

# CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

## Annual Report 2014-15



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- University of Kerala
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# CONTENTS

<b>I. OVERVIEW</b> .....	07
<b>II. RESEARCH</b> .....	12
a) Macroeconomics, Globalisation and Development .....	12
(b) Agriculture, Rural Economy, and Decentralisation .....	17
(c) Industry, Innovation and Trade .....	18
(d) Human Development, Health and Education .....	25
(e) Migration .....	33
(f) Employment and Social Security .....	37
(g) Gender and Women's Studies .....	40
(h) Other Studies .....	41
<b>III. ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES</b> .....	47
(a) Doctoral Programme in Economics .....	47
(b) M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics .....	51
(c) MA in Applied Economics .....	52
(d) Short-Term Training Programmes .....	55
(e) Research Affiliation .....	58
<b>IV. ENDOWMENTS</b> .....	59
<b>V. SUPPORT SERVICES</b> .....	66
<b>VI. APPENDICES</b> .....	70
<b>1. PUBLICATIONS</b> .....	70
(a) Books .....	70
(b) Journal Articles .....	71
(c) Chapters in Books .....	73
(d) Other Publications .....	74
(e) Working Papers .....	76

<b>2.</b>	<b>SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE -----</b>	<b>77</b>
	(a) Open Seminars -----	77
	(b) Faculty/Student Seminars -----	78
	(c) Conferences/Workshops -----	78
	(d) Public Lectures -----	79
<b>3.</b>	<b>PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS ELSEWHERE -----</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ ADVISORY BODIES -----</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE -----</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>RESEARCH -----</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>ANNUAL ACCOUNTS -----</b>	<b>112</b>

## OVERVIEW

Centre for Development Studies (CDS) was established as an autonomous social science research institute on 19 October 1970. It was the leadership and vision of Shri C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala that led to the creation of several research centres in Kerala in different disciplines related to the development of the State. In case of CDS, he was able to persuade legendary development economist Professor K. N. Raj to set up the Centre and provide intellectual leadership. Professor Raj continued to remain the driving force behind all academic activities of CDS for over two decades. CDS was also fortunate to have Laurie Baker, a radically innovative architect, visualise and design its campus and buildings in a distinctive but cost-effective manner. The architectural splendour of CDS campus is the result of this vision and effort of Laurie Baker.

Over the past forty four years, CDS has crossed several milestones. During the 1970s, although a large part of academic research conducted at CDS was devoted to issues pertaining to the national economy, it was natural that CDS researcher devoted significant attention to issues pertaining to the economy and society of Kerala, given CDS's location. The widely acclaimed Kerala model of development was an outcome of academic research conducted at CDS during this time. In the mid-1970s, CDS became an institution affiliated to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and started receiving a part of its core funding from this agency. Right from its inception, CDS emphasised on training of young researchers and it launched MPhil and PhD programmes, recognised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. It also ran a PhD programme affiliated to the University of Kerala.

Over the past decades, CDS has diversified its research into a large number of areas. Some of the topics that received significant attention in the 1970s and 1980s are no longer in vogue, while new areas of research concern have emerged in the field of development studies. It is also worth mentioning that the Centre received prestigious endowment funds



from different government agencies to set up dedicated research units in recent years to focus on specific areas like local government, migration and plantation development. Needless to mention, CDS has been attracting sponsored project research funding from several national and international organisations for carrying out research on various dimensions of development.

Another major milestone for CDS in the recent years is the launch of its MA programme in applied economics in 2012. This is a unique master's programme in economics that aims at providing a rigorous training in theory, tools and methods for applied economic analysis, with a special focus on issues of economic development. The degree is awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi). The introduction of the MA programme marked a paradigm shift in CDS's academic profile. Faculty members now devote a significant part of their time to teaching courses in this full-fledged programme, over and above their research commitments and research supervision.

### Academic Programmes

The three degree programmes - MA in Applied Economics, MPhil in Applied Economics and PhD in Economics - are the three pillars of the Centre's academic activities. While the MA and MPhil degrees are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), in the case of the PhD degree, students have the option to register either with JNU or with Kerala University. In recent years, almost all PhD students register under JNU. From this academic year, CDS has introduced an integrated MPhil/PhD programme whereby on completion of MPhil with a stipulated result, students would be automatically entitled to get admitted for the PhD programme. The admission tests for M.A. and Integrated MPhil/PhD programmes are now conducted at 6 centres across the country. In 2014, the cities in which we organised our entrance examination were Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Trivandrum.

In the year 2014-15, 2 PhD degrees were awarded and 4 PhD theses were under evaluation. In the same year, all 12

MPhil students submitted their thesis and all of them have been subsequently awarded their degrees. In 2014, 116 students applied for the Integrated MPhil/PhD programme and 12 students were admitted. For the Direct PhD programme, we received 45 applications, 10 were offered admission and 8 of them joined the programme.

The newly introduced MA programme is now well grounded. Hitherto, we have graduated the first batch and the second batch of 17 students is in progress. All 15 of the first batch students graduated with a third of them securing first class grades. Further, little over fifty per cent of them cleared the highly competitive UGC JRF/NET examination and some of them have already started working as lecturers in the university system. For the academic session 2014-15, 443 candidates applied for admission of which 337 appeared for the entrance test and 17 students were finally admitted to the programme. During their summer vacation, some of them were selected for internship in various organisations such as the Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Reserve Bank of India and the Kerala State Planning Board.

### Research

Research at the Centre extends beyond pure academic research and focuses on policy oriented research that acts as important academic input for informed policy making. This has been a part of CDS's mission right from its inception and this component of research often accounts for a significant share of faculty's research time. Many of these policy research outputs may not necessarily take the form of academic publications. Nevertheless, the Centre is able to record over 90 publications in the year 2014-15.

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 with abstracts in Chapter II.



## Research Projects

Research projects during the year include an ongoing study sponsored by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics on 'Trade in Medical (Ayurveda) Services in Kerala'. Two projects sponsored by the MHRD on 'Reform in Primary Education in Kerala during 2014-15' and 'Progress of Elementary Education in Lakshadweep during 2014-15' were completed. A project on 'Reforms in Primary Education in Kerala during 2015-16' is ongoing. Educational 'Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments and Challenges,' was a project sponsored by the ICSSR. The Kerala State Planning Board sponsored project on 'Educational Attainment and Challenges of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala,' was also completed.

The 'India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration,' sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, 'Kerala Migration Survey, 2014,' by Kerala State Planning Board, 'Kerala Ageing Survey 2013,' sponsored by Government of Kerala, 'Migration and Elderly' funded by UNFPA/ISEC, Bangalore are some of the projects completed during the year.

Ongoing projects include studies on 'Dalits Overseas Migration and Inclusive Growth: A comparison of Punjab and Kerala' sponsored by The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, 'Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People,' by EURANET, 'Involuntary Resettlement: A Cross Country Study on Urban Inequality and Poverty', sponsored by the International Development Research Centre, Canada, and a Government of Tamil Nadu sponsored study titled 'Tamil Nadu Migration Survey, 2015.

An 'Evaluation Study of MGNREGA in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala', sponsored by the Planning Commission, was completed. Two projects are ongoing - 'Self Help or Social Transformation: Role of Women in Local Governance in Kerala and South Africa,' sponsored by the Research Council of Norway and a study on 'The Political Economy of Migration of Women Domestic workers from India, Emigrant Womens Perspectives and Experiences of Migration,' sponsored by the ICSSR.

## Outreach

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 8 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 6 seminars were given by the faculty and students. CDS also organised 11 international/national seminars, conferences and workshops in addition to 4 public lectures.

Professor Prabhat Patnaik, Emeritus Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU delivered a public lecture on 'Decentralization and Democracy,' on 22 April, 2014. Professor Gopal Guru, Jawaharlal Nehru University, delivered the Fifth P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on 'Ethics of Intellectual Practices in Higher Education,' on 14 August, 2014. The Third Foundation Day Lecture on 'Rise of East Asia and Kerala: Along the Path of K.N. Raj,' was delivered by Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata on 20 October, 2014. And finally, Professor Christine Greenhalgh, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford delivered the Sixth B.G. Kumar Lecture titled 'Do Trademarks Foster or Inhibit Innovation and Competition?' at the CDS on 21 January, 2015.

CDS has continued with its tradition of conducting short term training programmes. For the tenth year running, the Centre conducted the programme on 'Using Internet for Applied Development Research'. As part of the capacity building initiative, the Research Unit on Plantations conducted two short-term training programmes titled "Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector," and also organised a National Consultation on National Rubber Policy, and a Workshop on India's Plantation Sector during the year. An ICSSR Sponsored Orientation Programme for Doctoral Students in social sciences was held at CDS which was a special drive towards capacity building of scholars belonging to the under-privileged category.

