India, on March 28, 2012.
- Took one session on 'Proliferation of PTAs and Kerala Agriculture' at the training programme on Proliferation of PTAs and Kerala Agriculture, organised by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Kerala on November 25, 2011.



- Co-ordinator of the Workshop on “Rethinking the Methodology of Participatory Local Level Planning in Kerala” sponsored by CDS-RULSG on August 11, 2012.
- Co-ordinator of the Follow up Workshop on Rethinking the Methodology of Participatory Local Level Planning in Kerala (Discussion on State Finance Commission Recommendations), sponsored and organised by the CDS-RULSG on January 16, 2012.
- Co-ordinated the seminar on Aspiring for Women’s Full Citizenship in Kerala: The Kudumbashree Mission, organised by the CDS-RULSG on December 12, 2012.

K.J. Joseph

- Co-ordinator of the ‘National Seminar on Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India’s Plantation Sector,’ organised by CDS and NRPPD, sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce during January 23-24, 2012.
- Was co-ordinator of the Refresher course cum-Research Training Programme in Economics: Theme-Issues in Trade and Development, organised by CDS and NRPPD, sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce during January 4-24, 2012.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Sunil Mani

- Project leader, *TRIPS compliance of National Patent Regimes*, Research project under the catch up series, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA.
- Project Leader (along with Professor Franco Malerba), *Rise to market leadership* Research project under the catch up series, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA
- Contributor and reviewer to *Science and Engineering Indications 2012*, National Centre for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation, USA.
- Instructor, Globelics Academy, Summer School for PhD students, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland.

- External Referee to Research Proposals, National Research Foundation, Republic of South Africa.
- Referee to: (i) Research Policy; (ii) World Development; (iii) International Journal of Technology and Globalisation; (v) Economic and Political Weekly; and (iv) Edward Elgar.
- External Examiner to PhD thesis from Indian Institute of Science and Guru Nanak University, Punjab.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Research Policy*, Elsevier.
- Member, Editorial Board, *International Journal of Development and Social Research*, XIMB, Bhubaneswar.

J. Devika

- Academic referee for the *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, *EPW*, and *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies*.

Praveena Kodoth

- Refereed papers for the following journals : 1) Development and Change, 2) Gender, Technology and Development, 3) Contributions to Indian Sociology and 4) Indian Journal of Gender Studies.

K. Navaneetham

- Reviewer for Journals: Social Science and Medicine, Asian Population Studies, Economics and Human Biology.

Vinoj Abraham

- Reviewed 25-page newly designed course “Principles of Micro Economics” for the Kerala State Higher Education Council designed by a group of university and college teachers as part of the “Course Designing Programme” of the Council in April 2011.
- Paper reviews for *Transnational Corporations Review* (2010-11).
- Paper reviews for *Assam Economic Journal* (2011-12).
- Paper reviews for *Indian Economic Review* (2011-12).
- Paper reviews for *Innovation and Development* (2011-2012).



- Panel member for the debate on 'Money Wise', for the programme Talking Point in Rose Bowl Television channel, aired on 4th June, 2011.

K.J. Joseph

- Visiting Professor in Punjabi University, Patiala
- Ph D thesis examiner, University of Malaysia, Guru Nanak Dev University, Punjabi University

- Launched a new journal Innovation and Development published by Routledge as Editor in Chief
- 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

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

APPENDIX

5

COMMITTEES

Committee of Direction

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)
N.R. Madhava Menon
Subrata Biswas
Amit Shovan Ray
K.J. Joseph
Pulapre Balakrishnan (Convenor)

Faculty Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)
K.J. Joseph
S. Irudaya Rajan
Sunil Mani
K.Navaneetham (Convenor)

Finance Committee

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)
S. Irudaya Rajan
Ranjit Sinha
Indira Rajaraman
Subrata Biswas
Pulapre Balakrishnan (Convenor)

Programme Advisory Committee for M.Phil & Ph.D

Sunil Mani
Navaneetham K
Praveena Kodoth
Vijayamohanan Pillai N
Vinoj Abraham
M. Parameswaran
Aparna Nair