There has also been an active participation of the faculty and students in international and national seminars and



conferences outside CDS. Many of our faculty colleagues have served as members of committees, task forces and advisory bodies at the national and international levels.

CDS outreach activities extend beyond conferences, workshops, training etc. The CDS library has always been kept open for researchers, college lecturers, students and members of the public. CDS faculty members have been informally interacting with them to provide their academic and intellectual inputs. In 2010, an opportunity to institutionalise this had arisen. The then Finance Minister of Kerala Dr. Thomas Isaac, a distinguished Alumni who was a faculty and is presently Honorary Fellow of the Centre, had made available in his budget the sum of Rs. 1 crore to constitute a K.N. Raj Endowment at the Centre. The income from this generous grant is to be used mainly for lecturers and others in Kerala to use the academic resources of the Centre for research and for putting together teaching material. In 2014-15, ten lecturers within the State availed of the fellowships during the year. The Centre also provided research affiliations to researchers from the United States, Japan and Norway for a period of study at the Centre.

### Infrastructure Development

With the launch of the new MA programme CDS now has an additional set of student members in the campus. It has always been our endeavour to provide comfortable accommodation on campus to all CDS students. Naturally, this required construction of an additional hostel. Thanks to a generous grant from the State Government, a new hostel has been built during 2013-14 with 30 single rooms. After completing all necessary formalities and clearances from the Government, the hostel is now fully occupied by MA students of the Centre.

The construction of four new faculty residences was initiated in 2013-14. The work commenced in February 2014 and is likely to be completed by December 2015. Work on conversion from low tension to high tension electrification along with underground cabling has been completed for the entire academic and administrative blocks as well as library, guest houses, cafeteria and hostels.

New lighting arresters have been put on all major buildings of the Centre. Existing EPABX system which was procured about 10 years back has been replaced with the latest EPABX. Along with this, cabling for the intercoms also were completely renewed. Children's park with basics equipment has been set up within the campus for the use of staff children. New furniture has been procured for the library committee room and the PhD bay. Both guest houses were renovated and refurbished. An abandoned small cottage has been completely renovated and converted as a studio apartment for distinguished visiting scholars from India and abroad. Professor Christine Greenhalgh (Emeritus, Oxford University) was the first occupant of this apartment.

This year the Centre carried out major upgrading of the IT infrastructure. Computer network of the Centre has been upgraded by renewing the network cabling and switches to support a 10 Gigabit connection. Along with this, two new servers, 25 new PCs and 25 printers were procured to replace the old ones. Wifi connectivity has been extended to the new hostel and the existing connectivity in the other hostels has been upgraded. PCs are being upgraded to Windows 8.1 and installed with anti-virus software. Two new statistical software 'STATA' and 'E-views' have also been purchased.

Even with the late release of the Plan Grant from the Government of Kerala, we have been able to accomplish several long pending renovation and major maintenance work during the last quarter of 2014-15. These include renovation of bus garage, computer centre, residential house nos H3 & H4, watchmen cabins, men's hostel annexe and reception area. Also, the damaged portion of the compound wall has been repaired.

### Finances

During the year, the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have provided Grant-in-Aid to the Centre, whose support is gratefully acknowledged. The Government of Kerala provided a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 623.00 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs. 275.00 lakh. The Centre earned a total



income of Rs.106.75 lakh as rent from residences and guest house, tuition fee, interest from banks, fee from teaching and training programmes and faculty and overhead costs received from sponsored research programmes/ research units. During the year, income from the CDS Endowment Fund and Research Endowments amounted to Rs.294.71 lakh and Rs.191.57 lakh, respectively. The

Centre's policy has been to manage its activities and operations at the minimum cost possible without compromising on essential needs and the quality of its output. The Investment Committee aimed to achieve best possible growth of the Centre's funds by investment in high-yielding and risk-free investments. The Annual Accounts are presented in Appendix 7.

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and are in progress during the year 2014-15. 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 87 studies are presented in this chapter.

### **(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

#### *Completed Studies*

#### **1. The Enigma of the "Indian Model" of Development**

Amit S Ray

In this study, we view India's quest for development to be a composite of a multitude of policy initiatives addressing specific aspects of a multi-dimensional conceptualization of development. Indeed, this approach towards understanding India's development policies also will enable us to address a frequently raised but less understood question: Is there indeed an "Indian model" of development within such diversity of policy initiatives? The study makes an attempt to unveil the enigma of this "Indian model" of development.

Status: Published as Discussion Paper No. 15-01 Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU (January 2015) and accepted for publication in an edited volume by UNCTAD.



## 2. Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy

Amit S Ray and Sunandan Ghosh

India is emerging as a major player in the global economy. This study attempts to examine the coordinates of this emergence. We begin with an analysis of how India's prolonged import substituting industrialization strategy denied her the opportunity to be a part of the Asian Miracle of the 1960s, 70s and 80s and embark upon the unprecedented growth path experienced by some of the labour surplus Asian economies. We argue that the Asian Miracle was not as an isolated, regional phenomenon. Rather, it reflected an unfolding global pattern of international specialization, integrating the labour surplus Asia into the mainstream of world trade. It is essentially based on exploitation of Asia's comparative advantage based on labour abundance and low wages, where India was unable to come on board, thanks to its inward-looking trade policy. Next, we seek to explore the process of India's integration with the world economy that began much later with a turnaround in its policy regime in the 1990s. Our objective is to analyse India's opening up in a quantitative framework, linking this process with the evolving domestic and international economic policy environment. In this analysis, we go beyond trade, investment and capital flows to identify the key drivers of India's economic emergence into the world economy. We show that India's success may be attributed largely to its post-colonial policy thrust on public funded higher education and research in science & technology, creating a strong base of human capital and technological capability that proved to be the cornerstone of India's economic emergence during the last couple of decades.

Status: Presented at a conference in the UK in October 2014 and a seminar at CDS in January 2015 and published as a CDS Working Paper. It is also accepted for publication in an edited volume.

## 3. Determinants of Workers' Remittances into Developing Asian Economies: An Empirical Investigation

Hrushikesh Mallick

The study explores the key motives of migrant workers to remit their earnings from abroad for 11 major Asian migrant sending countries. Using fixed and dynamic panel regressions, we find that high economic growth and interest rate differentials of home over the host countries, consumption motive, financial development at home along with high per capita income in the host and international crude oil prices significantly determine remittance inflows into Asia. In the absence of real investment as well as profits motives in investing in stocks, altruistic motive is found to have dominant influence over the self-interest motive, driving remittances inflows into these economies.

Status: To be published in a journal.

## 4. Factors Determining the Regional Housing Prices: Evidence from Major Cities in India

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Using quarterly data (2010Q1-2013Q4), the study makes an initial attempt to explain the housing prices for 15 major cities of different regions in India. The overall result demonstrates that there is a dominance of fundamental factors over the non-fundamental factor (speculative factors) in explaining the regional housing prices. Further, among the fundamental factors, it is observed that the share price index, non-food bank credit and foreign direct investment positively explain the housing prices, while inflation rate and a partial measure of wealth (i.e. market capitalisation) negatively explain the same. The price of gold, real effective exchange rate and net portfolio investments don't have any influence on the housing prices. This could to some extent signify a lack of market integration among various asset markets in the Indian situation. This



might also be the reason for the lesser role of speculative factors in the Indian housing market.

Status: Forthcoming in *Journal of Property Research*.

## 5. Role of Technological Infrastructures in Exports: Evidence from A Cross Country Analysis

Hrushikesh Mallick

Using the most recent panel time series data for 48 heterogeneous countries for the period 2002-09, the study explores 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.

Status: Published in *International Review of Applied Economics*, Vol.28, (5), Pp.669-694. 2014.

## 6. Does Globalization Impede Environmental Quality in India?

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz (COMSATS, Pakistan), Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela) & Nanthakumar Loganathan (Universiti Sultan Zainal)

Using annual data for the period 1970-2012, the study explores the relationship between globalization and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by incorporating energy consumption, financial development and economic growth in CO<sub>2</sub> emission function for India. It applies Lee and

Strazicich (2013) unit root test for examining the stationary properties of variables in presence of structural breaks and employs the cointegration method proposed by Bayer and Hanck (2013) to test the long-run relationships in the model. The robustness of cointegration result from the latter model was further verified with the application of the ARDL bounds testing approach to cointegration proposed by Pesaran et al. (2001). After confirming the existence of cointegration, the overall long run estimates of the estimation of carbon emission model points out that acceleration in the process of globalization (measured in its three dimensions - economic, social and political globalizations) and energy consumption result in increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, along with the contribution of economic development and financial development toward the deterioration of the environmental quality by raising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the long-run, validating the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis for the Indian context.

Status: Published in *Ecological Indicators* 52 (2015), 379-393.

## 7. Mechanism of Long term Growth in India

M. Parameswaran, Pulapre Balakrishnan and Mausumi Das (JNU, New Delhi)

A stylized fact of Indian economic history since 1950 is that the rate of growth of the economy has accelerated periodically and across policy regimes. In this paper a theoretical model that can account for such behaviour in terms of cumulative causation through positive feedback is presented. The growth process is investigated using cointegration analysis. We are able to establish the existence of positive feedback which is at the centre of cumulative causation. The authors are also able to date the onset of this mechanism which has driven growth in India for close to half a century by now. This leads them to conclude that the internal dynamics are at least as important as the policy regime to understand growth over the long term in the country.



Status: Published in the working paper series of Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, (Working Paper No.239).

### 8. Regime Dependent Effects of Uncertainty on Inflation and Output Growth: Evidence from G7 Countries

Srikanta Kundu, Kushal Banik Chowdhury (ISI, Kolkata) and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

This paper employs a bivariate regime switching model to examine the effects of inflation uncertainty and output growth uncertainty on inflation and output growth. Applying this model to the G7 countries with monthly data from January 1970 to June 2013, it is found that in five countries, inflation uncertainty has negative effect on inflation during the high-inflation regime. Further, in both low- and high-output growth regimes, inflation uncertainty negatively affects output growth. Lastly, in most of the countries, output growth uncertainty significantly reduces output growth, but only in the low-output growth regime.

Status: To be communicated to journal.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

### 9. Testing the Relevance of Friedman's Hypothesis in the Indian Context: Why there are Monetary Policy Failures and what Matters in the Monetary Policy: Whether Money or Bank Credit?

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

The study is an attempt to provide an empirical evidence for India whether Friedman's monetarists proposition stands up to the recent time or it is the modern economist who are right in contesting the Friedman's monetarists proposition. The monetarists' proposition gives emphasis on money supply while the modern economist emphasise on the credit which should matter the most and it is not the money supply.

Moreover, the latter view emphasises that although the role of money cannot be ignored, at the same time the role of credit can't also be ignored.

Status: Planning to publish in a journal.

### 10. Globalisation, Inclusive Development and Labour: Experience of Plantation Sector in India

K.J. Joseph and P.K. Viswanathan (Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad)

In sync with the global trends, along with higher GDP growth in India under globalization, growth in employment lagged behind while inequality at different level widened. Hence the policy pendulum has shifted from growth to inclusive growth. For addressing the challenge of negotiating equity with growth it could be argued that the product structure and sectoral perspective do matter because different sectors of an economy are not placed alike in enabling growth vis a vis inclusive growth. While some sectors, given the higher technological opportunity (on account of their deep science base) and monopoly rent, could be growth boomers the outcome may not be broad-based, pro-poor or inclusive on account of the low labour intensity and the skill bias attendant with the employment generated. On the other hand other sectors like plantation, which by the very nature of the demand for their products (low income elasticity), could grow only at a low pace, but the outcomes could be more inclusive on account of their high labour intensity and other characteristics. Hence, significant reduction in the role of plantation sector in earning foreign exchange notwithstanding, it is construed as a key sector in the inclusive development agenda. This is on account of the large-scale employment generation by this sector, especially for women, as well as the livelihood and income-earning opportunities provided for the millions of small and marginal growers. Moreover, in the context of growing inter-regional inequality, plantation sector plays a key role in fostering balanced regional development as envisaged in the country's inclusive growth strategy because this sector concentrated in the backward regions in the country. In this context the current volume focuses on varied issues related to plantation



labour in India in the era of globalization with is bearing on fostering inclusive development

Status: (Edited volume) *Globalisation, Inclusive Development and Labour: Experience of Plantation Sector in India* -- To be submitted to Routledge.

### **11. Trade Openness and Labour Market Unrest**

M. Parameswaran

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of trade openness on the extent of industrial disputes in India. There are at least three reasons for doing this study. (1) Industrial disputes, consisting of strikes and lockouts, are a major source of disruption in the production activity (give data). this itself demand a careful analysis of the issue. (2) there is a dearth of studies in India and in international context examining industrial disputes in detail. In this study we examine industrial disputes as whole and its two components, namely strikes and lockouts. We consider three aspects of industrial disputes (a) number of industrial disputes/strikes/lockouts, number of workers involved in disputes/strikes/lockouts and number of mandays lost due to disputes/strikes/lockouts, and (3) Trade union is an important institution in the labour market of modern market economies and industrial disputes and consequent disruption in production are closely related to extent and mode of functioning of this institution. If an open trade policy regime can force both firm and labour unions to adopt less disruptive method for bargaining and settling disagreements, it implies trade liberalisation can improve the quality of the domestic institutions. This indicates that benefits of trade liberalisation go beyond what is reorganised in the conventional literature.

Status: Plan to bring out as journal article.

### **12. Monetary Policy and Stock Market Liquidity in Bull and Bear Market: A Dynamic Panel Threshold Model**

Srikanta Kundu

This paper examines how stock market liquidity and commonality in liquidity are explained by the monetary policy

of the central monetary agency in different financial market conditions of an economy. It has been empirically investigated that asset liquidity and their commonality are influenced by the fundamental characteristics of the economy as a whole, such as, monetary policy, inflation and output gap. In case, expansionary monetary policy reduces the capital constraint and increases the liquidity of capital assets. But, stock markets have been better characterized by the ups and downs like bull and bear markets conditions. Using a dynamic panel threshold model I have tried to examine if the effect of monetary policy on the asset liquidity varies with the market conditions. The commonality in liquidity hypothesis is also tested accordingly in bull and bear markets.

Status: Ongoing-- to be communicated to journal.

### **13. Effect of Monetary Policy on Stock Return under Markov Switching Regression Model: Evidence from Emerging Countries**

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

This paper investigates the effect of monetary policy on stock returns in case of important emerging economies using the Markov switching regression - both the fixed and time varying transition probability models. We use two different instruments of monetary policy - money supply growth and change in interest rate- to examine the asymmetric effect on stock returns. Our results show that monetary growth has no impact on stock returns, but the change in interest rate has a negative impact in the bull market and it has greater effect in bear market. Further, we find that an increase in current interest rate increases the transition probability of stock market to switch from bull to bear market in case of time varying transition probability model.

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

### **14. The Role of FDI on Economic Growth in Different Financial Market Conditions: A Markov Switching Analysis**

Srikanta Kundu and Ruma Kundu (Sikkim University)

It has long been investigated in the macro-econometric literature that whether there is any role of FDI on economic



development in the host country. It has been suggested that FDI is an important vehicle for the transfer of technologies, contributing relatively more to growth than domestic investment. However, some empirical study has suggested that the role of FDI is different in different sectors of the economy. On the other hand some studies suggested that the effect is different in different countries depending on the financial market condition, while others suggested that the positive impact of FDI on growth exist only after the financial market exceeds some threshold level, until then the benefit of FDI is non-existent. In this paper we investigate whether there is different role of FDI on economic growth in different financial market condition. We employ a Markov switching vector autoregressive model for explaining the role of FDI on economic growth. On the other hand, from the time varying transition probability model we want to see whether the improvement of financial market condition can increase the probability of FDI to a higher regime.

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Ongoing Projects*

#### **15. Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services: A DGCIS-CDS Study for Designing a National Data System**

K.N. Harilal, Hrushikesh Mallick, and Sunandan Ghosh

*Sponsor:* Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

The process of services data base building is progressing fast in most WTO member countries thanks to multilateral and national initiatives. The Indian Ministry of Commerce and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics have taken some major initiatives towards putting together a data base on trade in services. As an initial step pilot studies are being taken up in selected areas/ products of service trade. The CDS study is on one of the fastest growing areas of India's service trade: Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services. Even though no mode of service export

can be ruled out Mode II (health tourism) is the dominant mode of health (Ayurveda) service exports from the country. The study focuses mainly on Mode II exports. The primary aim of the study is to make recommendations regarding a sustainable system of data collection. It proposes to develop a model template for collection of data on exports of health (Ayurveda) services to be used in subsequent rounds. The study also aims to bring out salient features of the sector, especially aspects such as size and organisational structure, spatial distribution, product profile, client profile, geography of trade, product and market development strategies, competition among providers within the country and alternative foreign destinations, nature and sustainability of demand, human resource requirements and supply, availability and cost of material inputs, policy barriers/ support within the country, and trade barriers in partner countries.

Status: Ongoing - plan to bring out as report and journal articles.