JNU Committee of Direction for MPhil/ PhD Programmes

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)
C.P. Chandrasekhar,
(*Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU*)
Sangeeta Bansal,
(*Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU*)
S. Irudaya Rajan
K.J. Joseph
K. Navaneetham
Sunil Mani

**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

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

Academic Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairperson)
J. Devika (Convenor)

Seminars

K.J. Joseph (Co-ordinator)

Staff Welfare Fund

P. Mohanan Pillai (Chairman)
Ameer Ali (Convenor)

Computer Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Ex-officio Chairman)
J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

Investment Committee

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)
D. Narayana
C.G.Pankajakshan (Partner, Varma & Varma)

Committee on Sexual Harassment

Mridul Eapen (Chairperson)
M. Parameswaran (Convenor)

Staff Council

Pulapre Balakrishnan (Chairman)
K.B. Sreekumari (Convenor)

Hostel Warden

M. Parameswaran

Right to Information Act

Tilak Baker (Information Officer)
K.B. Sreekumari (Asst Information Officer)
Pulapre Balakrishnan, Director /or
Soman Nair, Registrar (Appellate Information Officer)



FACULTY

Professor and Director

Pulapre Balakrishnan

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Cambridge)

Research Area: Applied Macroeconomics

Professors

Narayanan Nair K.

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Kerala)
(Retired on 31.5.2011)

Research Area: Agriculture, Natural Resource
Management, Rural Livelihood, Decentralisation

Kannan K.P.

Ph.D in Development Studies
(ISS, The Hague)
(Retired on 31.5.2011)

Research Area: Development Economics/Studies

Mohanan Pillai P.

Ph.D. in Economics
(University of Gujarat)
(Retired on 31.10.2011)

Research Area: Development Economics

Pushpangadan K.

Ph.D in Economics
(Massachusetts, USA)
(Retired on 30.6.2011)

Research Area: Competition, Growth & Development, Corruption

Narayana D.

Ph.D in Economics
(ISI Calcutta)
(Retired on 1.3.2012)

Research Area: Local Governance, Population and
Health, Marginalised Population Groups, Banking

Sunil Mani

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Area: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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)

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

Harilal, K.N.

Ph.D in Economics (JNU)
(Rejoined after deputation)
on 1.5.2011)

Research Area: International Economics
Planning and Local Governments, Kerala Studies

Praveena Kodoth

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Hyderabad)

Research Area: Gender and Development, Emigration of Women Workers,
Higher Education

Devika, J.

Ph.D in History
(MG University, Kottayam)

Research Area: History and Sociology of Malayalee
Modernity; Politics, Gender, Culture and Development in
Contemporary Kerala; Research Methodology; Feminism and Social Theory; Translation and
Literary Studies

*Assistant Professors***Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education Economics
(Pune University)

Research Area: Economics of Education, Human Development

**Beena, P.L.**

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)
(Rejoined after leave on 13.1.2011)

Research Area: Industrial Economics, Applied Micro Economics,
Development Issues related to Industry,
Trade and Investment, International Trade and Finance

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)
(Rejoined after leave
on 29.8.2011)

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

Anup Kumar Bhandari

Ph.D in Quantitative Economics
(ISI Calcutta)

Research Area: Indian Industries, Indian Financial Sector

Aparna Nair

Ph.D in Demography
(Australian National University)

Research Area: Economic History, History of Medicine and Public Health,
Colonial History, Health, Gender and Health,
Medical Sociology, Medical Anthropology, Migration

*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

**ADMINISTRATION**

Soman Nair	<i>Registrar</i>
Suresh Kumar S	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
A. P. Phil Roy (Retired on 31.8.2011)	<i>Joint Registrar</i>
K.M.Celin	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>

Academic Programme Office

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

Ajikumar A.R.	<i>Office Assistant</i>
S.S. Satheesh	<i>General Assistant</i>
M.Mohanana	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

Publications

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

A.Chandra	<i>Accounts Officer</i>
T.N.Anirutdhan	<i>Asst Accountants Officer</i>
S. Suresh	<i>Accountant</i>
C.S. Sumesh	<i>Attendant</i>