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

### *Completed Studies*

#### **16. The WTO Agreement on Agriculture and Tropical Commodities: A Study in the Context of South India**

K.N. Harilal and Dhanya V (Reserve Bank of India)

This paper examines the globalisation of agriculture as reflected in the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and preferential trade agreements on trade in selected tropical commodities. The paper examines tariff rates under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) and finds a reduction in rates for several commodities in relation to WTO bound rates. The fall in tariff rates reduces the ability of a country to check price falls and price volatility. In a period of fragmentation of land holdings, atomisation of farming, and weakening of the bargaining power of producers, state intervention has encouraged competition among producers at the upstream end and limited



competition at the downstream end. Evidence for this is provided by calculating intra-industry trade indices for India and rest of the world for natural rubber and related products. The paper argues that commodity problems cannot be addressed without changes in policy and cooperation among commodity producing countries.

Status: Published in *Review of Agrarian Studies*, Vol. 5, No.1, Jan-Jun, 2015.

### *Ongoing Studies*

#### **17. Towards Evolving a More Effective R&D and Extension in Tea**

K.J. Joseph and Namrata Thapa (CDS Doctoral Scholar)

Development of Research and extension in Tea has a long history. Different research institutions have been established at the instance of different stakeholders to address the varied issues confronted by this sector. To the extent that the productivity performance of tea lagged behind other plantation crops and overall increase in yield has been negligible point towards the sub-optimal performance of the current R&D and Extension system. In this context the ongoing study undertakes a critical appraisal of the R&D and Extension system as it operates today and locate the plausible way forward.

Status: Ongoing.

### **(c) INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND TRADE**

#### *Completed Studies*

#### **18. Innovation System, Learning Capability and Inequality: An Inter-regional Analysis of China under Globalization**

K.J. Joseph and Liyan Zhang (Tianjin University of Finance and Economics, China)

Given the evidence that the strategy of market-oriented socialism has enabled China not only in achieving high growth but also triggering high inequality, the present study explored the roots of China's inter-regional inequality from the

innovation system perspective. The study undertakes an empirical exploration of the learning capability, which the innovation system perspective considers as the key to innovation, in terms of interaction between different actors in the innovation system as a conduit for reflecting on the inter-regional inequality. Taking a point of departure from the earlier studies that considered patents granted as a measure of innovation capability, the present study articulates total number of patent applications as an indicator of learning capability. Analysis of the trend in inter-regional inequality in terms of per capita income and Gross Provincial Domestic Product (GPDP) indicated decline in inter-regional inequality during 2005-12, in contrast to increasing inequality during 1990-2005. Study also observed trend synchronization between inter-regional inequality in per capita income and learning capability. Econometric analysis of the factors that shape learning capability suggest that interactions between different actors, especially those within the country including, both through STI mode and DUI mode are instrumental in building learning capability. If the result of the present analysis is any indication, addressing inclusive development calls for building systems that facilitate learning capabilities and the outcome of state initiatives in China in this direction for fostering a harmonious society.

Status: Completed

#### **19. Technology Innovations and Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson**

K.J. Joseph, Lakhwinder Singh (Punjabi University, Patiala) & Daniel K. N. Johnson (Colorado College)

Issues pertaining to innovation, technology and economic development have been at the core of different heuristic paradigms like classical legacies, Schumpeterian paradigm, Arrovian legacy, endogenous growth models to the national innovation systems approach and has had their influence in policy. In such a context, this book is concerned with issues that have been at the centre of scholars' attention for many years. With the growing body of literature and changes that have taken place in the context wherein technological change and innovation takes place, a number of new issues have



been discovered. As a result, some of the traditional issues have become redundant and new paradigms have emerged that influence public policy both by national governments and by international organizations. More specifically the volume focuses on issues relating to; Innovation and Economic Development, Technological Progress and agricultural Development and Technology Transfer, National Innovation Systems and Industrial Development.

Status: Book titled, *Technology, Innovations and Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson*, 2015, Sage Publication.

## 20. Liberalisation, Firm Heterogeneity and Productivity: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M.Parameswaran

The recent developments in the endogenous growth literature and international trade theory, incorporating productivity heterogeneity among firms in an industry, argue that increased trade openness can enhance aggregate productivity of an industry by stimulating resource allocation and productivity catching up among firms. This can contribute to the long run growth of the economy. In this paper, we examine the productivity growth of manufacturing industries in India during the post liberalisation period and analyse the importance of resource allocation and productivity catch up in aggregate productivity growth. Compared to the existing studies, this paper uses an estimation framework, which is consistent with the theoretical framework of the study, to remove the 'omitted price bias' while estimating productivity at the firm level. The results show that contribution of resource allocation to aggregate productivity growth is significant in majority of the industries. The paper also provides evidence for the presence of catching up among firms. It also shows that the rate of catching up is increasing over time and competition from import is stimulating productivity catching up among firms.

Status: To bring out as journal article.

## 21. Science Research and Knowledge Creation in Indian Universities: Theoretical Perspectives and Econometric Evidence

Sabyasachi Saha (RIS) and Amit S Ray

This study attempts an economic analysis of science research and knowledge creation in Indian universities. We posit that faculty's research effort is an outcome of her optimum time allocation decision, which in turn shapes knowledge creation in universities. Accordingly, the present study has a two-fold objective: (1) to develop a theoretical model of research effort by Indian academic scientists in, and (2) to estimate the research production function that transforms research effort into knowledge outputs controlling for various other factors, using tools of applied econometrics. We establish, theoretically as well as empirically, that Indian academic scientists, *ceteris paribus*, tend to become not only more active but also more productive in research over their lifetime.

Status: Presented at CDS Seminar and published as Discussion Paper No 15-10, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU. Plan to publish it as a journal article.

## 22. Delegation in Customs Union Formation

Sunandan Ghosh

This paper deals with the issue of delegation between potential member countries in the context of formation of a Customs Union (CU) under a vertically differentiated monopoly in a three country world. Under universal market coverage, CU formation can be sustained with both the member countries preferring CU over setting tariff unilaterally and non-cooperatively but differing in the choice of the member being delegated the tariff-setting power. But, if the size of the country with smaller relative taste diversity is smaller, then no CU formation can be sustained as a unique NE where both will prefer to set tariffs unilaterally and non-cooperatively over delegating the tariff-setting power and form a CU.

Status: CDS Working Paper, No. 459 (December, 2014).



### 23. Enlargement Decisions of Regional Trading Blocs

Sunandan Ghosh

This paper tries to link the literature on equilibrium analyses of trading blocs with those analyzing the effect of policy centralization corresponding to widening and deepening choices faced by existing unions. In particular, this paper analyzes the decision of an existing bilateral free trade area regarding expansion vis-à-vis consolidation (transformation into customs union) or both simultaneously. The analytical framework employs a standard oligopolistic strategic trade model in a four-country world incorporating both technology and market size asymmetries. Formation of customs union between two similar initial members can be sustained as a sub-game perfect Nash equilibrium in a technologically asymmetric world. However, when market sizes are asymmetric, there will exist multiple equilibria depending on the extent of largeness of non-member countries.

Status: Communicated to journal.

### 24. Dimensions of India's Innovation Performance

Sunil Mani

India's overall GERD to GDP ratio is still less than unity despite the fact that GERD itself has grown very rapidly since the mid 2000s. All other output indicators, whether patents granted nationally or abroad, share of high technology exports in total manufactured exports, number of scientific publications etc. have shown impressive increases. Further, India has continued its technological capability building in some high technology industries such as space technology, pharmaceuticals and in Computer and Information Technology Services. The total number of R&D personnel too has shown some impressive increases although the density of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D is still a matter of concern. An analysis of the data on the performance of R&D shows the following discernible trends: Growing importance of business enterprises, Industrial and regional concentration in the performance of innovation,

Investments in agricultural R&D: Investments in agricultural R&D, Growing globalization, Hub of frugal innovations, continued maintenance of technological capability in high technology industries, building up of technological capability in communication, generation of green technologies.

Three main challenges continue: (i) Improving the quality and density of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D; (ii) India has the most generous tax regime for encouraging investments in R&D. But this has not led to a reduction in the concentration in the performance of R&D. As such the culture of R&D is not widespread. The country also continues to lack credible research grants for financing innovation (iii) linking capabilities in technologies to improve the nations human development (especially health and education outcomes) is also a continuing challenge.

Status: Will be published as the chapter on India in UNESCO, World Science Report 2015.

### 25. Leadership in India's Automobile Industry: Case of Tata Motors Limited

Sunil Mani

Tata Motors Limited (TML) is India's largest automobile company, with consolidated revenues of US \$ 38.9 billion in 2013-14. It is the leader in commercial vehicles in each segment, and among the top three in passenger vehicles with products in the compact, midsize car and utility vehicle segments. The company is the world's fourth largest truck manufacturer, and the world's second largest bus manufacturer. Established in 1945, TML's presence indeed cuts across the length and breadth of India. This chapter is primarily about the sources of this leadership position achieved by the company. Section 1 will discuss the emergence of a number of leading firms from India of which TML, our present case, is one such leader. Section 2 provides some detailed information about the recent resurgence of India's automotive industry. Section 3 discusses our reasons for considering TML as a market leader. Section 4 delves into the sources of this leadership position achieved by TML in terms of firm, sector and country



level factors. Section 5 summarises the main findings of our case study. In this chapter, we have demonstrated that TML is a market leader in India's fast growing automotive industry. It fulfills the three conditions of market leadership, market share, global reach and being innovative, very well. The sources of this leadership were explained through a series of firm, sector and country level factors. However, maintenance of leadership on a continuous basis for a fairly long time may not be taken for granted. Leadership positions can easily be challenged in a globalized world where new leaders can challenge TMLs currently unassailable position. For this a leader has to be eternally vigilant from the innovation point of view.