Director's Office

Emmanuel T.J.	<i>PA. to Director</i>
Ajayanandam S	<i>Attendant</i>

Personnel

H.S. Shareef	<i>Jr. Assistant Administrative Officer</i>
K.Radhamoni	<i>Office Assistant</i>
K.Lekha	<i>Receptionist</i>
K.Vijayamma	<i>Programme Assistant</i>

Campus Maintenance

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

Transport

V.Surendran	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
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COMPUTER CENTRE

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

LIBRARY

T.K. Subramoni (Contract ended on 31.5.2011)	<i>Consultant Librarian</i>
V. Sriram	<i>Chief Librarian</i>
V. Ushadevi	<i>Deputy Librarian</i>
V.K. Anil Kumar (Retired on 30.11.2011)	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
Ansamma Joseph	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
G.P. Anitha	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
Shobhana Kannan	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
Ameer Ali	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
S. Gopakumar	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
Sivakumar P	<i>Junior Assistant Librarian</i>
Biju R.S.	<i>Attendant</i>

RESEARCH

(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT**1. Integrating Global Food Inflation: Indian Experience**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Presented in a national seminar organised at the Govt. College, Attingal. Draft available

2. Globalisation and Development: India Since 1991

Pulapre Balakrishnan

Status: Published in *Journal of Economic Asymmetries*, Volume 8, Number 2, pp. 49-60.

3. Growth, Development, and Diversity: India's Record Since Liberalisation

K. Pushpangadan and V.N. Balasubramanyam.

Status: Published as book by Oxford University Press

4. Exchange Rate and Export Behavior of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector: An Enquiry

Hrushikesh Mallick and P.L. Beena

Status: Published in the *International Journal of Monetary Economics and Finance*, Vol. 4, (4), 2011

5. Contrasting the Determinants of Service Exports with Goods Exports

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Under review with *International Economic Journal*

6. Role of Technological Infrastructures as Determinants of Exports

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Ongoing

7. FDI Outflows and Overseas Acquisitions: Evidence from India

P.L. Beena

Status: Chapter 6 in a proposed book titled "Mergers and Acquisitions: India under Globalisation".

8. Economic Liberalisation and Financing Pattern of Indian Acquiring Firms Abroad

P.L. Beena

Status: Published in the journal, *Transnational Corporations Review*, Vol. 3, No.2, June, 30, 2011.

9. Mergers and Acquisitions: A Study based on Selected Industries in Indian Corporate Sector

P.L.Beena

Sponsor : ICSSR Fellowship

Status: Report to be submitted to ICSSR by July, 2012.

10. Fundamental or Speculative Factors in Housing Market for Emerging Economies? Lessons from China

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik



- Status: Published in the *Journal of Economic Policy Reform*, Vol. 15(1), 2012, Pp-57-67.
11. **The Fourth State Finance Commission Report of Kerala: Some New Directions**
D. Narayana
Status: As a report
 12. **ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement Impact on Agriculture and Allied sectors in Kerala**
M. Parameswaran
Sponsor: WTO Cell, Government of Kerala
Status: Report available in final printed form.
 13. **Regional Route to Multilateralism: Proliferation of PTAs among Developing Countries and WTO Negotiations**
K.N. Harilal
Status: Ongoing
 14. **Structural Mobility, Trade Barriers and Unequal Development**
K.N. Harilal
Status: Ongoing (Accepted for the 60th Annual Conference of Japan Society for Political Economy (JSPE), 6-7 October 2012, Political Economy Quarterly (JSPE Journal))
 15. **Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?**
N. Vijayamohan Pillai
Status: Ongoing –Chapter of a Book for Routledge
 16. **The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism**
N. Vijayamohan Pillai
Status: Ongoing –Chapter of a Book for Routledge
 17. **Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**
N. Vijayamohan Pillai
Status: Ongoing
 - (b) **AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND DECENTRALISATION**
 18. **Research and Development in Small Cardamom by ICRI: An Evaluation**
K.J. Joseph
Status: NRPPD Discussion Paper No. 9
 19. **Commodity Markets and Computers: An Analysis of e- auction in Cardamom Marketing from an Inclusive Innovation System Perspective**
K.J. Joseph
Status: NRPPD Discussion Paper No.10 (Being revised to send to a journal)
 20. **Globalisation of Agriculture and Atomisation of Farming in India: The Case of Crisis and Resistance in Kerala Agriculture**
K.N.Harilal
Status: Proposed to publish as CDS Working Paper, An improved version to be sent for publication in *Journal of Peasant Studies*
 21. **Planning as an Instrument of Politics? Rethinking the Methodology of Local Level Participatory Planning in Kerala**
K.N.Harilal
Status: RULSG Occasional Paper, No.1. An abridged version sent for publication in *Economic and Political Weekly*
 22. **Development in the Aftermath of Global Meltdown: The Case of Cashew Value Chain**
K.N.Harilal
Sponsor: Shastri Indo- Canadian Institute
Status: Ongoing (propose to bring out as a Report and Research Article)
 23. **Study on Agricultural Stagnation and Local Level Planning in Kerala**
K.N.Harilal and K.K.Eswaran
Sponsor: CDS-RULSG
Status: Ongoing (propose to bring out as a Report and Book)
 24. **Rural Labour Market and the Rural Productive Sectors in Kerala**
K.N.Harilal and K.K.Eswaran
Sponsor: CDS-RULSG
Status: Ongoing (propose to bring out as a Report and Book)



- 25. Impediments to Effective Decentralised Urban Governance Identifying and Remediating Organisational and Instrumental Road Blocks**
Babu Jacob
Sponsor: ICSSR
Status: Ongoing
- (c) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
- 26. Productivity, Technical Progress and Scale Efficiency in Indian Manufacturing: New Evidence using Non-Parametric Approach**
Anup Kumar Bhandari, Valarmathi Pradeep, Mita Bhattacharya, Jong-Rong Chen, Chih-Hai Yang
Status: To be published in an edited volume, Editors: Dr. Vinish Kathuria, Prof. Kunal Sen and Dr. Rajesh Raj; Publisher: The Routledge.
- 27. Liberalisation and Productivity Growth: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry**
M. Parameswaran
Status: First version of this paper coming as a chapter in an edited book titled "Productivity in Indian Manufacturing: Measurement, Methods and Analysis" published by Rutledge. Also submitted for CDS Working Paper series. After some major revision, the plan is to submit it for a journal publication.
- 28. Trade, Intermediate Inputs and Productivity: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry**
M. Parameswaran
Status: Ongoing (propose to publish as CDS working paper and then as a Journal article)
- 29. Trade Induced Investment: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry**
M. Parameswaran
Status: Ongoing (propose to publish as CDS working paper and then as a Journal article)
- 30. Motives and Consequences of Mergers and Acquisitions in India**
P.L. Beena
Status: Ongoing
- 31. Market structure and competition in Indian industries during post liberalisation (1990-2010)**
P.L. Beena
Status: Ongoing
- 32. Efficiency of the Indian Leather Firms: Some Results Obtained using the Two Conventional Methods**
Anup Kumar Bhandari and Pradip Maiti
Status: Published in *Journal of Productivity Analysis*, 37 (1), 2012.
- 33. Global Crisis, Environmental Volatility and Expansion of Indian Leather Industry**
Anup Kumar Bhandari
Status: Accepted for publication in *Journal of Quantitative Economics*.
- 34. Does Win-Win Opportunity always Result in Pollution Abatement?: Evidence from Indian Cement Industry**
Anup Kumar Bhandari and Sabuj Kumar Mandal
Status: Under revision for publication in *Environmental and Resource Economics*.
- 35. Technical Efficiency in the Indian Textiles Industry: A Non-Parametric Analysis of Firm-Level Data.**
Anup Kumar Bhandari
Status: Published in *Bulletin of Economic Research*, 64 (1), 109-124.
- 36. Exchange Rate and Export Behaviour of Indian Textiles and Clothing Sector across Major Destination Countries**
P.L. Beena & Hrushikesh Mallick
Status: Published in *International Journal of Monetary Economics and Finance*, Vol 4, No. 4.
- 37. Harnessing Asian Capabilities for Transforming the Electronics and IT Sectors: Recent Trends, Challenges and a Way Forward**
K.J. Joseph
Status: Forthcoming in Francis Hutchinson (ed) 'Architects of Growth: Subnational States and Industrial Transformation in Asia, Institute of South East Asia Studies, Singapore