Status: Will be a chapter of the forthcoming book- Malerba, Franco, Sunil Mani and Pamela Adams, (Eds., 2016, forthcoming) *Rise to Market Leadership*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass, USA.

## 26. Sources of Market Leadership

Sunil Mani

The emerging economies are some of the fastest growing countries in the world. A precise definition of an emerging economy does not exist. However, there is fair amount of consensus that the concept refers to developing countries that have been experiencing extremely high rates of growth on a continuous year-on-year basis and that are increasingly integrated with the world economy through the movement of products and services, capital (read as FDI), and persons (read as cross-border migration). China, India and Brazil are among these countries. They are three of the largest economies in the world not only in terms of GDP, but also in terms of population and size of the domestic market. As the importance of these national economies has grown, so too has the role of these countries in international discussions concerning political, economic and social issues across the globe. Economic growth in these countries has been accompanied by the emergence of several new domestic firms. These firms have become not only leaders in their own markets but, in many cases, also significant participants in the global economy in both medium and high

technology sectors. Moreover, these firms have been able to establish positions of leadership in the face of competition from both established multinational corporations from the U.S. and Europe and newer players from the Asian continent (i.e. Korea, Taiwan). Explaining the sources of such leadership is the focus of the book.

The concept of leadership is complex. Our focus is on firms whose competitive position is based on either new products or advanced process technology or on production and marketing skills. Like the ground breaking work by Nelson and Mowery (1999) on the rise to "industrial leadership", we are concerned with the commercial success of technological innovations, rather than with the process of innovation itself. Unlike the cases examined by the chapter is the Nelson and Mowery book on industrial leadership, however, our focus is on the sources of market leadership by specific firms. First, firms that are market leaders hold dominant positions in their domestic market in terms of market share. This does not mean that they are necessarily the largest players in the domestic industry, but they should be among the largest. It is clear that, given the size of the domestic market in all of the emerging economies under study here, a dominant position at the domestic level offers significant advantages in terms of scale for further growth and competitiveness. But it is important to note that we do not consider large market share, even in such massive markets, as sufficient to confer the title of market leader to specific firms. High market share based on the successful imitation and/or commercialization of products developed by other firms does not denote a market leader. Rather, market leaders have two additional characteristics.

They must have what we term 'global reach'. This means that these firms are active not only on the domestic market, but they span internationally in various ways and forms. Their global reach may range from getting access to foreign knowledge through licenses and R&D agreements with foreign firms and research organisations, to international joint-ventures in R&D, production or marketing, to exports, to foreign direct investments abroad.



Therefore, global reach means that a market leader is able to open links at the international level and be also a player on the global arena. Finally, market leaders are innovative. With the term innovation we encompass a wide range of changes in products and processes, from adaptation to the local market, to original improvements and modifications, to incremental innovations, to radical changes in products, production processes and technologies. Thus innovativeness means that a market leader is dynamic in terms of technologies, products and processes and does not just simply replicate and imitate existing leaders. But how did these firms grow to become market leaders? What were the sources of leadership for these firms in such emerging economies? This book will explore these questions by examining the evolution of a number of market leaders across different industries. The framework for our analysis consists of three levels of analysis: the firm level, the country level and the sector level. At each level, we identify a number of critical factors that supported the development of market leadership. It is our conviction, however, that it is not possible to understand the rise to market leadership by examining any one set of factors in and of itself. Rather, market leadership, as defined above, can only be explained by looking at the interaction of such factors across all of these levels.

Status: Will be a chapter of the forthcoming book- Malerba, Franco, Sunil Mani and Pamela Adams, ( Eds., 2016, forthcoming) *Rise to Market Leadership*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass, USA.

### *Ongoing Studies*

## **27. University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK**

Amit S Ray and Abhijit Sengupta, (Essex Business School, University of Essex, UK)

This study explores the determinants of different channels of knowledge transfer and their inter-linkages with academic and applied research. We use the longitudinal HE-BCI survey data juxtaposed against multiple rounds of research

evaluation results in the UK higher education sector to estimate econometric models of the determinants and inter-linkages, where the university is the unit of analysis. Our results show that collaborations and contract research are the two most effective channels of knowledge transfer, enjoying a virtuous cycle of positive reinforcement effect on future research outcomes. The intellectual property route is found to be not only ineffective but it may also crowd out other potentially impactful knowledge transfer channels. Our study also highlights the importance of strengthening the academic research base to promote knowledge transfer. Additionally we identify other organisational characteristics which may potentially impact specific knowledge transfer channels within a university.

Status: Ongoing

## **28. Spectres of Jobless Growth and Prospects of an Inclusive Growth: The Case of MSMEs in India**

P.L. Beena

The small-scale industrial development policies initiated by the planned economy, adopted concessions and protections to encourage industries in the backward regions, which was also expected to absorb rural non-agricultural labourers. In contrast, the national programme for rural industrialisation in India initiated in the early 1990s aimed to introduce a number of market-oriented strategies to 'promote' rural and small industries to replace the ones that promoted 'protection' and subsidies. One of the major policy instruments was to create industrial clusters for rural industries to address the issue of industrial isolation. The establishments such as the non-government organisations and other foreign aid agencies largely encouraged such cluster-based development strategies which they considered even as a substitute for land reforms. The advantage of such approach is that, it is more cost effective as it takes advantage of low priced land and local resources. Moreover, it could develop local entrepreneurs and could sustain incremental growth pattern without making it vulnerable to capital flights. But it is evident that rural manufacturing activities in India have fallen while trade, commerce and services have



increased their relative share with the opening up of the Indian economy. The evidence further suggests that urban manufactured products have replaced rural manufactured goods. The present study aimed at analyzing the structure and growth pattern of MSMEs in Indian economy.

Status: Ongoing.

### **29. Gender and Enterprises in Kerala: An Assessment**

PL. Beena

As of 2001, one third of the total SSI units based in Kerala were managed by women entrepreneurs whereas the corresponding share at All India level remained only 9.5 per cent. Kerala accounts for 14 per cent of the total SSIs registered in India. Most of those units were unregistered units. Moreover, it was observed that women contribute 37 per cent of the total workforce in the SSI sector in Kerala while the corresponding figure at all India level SSI sector was 13.3 per cent. Desire to be on one's own, a sense of accomplishment, exploring one's creative talents are supposed to be the motivating factors for entrepreneur in general, as described in research and entrepreneurship literature (McClelland and Winter 1969). The proposed study tries to empirically examine the emergence of women entrepreneurs and their socio-economic backgrounds. The study further investigates the factors that led to the entry of such individuals into a non-farm activity, namely, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). An attempt would also be made to understand the spillover effect of the development of MSMEs in Kerala with reference to maintaining forward and backward linkage.

Status: Ongoing (New initiative).

### **30. IPR regime and Developmental Implications of Firm Performance: India in a Comparative Perspective**

PL. Beena

Corporate alliances may be regarded as the new growth strategy that aims at increasing corporate global

competitiveness by pursuing related diversification and by integrating affiliates into global production networks and technology, to move up in their production value chain and secure international brand names. Surprisingly, it is evident that the share of trade-mark registration in India is much higher than patent registration although its impact on brand differentiation across industries is not known. Our earlier study Beena (2014) could not capture the role of trade-mark registration, patent activities and global networking through overseas acquisitions in generating value addition and employment and technological capabilities. The present study would try to understand the developmental implications of IPR growth strategies on firms' performance, market competition and on social welfare in comparisons with BRICS countries and developed countries.

Status: Ongoing (New initiative).

### **31. Asymmetric Effect of Exchange Rate Uncertainty on Trade: A Multivariate GARCH-in-mean Model**

Srikanta Kundu

This paper examines the impact of exchange rate volatility on the trade flows of the four (Brazil, Russia, India and China) important emerging countries in the context of a multivariate GARCH-in-mean model. It has been established that the exchange rate risk has a significant negative impact on the volume of exports. Assuming market participants are risk averse it has been observed by many empirical studies that, exchange rate uncertainty reduces the activity of the participants, causes to shift the demand and supply in order to minimize their exposure to the effect of exchange rate uncertainty. While there are some evidences that uncertainty of exchange rate have no effect on trade. It is quite possible that the weak relationship between exchange rate risk and trade flows reported in several previous studies are due to insufficient attention to the stochastic properties of the relevant time series variables. In our paper we want to study the asymmetric effect of uncertainty on trade, such that the impact of exchange rate uncertainty on trade is different when there



is a positive shock of exchange rate than the negative shock of the same. Here we use a threshold VAR model for the conditional mean specification along with multivariate GARCH (BEKK) in the error variance, which captures the underlying risk of the time series and the conditional covariance term. The "in-mean" part captures the effect of uncertainty on the exports. The threshold variable, we consider here, is the shock of the exchange rate.

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

### 32. Parallel Imports, Product Quality and Endogenous Trading Bloc Formation

Sunandan Ghosh

This paper analyzes the inter-relationship among parallel imports (PIs), endogenous quality of a vertically differentiated good and endogenous trading bloc formation. PIs lower the level of innovation irrespective of the tariff regimes and whether intra-country taste diversity exists or not. Customs union formation between the poor and middle-income countries turns out to be the optimal outcome for endogenous bloc formation. The optimal tariffs imposed on the rich country and the welfare levels of the importing poor and middle-income countries are lower when PIs are allowed vis-à-vis when PIs are not allowed irrespective of tariff regimes and existence of taste-diversity.

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

### 33. Diffusion of Broadband in India, Trends, Determinants and Challenges

Sunil Mani and V. Sridhar (International Institute of Information Technology)

An interesting aspect of India's economic liberalization efforts set into motion in 1991 was that it has now a very modern and state-of-the art telecommunications services sector. The sector is almost entirely driven by mobile phones. India has now close to a billion mobile phones and the density of mobile phones is now touching almost 77 per 100 people.

There has also been considerable decline in the rural-urban divide in the availability of mobile phones and this has largely been achieved through significant reduction in the average price of voice communication. India has now one of the cheapest telecom services anywhere in the world. It is hypothesised that the country has achieved the high diffusion of mobile phones through promoting competition in provision of communications services. The Herfindhal index (H-index) has never exceeded 0.16 over the period 1998 through 2014. However, this significant improvement in the availability of mobile phones have not been matched in the availability of broadband services in the country. The broadband, despite policy support, has diffused very slowly: as on March 31, 2015 there are only 99.20 million broadband subscribers in the country and a lion's share of these are mobile internet subscribers (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, 2015). Further, it is assumed that majority of these subscribers are in urban areas and there are frequent complaints about the price and quality of broadband connections. Both mobile and broadband are distributed mostly by the same providers but the concentration in the provision of broadband is higher than in mobile services with the H-Index for the former working out to 0.19. A number of what is usually referred to as Over-the-Top (OTT) services such as those enabling communication (Skype, Viber etc), social networking (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) and messaging (WhatsApp) are now being increasingly used and the increased demand for those from young population is bound to increase the diffusion of broadband in the country. In the context, the present study attempts to answer the following three questions: What is the rate of diffusion of broadband Internet in India and also the trends in it over time?, What are the factors that determine the observed trends in the diffusion of broadband and the trends in its diffusion across urban and rural areas and across the states in the country? What are the specific policy challenges to increase the rate of diffusion of broadband especially in the rural areas of the country?

Status: Ongoing



## (d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

### *Completed Studies*

#### 34. Government Financing Private Higher Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

Kerala has been giving the highest priority to the development of Elementary Education over the three levels of education (Primary, Secondary and Higher education) since independence. This is evident from the fact that Kerala has allocated about half of its educational budget to Elementary education during the VIII and IX Five Year Plan periods and about 40 per cent in recent Plan periods. But still the resource allocation to Elementary education continues to be higher among the three levels of education. The secondary education has been attracting the second best priority and the higher education has been given the least priority over the years. As such Kerala's spending on General higher education is lowest among the three levels of education. The percentage of government spending on General Higher Education has actually declined from 18 per cent in 1992-93 to 14 per cent in 2006-07 and then recovers to 18 per cent in 2014-15.

However, unlike the other levels of education, expenditure on Higher Education consists of relatively higher percentage of planned spending for many years (1992-93 to 2006-07 and 2013-15) and the non-planned component remains very much lower than that of the other levels of education (Primary and Secondary Education). The planned portion of the budgetary expenditure on General Higher Education is much higher than that of the whole General Education. For instance, while the planned expenditure portion of the budgetary expenditure on General Education is just 1.61 per cent in 1992-93 and grows just to 6.55 per cent in 2014-15, the planned portion of the General Higher Education is much higher than this during this period.

Kerala gives top priority to the development of private education. Its budgetary support to this cause continues in

all levels of education unendingly. Budgetary support to private education is much higher than the support given to public education in all the three levels of education during the past 23 year period of this study. The budgetary support to private higher education is more than 50 per cent of the total finance for General Higher Education during the period. However, while the trend in government financing private education is on the rise in the other levels of education, it is on decline in the case of general higher education during this period. For instance, the percentage of government financing private higher education is around 63 to 70 per cent of the budget for General Higher Education during the VIII Five Year Plan period and decreases to about 52 per cent in the financial year 2014-15.

Government's financing private education mainly consists of non-plan expenditure of the private aided institutions. The total non-plan expenditure of the private educational institutions financed by the government is much higher than that of the government's spending on its own institutions. This is the case in all three levels of education. In the case of technical education, about 70 per cent of the fund for technical education is spent as non-plan expenditure. This is much lower than the non-plan expenditure of Primary and Secondary education. The government spending on private technical education is very small. It is about 17 per cent in the year 1992-93 and declines to 11 per cent in the year 2013-14. In short, Kerala supports private higher education in the state, but its financial support to this cause is on the decline.

Status: To bring out as journal article.

#### 35. Understanding Educational Attainment among Scheduled Tribes in Kerala: New Evidences from the Scheduled Tribe Survey 2014

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha (Research Assistant)

Kerala is overwhelmed with wide variety of tribal groups ranging from 40 to 43 across the state. As per 2011 census, Scheduled Tribe population constitute 1.5 per cent to total population in Kerala. The scheduled tribes in Kerala are



often referred to as the "marginalized" section of the society predominantly due to their marginalization in the field of education, health amenities, and their socio-economic status. Owing to this marginalization they are over and over again isolated and curbed to low standard of living. Even when we speak vividly about the 'development experience' of Kerala, the scheduled tribe community still remains backward and depressed. The objective of this paper is to examine the educational attainments and to elucidate whether the educational backwardness is the root cause for the marginalization of the Scheduled tribes. The Centre for Development Studies has conducted a special Scheduled Tribe survey among students and households, financed by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala. Field survey was done across six districts with the highest ST population. The total sample size includes 300 ST and 120 NST households, 871 ST and 297 NST students from three different levels viz upper primary, high school and college. The study arrives at the following conclusions. The Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is very small. However, they have an influence on the overall performance of the state. Students are highly motivated and supported by their parents for their educational attainments. But the educational attainment of the ST students is not credit worthy. The main reason which they point out is the medium of instruction. This mainly paves the way for the high rate of drop out among the ST students. Only through an educated generation the scheduled tribes can be elevated to the mainstream of the society.

Status: Published in *Janamaithri* - A Journal of Democratic Policing, Vol. 4, January 2014.

### **36. Antecedents of Subjective well-being among Older Adults in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan, Anusmita Devi (Research Scholar, IIT Ahmedabad), Sunitha, S (Research Assistant) and Tannistha Samanta (IIT, Ahmedabad)

This study borrows the concept of subjective well-being from the Kerala Aging Survey 2013, which measures

subjective well-being on the basis of a Subjective Well-being Inventory (SUBI) and a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and examines the factors that influence subjective well-being among older adults in Kerala. The objective of this study is two fold. First, it would review theoretical and empirical work from diverse disciplines and cultural contexts to highlight the complex interactions between family structure, cultural scripts, economic location, social networks, health and subjective well-being. Second, it would also provide a descriptive empirical analysis to determine the socio-cultural antecedents influencing well-being of older adults in Kerala. Though descriptive studies on older adult health outcomes are not entirely new in India, a systematic study of factors affecting subjective well-being is missing from the gerontological literature. This study is a step towards it. The southern state of Kerala provides an interesting site for this study. Demographically, Kerala has a significant proportion of older persons (60 years and above) in the total population. In particular, while the national average of older population in India stood at 8 per cent according to the 2011 Census, Kerala reported a staggering 12.6 per cent. Demographers have projected a further increase in the older population by 166 per cent within a period of 50 years from 2001-2051 (Rajan, et al. Kerala State Development Report, 2008). Additionally, Kerala also reports exponentially high rates of emigration of working adults. According to the 2014 Kerala Migration Survey, 2.4 million working-age adults had migrated out of Kerala, which has critical implications on the care giving and support framework of older persons in a country where multigenerational living is common and filial obligation is expected and maintained. Interestingly, the state of Kerala also ranks the highest in the Human Development Index suggesting gains in overall health, education and income, even after adjusting for inequality (UNDP, 2011). These contrasting social and economic forces make Kerala a fertile intellectual site to examine factors influencing subjective wellbeing of older persons in the state.