- 38. Information Technology Adoption in Indian Manufacturing Sector: Measures, Patterns and Determinants**
Vinoj Abraham and U.S.Mishra
Status: Ongoing
- 39. The Innovation Process in Indian Computer Software Industry**
Sunil Mani, Martyin Fransman (University of Edinburgh) and Arun M (Society for Promoting Alternate Computing and Employment)
Status: Ongoing
- 40. Internationalisation of Innovation, A survey of public policies for its support in the Indian Context**
Sunil Mani
Sponsor: University of Tampere, Finland
Status: Ongoing
- 41. Foreign R&D Centres in India: An Analysis of their Size, Structure and Implication**
Sunil Mani and Rakesh Basant (IIM Ahmedabad)
Sponsor: IDRC, Canada
Status: Working Paper No. 2012-01-06 , January, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
- 42. Impact of Networks, Globalization, and their Interaction with EU Strategies' (ENGINEUS)**
K.J. Joseph and Vinoj Abraham
Sponsor: Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission for Research and Technology Development
Status: Available as paper, reports in soft form
- 43. Systems of Innovation for inclusive Development: Lessons from China and India**
K.J. Joseph
Sponsor : IDRC
Status: Ongoing
- 44. Evolution of the Sectoral System of Innovation of India's Aeronautical Industry**
Sunil Mani
Sponsor: University of Quebec, Montreal, (Uqam), Canada
Status: Accepted in the *International Journal of Technology and Globalisation*
- 45. On the Road to Self Reliance in High Technology, Role of Public Sector Enterprises in India**
Sunil Mani
Sponsor: University of Malaya
Status: Propose to bring out as Chapter in a book
- 46. TRIPS Compliance of national patent regimes, an analysis of its potential and actual effects on innovative activity.**
Sunil Mani, Richard Nelson, Sudip Chaudhuri, V.K. Unni, Patarapong Intarakumnerd, Luciano, Povova and Hermi Boraine
Sponsor : The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA
Status: Ongoing
- 47. Rise to Market Leadership**
Sunil Mani, Richard Nelson, Franco Malerba, Zheng Liang, Bruno de Araujo, Luiz Ricardo Cavalcante, and Arun M
Sponsor: The Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, USA
Status: Ongoing
- 48. Liberalisation of Technical Education in Kerala: Has a Significant Increase in Enrolment Translated into increase in Supply of Engineers?**
Sunil Mani and Arun M
Status: Accepted for publication as a special article in *Economic and Political Weekly* and brought out as CDS Working Paper No. 448.
- 49. Modeling Optimal Time-differential Pricing of Electricity Under Uncertainty – Revisiting the Welfare Foundations**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Published as CDS Working Paper No.447, March 2012
- 50. The Pricing Problem of Public Transport in Kerala**
D. Narayana
Status: Published as CDS Working Paper No.446, September 2011

**(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION****51. Demography and Development: Preliminary Interpretations of the 2011 Census**

K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam

Status: Published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No. 16, April 16, 2011**52. Fertility at District Level in India: Lessons from the 2011 Census**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Christophe Z Guilmoto

Status: To publish as a Journal Article

53. A Review of Age Structural Transition and Demographic Dividend in South Asia

K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam

Status: Submitted to *Journal of Population Ageing***54. Child Crafting in Kerala**

J. Devika

Status: Chapter in S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah (eds), *Kerala's Demographic Future: Issues and Policy Options*, New Delhi : Academic Foundation, 2012, 335-44.**55. MDG Indicators in Kerala: Achievement and Challenges**

K. Navaneetham and U.S. Mishra

Status: An article, theme paper submitted to UNICEF

56. Contrasting the Levels of Poverty against the Burden of Poverty: An Indian Case Elderly: Does Count or Characteristics Matter?