Status: Submitted to edited book.



### 37. Demography of Ageing in India, 2011-2101

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha (Research Assistant)

The paper is based on the new projected population of India from 2011 to 2101, projected by the authors. It covers the global ageing scenario, the demography of Ageing in India, Marital Status, Living Arrangements, economic dependence and independence and disability pattern of elderly. The proportion of elderly population which was only 25 million in 1961, increased three-fold to 104 million in 2011 and to 299.7 million in 2051 and 501.8 million in 2101. As per the Census 2011, average size of Indian households is 4.5 and average size of elderly in the household is 2.4. Every eight working Indians may have to take care of one elderly person in 2001 decreased to 7 in 2011. By 2051, the Potential Support Ratio for India is projected to fall to four working age persons for each person aged 60 years or over. By 2061 this ratio will be 3 and will be fallen to 2 by 2101. On the other hand a significant per cent of the elderly are still working for their livelihood. About nine per cent of the total workers in India are elderly. There is also an increasing trend in the work participation of female elderly. Economic needs forces elderly workers to continue their work as long as they are able. The most effective factor of old age is functional disability. The common disabilities are in seeing, hearing, speech and movement. According to the 2011 Census, there were 26.8 million disabled living in India. Among this 20.2 per cent were elderly and most them were elderly females. About one ninth of the elderly aged 60 and above and one fifth of the elderly aged 80 and above have multiple disabilities.

Status: (forthcoming) Special issue in *Helpage-India Research Development Journal*.

### 38. Barriers in Higher Education System: Performance of Scheduled Castes in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan

The main objectives of this paper are as follows: (a) to find the relation between standard of living of the households of

the SC students and their educational performance; (b) to find the disparity between the SCs and NSCs in terms of educational attainment in higher education and (c) to assess the dropout rate among SCs and NSCs in terms of level of education.

Our experience in the enquiry reveals that the educational advancement of the scheduled caste students in the state is handicapped by the inadequacy of the support systems they depend up on, such as their own households, the teaching community, their peer groups and the government. Students have precise aspirations in their life. But the family problems, financial problems etc. deter their goals. Government has to be keen in making policies for the upliftment of these marginalized sections. Provision of meagre financial aid is not sufficient enough to promote their educational attainments. Government should plan in such a way that the policies should be ample to support the students in successfully completing their studies.

Status: Submitted to edited book.

### 39. Achievements and Aspirations of SC Students in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha (Research Assistant)

The main objectives of this paper are as follows: (a) to examine the disparity between the SCs and NSCs in terms of educational attainment in different educational institutions; (b) to identify the major obstacles that stand in the way of improving their performance and (c) to assess the performance of students and educational and occupational aspirations on the basis of their standard of living. The paper is motivated by the ICSSR funded study on the educational attainment and challenges among the scheduled castes in Kerala. The total samples selected for this paper was 2940 (2100 ST and 840 NST) households and 3216 students in 14 districts of Kerala (1056 from UP, 1080 students each from HS and Colleges). Multinomial Logistic Regression models were constructed to find the relationship of the educational performance of students, educational and occupational ambitions with certain variables



such as standard of living, caste, gender, type of institutions etc. of students. The analysis found that students in good performance level have an ambition to become an engineer or doctor and they have high standard of living. Students studying in government institutions have good performance level compared to private aided institutions. There is no significant relationship between caste and aspirations of students. This proves that students' dreams are same irrespective of their castes. The difference can be seen at the performance level of students. Female students wish to study at higher levels compared to their male counterpart. But male students are more ambitious to get professional jobs.

Status: Submitted to edited book.

#### **40. Between Prohibition and Capture: The Predicament of Student Politics in Kerala**

Praveena Kodoth

A 2003 Kerala High Court judgment enabled colleges to prohibit student politics but it failed to engender meaningful debate on the nature of associational freedom that exists on college campuses. A decade since, hostility towards student politics has grown in Kerala. This paper focuses on capture of power by a student organisation in a college by systematically eliminating counter mobilisation, to argue that actions based on polarized perspectives have led to the suppression of associational freedom, whether or not politics is actually prohibited. Disciplinary power is exercised in uncannily similar ways in the case of prohibition and capture. Order is achieved through surveillance, by producing a sense in the student body that it is constantly being watched. Disciplinary power is used to curb practices that are believed to be in excess of the gender norm through moral policing thus intervening in the intimate details of everyday life on campuses.

Status: Received reviewers comments from *Economic and Political Weekly*.

#### **41. Welfare Comparison with Multi-Dimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration**

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Problem of making welfare comparisons between populations with multidimensional discrete well-being indicators are well known. Application of a weighting scheme remains a convenient alternative for aggregating across dimensions but not without the limitation of subjectivity in the principle of weighting. Further, dichotomous well-being indicators pose another complexity in comparison as regard counting 'how many' and 'which ones' at the same time. This paper attempts a welfare comparison of population where only ordinal information is available at the micro level in terms of multi-dimensional discrete well-being indicators. This does not involve any assumption either regarding strength of preference for each dimension or regarding the desirability of changes between levels within or across dimensions or the complementarities/substitutability between the dimensions. To carry out such a comparison, we adopt the concept of multidimensional first order dominance that enables us to make comparison across time and between populations based on a series of binary or multi-levelled ordinal welfare indicators. This concept is applied to the data on Household basic amenities obtained in the NSSO rounds and comparison is made across Indian states. Such a comparison offers a contrast to the welfare comparison made in terms of the deprivation prevalence across dimensions as well as its temporal changes.

Status: Manuscript under communication.

#### **42. Characteristic Feature of Accommodation of Elderly in Indian Households**

Udaya S. Mishra and Sanchita Mukherjee (Doctoral Scholar)

Increased number of elderly population over the next few decades is expected to pose a multifaceted development challenge for India. Amongst various issues related to elderly population, living arrangement of elderly is one of the serious concerns. In this context, this paper analyses the aging



phenomenon from a household perspective, using census 2011 data for sixteen major states. The major highlight of this paper is in terms of disproportionate share of elderly across varying household size as well as differential burden of elderly across Indian households alongside the rising incidence of elderly caring for elderly which is more so among female elderly.

Status: Manuscript under review.

### **43. Basic Household Amenities in India : A Progress Report**

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

The paper presents a detailed analysis of three basic facilities; access to latrine facilities, access to safe drinking water and electricity in terms of its temporal change, regional differences as well as rural-urban divide. The analysis considers the deprivation across different socio-economic class as well. Following a detailed exposition of trends in all these three indicators separately, paper also makes an attempt at gauging multiple deprivations for India and the states. The analysis of progress in all these indicators during 2001-2011 presents a very grim picture of India's development story. A large segment of rural Indian households in particular still lack these facilities needed to ensure good quality of life. Among the three indicators, access to latrine facilities is the worst domain of deprivation. An inter-state inspection confirms a wide variation in progress of these indicators. It is also observed that during the 2001-2011, most of the poorest states have not made any significant progress while some of the rich states have shown quite significant progress. The disparity among social and economic class too remains a concern apart from inadequate progress in coverage of these three basic amenities. The access to 'Water within the Premises' has been found to be instrumental for the availability of latrine facility in rural areas. This offers a potential policy tip for the India's 'Total Sanitation Campaign' which aims to do away with open defecation by the year 2017. The extent of

urbanisation and access to latrine in urban areas are two other factors which indirectly affect the progress in latrine facilities in rural areas. India's performance seems to be much poorer when we take into account all these indicators together. In rural areas only 18 per cent of the households have access to all these facilities and in some states it is even less than 10 per cent. Access to these facilities may be relatively better in urban space but they still remain far from universal which is ideal.

Status: Manuscript under review.

### *Ongoing Studies*

### **44. Non state 'intermediation' and the embedding of Women Domestic Workers Mobility from Andhra Pradesh (India) to the Middle East**

Praveena Kodoth

There has been a steady flow of women from the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh to the Middle East as domestic workers since the 1960s at least enabled by networks of informal intermediaries. The state was largely indifferent to this mobility until the 1980s when it started to impose restrictions. In this context, informal intermediaries had mediated the changing 'border dynamics' and enabled 'border crossing' uninterrupted by state policies that have decreed borders open or closed to varying degrees from time to time. It is proposed to inquire into the modes of 'intermediation' of the mobility of women domestic workers from AP and the meanings attached to them by the workers and by the brokers. The term 'intermediation' of mobility in contrast to 'recruitment and placement' is used to direct attention to the heterogeneity of the processes of mobility in terms of the practices involved, the elaboration of networks in relational terms even when they are commercial and the layered meanings of mobility linked to the nature of intermediation.