U.S. Mishra and Deepak Singhania

Status: Manuscript under Review

57. Persistent "health divide" between Indigenous and Non-indigenous Populations in Kerala, India

D. Narayana, Slim Haddad, Katia Mohindra and others

Status: Accepted for Publication in *BMC Pubhealth***58. The Challenge of Access to Health Care in Kerala**

D. Narayana

Status: Paper presented at the Seminar on 'Kerala's Economic Development- Positives, Challenges and

Prospects', Reserve Bank of India, Thiruvananthapuram 23 December 2011

59. Health Inequalities, Level Differentials and Progress Assessment of MDGs in Measles Vaccination Coverage in India

William Joe, Udaya S. Mishra and K. Navaneetham

Status: Manuscript under review with *Global Health and Population***60. Inter-Group Inequalities in Child Undernutrition in India: Group Analogue of Gini Coefficient and Atkinson's Index**

William Joe, Udaya S. Mishra and K. Navaneetham

Status: Manuscript under Review with *Oxford Development Journal***61. Confronting the Stigma of Epilepsy**

Aparna Nair and Sanjeev V Thomas

Status: Published in *Annals of Indian Neurology***62. The Social and Psychological Impacts of Epilepsy: A Life-course Approach**

Aparna Nair and Sanjeev V Thomas

Status: Forthcoming, *Epilepsy in Women*, edited by Torbjorn Tomson, Cynthia Harden and S.V. Thomas, Chichester: John Wiley and Sons Limited, 2012**63. Literacy Progress in Uttar Pradesh: A Districts Level Analysis**

Vachaspati Shukla and U.S. Mishra

Status: Manuscript under Review

64. An Evaluation of Teaching and Learning Strategies at Government Primary Schools

C. Gasper

Status: To be sent for publication in *Manpower Journal***65. The Role of Community in Raising the Quality of Primary Education in Kerala**

C. Gasper

Status: To be sent for publication in *Journal of Educational Research for Policy and Practice*



- 66. The Development of Primary Education in the Context of the Right to Free Education Act-2009**
C. Gasper
Status: To be sent for publication in *Journal of International Review of Education*
- 67. Financing Primary Education in Kerala**
C. Gasper
Status: To be sent for publication in *Journal of Educational Administration*
- 68. Failure Rates and their Determinants in Engineering Degree courses in Kerala: Factor Analysis of a Socially Deprived Groups**
K. Pushpangadan
Status: Ongoing
- 69. Monitoring Millennium Development Goals in Kerala**
Udaya S. Mishra and K. Navaneetham
Sponsor: UNICEF Chennai
Status: Report submitted to sponsor.
- 70. Examining Education Paths and Views on Employment and Marriage: A Case of Female Engineering Students in Trivandrum, India**
Praveena Kodoth and Masako Ota (KFAW)
Sponsor: Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW), Japan
Status : Printed draft report
- 71. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram districts in Kerala (2011)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 72. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Idukki, Kannur and Kasaragod districts in Kerala (2011-12)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 73. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Lakshadweep (2011)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 74. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Midday Meal Programme (MDM) in Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhicode and Thiruvananthapuram districts in Kerala (2011)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 75. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Midday Meal Programme (MDM) in Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Idukki, Kannur and Kasaragod districts in Kerala (2011-12)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 76. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Midday Meal Programme (MDM) in Primary Schools in Lakshadweep (2011)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD, New Delhi
Status: Report submitted to MHRD
- 77. Post-sterilization Autonomy among Young Mothers in South India**
S.Irudaya Rajan and Saseendran Pallikadavath
Sponsor: British Academy Research Development Award
Status: As a paper, and propose to publish as Journal Article
- 78. The Indifferent Many and the Hostile Few': An Assessment of Smallpox Vaccination in the Erstwhile Princely State of Travancore, 1805-1946'**
Aparna Nair
Status: Ongoing
- 79. The Vayattati, the Midwife and the Feminisation of Maternal Care: Historical Explanations for the Medicalization of Childbirth in South-western India, 1880-1960.**
Aparna Nair
Status: Ongoing



- 80. The Shifting Worlds of the Vayattati: The Roles of the Indigenous Midwife in Kerala**
Aparna Nair
Status: Ongoing
- 81. Age at Menarche in Kerala, South India**
Aparna Nair and S. Irudaya Rajan
Status: Journal Article for submission to *Social Science and Medicine*, or *Journal of Social Biology*.
- 82. 'Like Bananas with Brown Spots': A Sociological Study of The Experience of Epilepsy in Kerala, South India'**
(Title altered: Negotiating Chronic Illness: Stigma in the Lives of Women with Epilepsy)
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev. V. Thomas (Professor of Neurology, Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum)
Status: Journal article in *Social Science and Medicine or Epilepsy and Behaviour*
- 83. Primary Education for children with special needs in Kerala**
C. Gasper
Status: Ongoing
- 84. Financing Secondary Education in Kerala**
C. Gasper
Status: Ongoing
- 85. The Financing Pattern of Higher Education in Kerala**
C. Gasper
Status: Ongoing
- 86. Disparity in the Growth of Higher Education in India**
C. Gasper
Status: Ongoing
- 87. The Predicament of Student Politics in Arts and Science College in Kerala**
Praveena Kodoth
Status: Ongoing
- 88. Poverty, Social Inequality and Maternal Health in India**
K. Navaneetham and A. Dharmalingam
Status: Ongoing
- 89. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur and Malappuram districts in Kerala (2012-13)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD
Status: Ongoing
- 90. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Lakshadweep (2012-13)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD
Status: Ongoing
- 91. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Midday Meal Programeme (MDM) in Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur and Malappuram districts in Kerala (2012-13)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD
Status: Ongoing
- 92. An Evaluation of the Implementation of Midday Meal Programeme (MDM) in Lakshadweep (2012-13)**
C. Gasper
Sponsor: MHRD
Status: Ongoing
- 93. Accessing Equality in Higher Education in Kerala: An Analysis of sc/st students in Engineering Degree Courses.**
Pushpangadan K and P. Sivanandan
Status: Ongoing
- 94. Living with Chronic Illness: Women's Experiences of Epilepsy**
Aparna Nair and Sanjeev Thomas, Professor, SCTIMST
Status: Ongoing
- 95. Childbirth in Kerala through the Twentieth Century**
Aparna Nair
Sponsor: Funded by a fellowship grant from the SNDT University's Research Centre for Women 's Studies, the 'Awa Bhai Archives Research Fellowship', awarded in February 2011.
Status: Ongoing

**(e) MIGRATION****96. Emigration of Women Domestic Workers from Kerala: Gender, State Policy and the Politics of Movement**

Praveena Kodoth and V. J. Varghese

Status: CDS Working Paper No. 445, September, 2011.

97. Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection: Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011

K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Forthcoming CDS Working Paper, 2012.

98. Kerala Migration Survey 2011

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah

Sponsor: Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Book

99. India Migration Report 2012 - Global Financial Crisis, Migration and Remittance

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Book

100. Assessment of NORKA-ROOTS (an Implementing Agency of the Department of NORKA - Non-resident Keralites Affairs of the Government of Kerala) and the Applicability of a Similar Organisation to Other States in India

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Migrant Forum Asia, Phillippines

Status: To be submitted to the CDS Working Paper Series

101. Handbook for Emigrants

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Brought out as a Handbook

102. Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) Manual

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: International Organisation for Migration

Status: Brought out as a Manual

103. Migration, Transnationalism, and Modernity: Thinking of Kerala's Many Cosmopolitanisms

J. Devika

Status: Ongoing

104. Parental Migration and Children 'Left Behind'

S. Irudaya Rajan and Aparna Nair

Sponsor : Rockefeller Foundation

Status: Ongoing

105. Survey on In-migrants in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Ongoing

106. Pilot Study on Returnee Professionals

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Ongoing

107. Working and Living Conditions of Indian Migrants in Saudi Arabia

S. Irudaya Rajan and Jolin Joseph

Sponsor: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Ongoing

(f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY**108. Where Socrates Fears to Tread.....**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Status: Published as an invited Review Article in *eSocial Sciences* in December 2011. <http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/showArticle.aspx?acat=Recent+Articles&aid=4632>

109. Empowering the Frailty: Dissecting the Role of Microcredit

N. Vijayamohan Pillai and B.P. Asalatha

Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36383/>



- 110. 'One Hen' Or 'A Basket of Bangles': Women Development and Microcredit in Tamil Nadu**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and B.P. Asalatha
Status: Published as MPRA Working Paper, <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36498/>
- 111. Adverse Selection, Rising Costs and Sustainability of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Kerala**
S. Irudaya Rajan and D. Narayana
Status: Propose to bring out as a Journal Article
- 112. The Long Road to Social Security Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security for the Working Poor in India**
K.P. Kannan
Sponsor: The Humanist Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries (HiVOS), The Hague, The Netherlands.
Status: Ongoing
- 113. Wages and Earnings of Social and Religious Groups in India: Data Sources, Scope, Limitations and Suggestions**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: To be published in an edited volume
- 114. Economic Mobility and Caste**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Ongoing
- 115. Agrarian Distress and Rural Non-Farm Sector Employment in India**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Forthcoming (2012) in edited volume in honour of Prof. R K Sharma titled Changing Face of Indian Agriculture edited by Parmod Kumar and Mohankumar
- 116. Emerging Structure of the Labour Market in Kerala**
Vinoj Abraham
Status: Ongoing
- 117. Dubai Model and the Impact of the Financial Crisis on South Asian Migrant Workers in the United Arab Emirates**
Vinoj Abraham and D. Narayana
Status: Published in the *India Migration Report 2012*, edited by S.Irudaya Rajan, Routledge
- 118. Global Financial Crisis and Return of South Asian Gulf Migrants: Patterns And Determinants of their integration to local labour Markets**
Vinoj Abraham and S. Irudaya Rajan
Status: Published in the *India Migration Report 2012*, edited by S.Irudaya Rajan, Routledge
- (g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES**
- 119. Beyond Feminine Public Altruism: Women Leaders in Kerala's Urban Bodies**
J.Devika and Binitha V. Thampi
Status: To appear as special article in the Women's Studies special issue of the *EPW* in April 2012.
- 120. Gender Equality in Local Governance in Kerala: Towards Defining the Accountability of Male Representatives:**
Praveena Kodoth and U.S. Mishra
Status: Published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 17, 2011.
- 121. 'Introduction: The Namboodiris', in Devaki Nilayamgode, Antharjanam: Memoirs of a Namboodiri Woman, trans. Indira Menon, Radhika Menon**
J. Devika
Status: Published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011.
- 122. Deconsecrating Sarah Joseph**
J.Devika
Status: To appear as introduction to the collection of translated short stories by Sarah Joseph from OUP, New Delhi.
- 123 'Re-inscribing 'Womanliness': Gendered Spaces and Public Debates in Early Modern Keralam, India**
J. Devika
Status: Chapter in Charu Gupta (ed), *Gendering Colonial India: Reform, Print, Caste, and Communalism*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2012.



- 124. Creating a Snowballing Archive: Documenting the National Conference of Women's Movements, Calicut, 1990-91'.**
J. Devika
Sponsor: Indian Association of Women's Studies
Status: To be uploaded on an independent website/the IAWS website soon. And to be presented at JNU to the IAWS archives committee on 21 April, 2012.
- 125. Feminism and Late Twentieth-Century Governmentality in Kerala, India: Towards a Critical History**
J. Devika
Status: To appear in a collection of essays edited by Maitreyee Mukhopadhyay, KIT, most probably from Zed Press, London, or Zubaan, New Delhi.
- (h) OTHER STUDIES**
- 126. Scientific Method: A Critique**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Presented in a workshop organised at TKM College of Engineering, Kollam.
- 127. Common Problems in Econometric Modeling**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Status: Presented in a workshop Organised at St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Kozhikode.
- 128. Total Factor Productivity Growth and Its Decomposition: Indian Banking Sector during Liberalization**
Anup Kumar Bhandari
Status: Published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 24-30, 2012.
- 129. The Financial Deregulation Debate: Do We Need a Re-Look in Light of Recent Indian Experience?**
Anup Kumar Bhandari
Status: Under revision for journal *European Journal of Operational Research*.
- 130. On the Distribution of Estimated Technical Efficiency in Stochastic Frontier Models: Revisited**
Anup Kumar Bhandari
Status: Published in *International Journal of Business and Economics*, 10 (1), 2011.
- 131. Contemporary Dalit Assertions in Kerala State, India: Governmental Categories vs. Identity Politics?**
J. Devika
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** Passed away on 28 March, 2012.

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