Status: Ongoing.



#### 45. Understanding the Female Education Externality on Household Welfare in India

Udaya S. Mishra

This paper makes an attempt at understanding the well known positive externality of female education on household welfare in terms of its mediating environment shaping such externality within Indian households. The mediating environment refers to female education contrasted with male education level within households to assess the potential of its positive externality. Considering the highest available male and female educational level within a household an attempt is made at demonstrating the aspect of mediation and figure out the best combination of male/female education that yields the best in terms of welfare outcomes.

Status: Ongoing - Plan to bring out as Journal Article.

#### 46. Exploring the Characteristic Dimension of Disproportionate Spending on Education in India

Udaya S. Mishra

Differences in educational outcomes according to socio-economic characteristics have always prompted inequity concerns in this capability domain which has far reaching impact on various forms of inequality. However, difference in educational outcome has its own response from educational spending in the current scenario of shrinking public investment in education. Hence, it becomes pertinent to examine the characteristic aspect of households in terms of educational spending to assess the implied variation in educational outcome and its consequential derivatives on inequality. In the process, a contentious hypothesis of caste-based connection with educational spending is verified to contest the position that claims endowment based variation responsible for differential in educational outcomes.

Status: Plan to bring out as Journal Article.

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

#### *Completed Projects*

#### 47. Reforms in Primary Education in Kerala during 2014-15

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

The enrolment in Primary Education is almost cent per cent in Kerala. The dropout rate has declined drastically. Hence the recent reforms in Primary Education envisaged under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhyjan* have concentrated on reforming the learning environment at schools. Learner-centred approach is encouraged. The teacher and the taught actively cooperate with each other in order to maximize learning. Various measures are undertaken at the school and outside the school to achieve these goals.

The study evaluates the effectiveness of these measures in developing Primary Education in Kerala. The study analyses the efficacy of activities such as, the resources utilization, implementation of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the process of curriculum transaction, preparation and utilisation of teaching-learning materials, participation of students in school activities, teacher-student relationship, increased involvement of community in school activities, the learning environment at school and students' achievement. Based on the survey of schools in Malappuram, Pathanamditta, Alapuzha, Ernakulam, Trichur districts, the progress of primary education in Kerala during 2014-15 is assessed.

Status: To bring out as Working Paper.

#### 48. Progress of Elementary Education in Lakshadweep during 2014-15

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

The study analyses the achievement of Sarva Shiksha Abhyjan



in Lakshadweep based on the survey of schools in Andrott Island in Lakshadweep during 2014-15. There has been remarkable progress in Primary Education in Lakshadweep during this period. However, as compared to other states, the progress has been very slow. The measures undertaken at the school and outside school levels have helped to raise the enrolment and to reduce dropout rates. However, there has not been much progress in academic achievement in the islands. The study analyses the efficacy of activities such as, the resources utilization, implementation of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the process of curriculum transaction, preparation and utilisation of teaching-learning materials, participation of students in school activities, teacher-student relationship, increased involvement of community in school activities, the learning environment at school and students' achievement.

Status: To bring out as Working paper.

#### **49. Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments & Challenges**

S. Irudaya Rajan, P. Sivanandan, Chinnappan Gasper, Sunitha S (Research Assistant), Ambalika T.G. (Research Assistant), Keerthana B.S (Research Assistant), and Minu Sadasivan (Research Assistant)

*Sponsor:* Indian Council for Social Science Research

The CDS has undertaken a detailed study on the educational attainment and challenges of Scheduled castes in Kerala, sponsored by ICSSR. The central objective of the study is to gather information and examine to what extent education has been spread among SC & ST and its implications for their empowerment and development. Preparatory work on the project has been started from July 2012. Though five districts were proposed by the ICSSR, the CDS has decided to extend the study in Kerala across the remaining 9 districts as well. From each district, three taluks were selected and among these taluks, three villages were selected. Furthermore, from each taluk, three upper primary schools, three higher secondary schools and three Arts and Science/ Engineering/ Medical/ Polytechnic Colleges are selected,

including two Govt. and one Private institution. In order to identify the reasons for the poor 'performance' in education and reasons for high levels of unemployment among the SCs, the present study focuses on evaluating the following objectives: (1) drop-out and stagnation, (2) educational performance, (3) availability of facilities and the success of programmes implemented by the government, and (4) discrimination if any in and outside the class/institution affecting the educational performance of the students. Also the present study critically examines the problems they face in real and put forward suggestions to improve the situation.

The Kerala report is organised into fourteen chapters. The report starts with the basic profile of the Scheduled Castes in Kerala. The second chapter is directed to previous studies on the educational attainment of the SCs, their socio-economic situation based on available data sources like the Census, data available at the Department of Scheduled Castes, Government of Kerala, and National Sample Surveys. The sampling frame is discussed in the third chapter. Chapters 4 to 8 portray the current situation and challenges, if any, that affect educational attainment of the SCs in Kerala based on a survey conducted among students at various levels. Chapters 9 to 11 examine the teachers' perception, institutional facilities and the village settings. The next chapter discusses the shattered dreams of student drop-outs from professional courses in the context of Kerala, where the completion rate among the SC students is extremely poor. Chapter 13 dealt with the situation of students studying in uneconomic schools in Kerala. Chapter 14 provides summary and major findings of the survey on the educational attainment and challenges among SCs along with policy recommendations.

Status: Report submitted to the ICSSR, New Delhi.

#### **50. Educational Attainment and Challenges of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala**

S.Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

This study proposed a detailed study about the educational performances and challenges among STs in comparison with



SCs and general population. The study is motivated from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) - Scheduled Caste (SC) project to find out what are the challenges in educational achievements among the scheduled castes in Kerala. In the first advisory committee meeting of the ICSSR-SC project, one of the members viewed that, in Kerala, the STs are not statistically significant due to their very low population percentage, but they do have socially significant problems. In this context, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram has taken up a similar study among the scheduled tribes in Kerala. The study is financed by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

The study covers the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of scheduled tribe students as well as households in Kerala. Study also covered, what are the challenges faced by the ST students in the attainment of education. The study evaluates the following objectives: (1) drop-out and stagnation, (2) educational performance, (3) facilities and programmes implemented by the government, (4) discrimination if any in and outside the class/institution affecting the educational performance of the ST students. It also aims to critically examine the problems they face in real life and put forward suggestions to improve their situation.

The survey took a span of three months period, starting from January 2014 to March 2014. Field survey was done across six districts with the highest ST population based on Census 2011 viz., Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kasaragod, Kannur and Thiruvananthapuram. The total sample size includes 300 ST and 120 NST households, 871 ST and 297 NST students from three different levels viz upper primary, high school and college.

Living conditions of the tribes in their settlement is highly deplorable. Majority of the houses are without electrification, kitchen, proper water facility etc. Even though the STs have pucca or semi pucca houses, they don't have enough space in the houses for all the family members. The percentage of uneducated persons is higher among the family members of college going students. That means they (the college going

students) may be the first generation getting educational benefits. In general, the scheduled tribes are persevering in a first generation educational episode. Most of the ST students are passed in third class. Performances of ST students are always lagging behind the NONSC/ST students. There are many reasons behind their poor performance in the examination. Most of the students generally answered that they studied less and did not spend much time on studies. To improve their performance, their obstacles like understanding difficulty, language problem etc should be taped and solved at primary level itself. Numerous programmes had been initiated by the government to edify the scheduled tribes, but majority of them remain unutilized due to their ignorance. So the first step to uplift the tribes is to make aware of various schemes available for them, what are the steps or initiatives taken to achieve the benefits. It should make sure that the benefits are given to the right person in right time.

Status: Report submitted to Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

### *Ongoing Projects*

#### **51. Reforms in Primary Education in Kerala during 2015-16**

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

The enrolment in Primary Education is almost cent per cent in Kerala. The dropout rate has declined drastically. Hence the recent reforms in Primary Education envisaged under the Sarva Shiksha Abhyian have concentrated on reforming the learning environment at schools. Learner-centred approach is encouraged. The teacher and the taught actively cooperate with each other in order to maximize learning. Various measures are undertaken at the school and outside the school to achieve these goals.

The study evaluates the effectiveness of these measures in developing Primary Education in Kerala. The study analyses the efficacy of activities such as, the resources utilization,



implementation of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the process of curriculum transaction, preparation and utilisation of teaching-learning materials, participation of students in school activities, teacher-student relationship, increased involvement of community in school activities, the learning environment at school and students' achievement. Based on the survey of schools in Palakkad, idukki, Wayand, Kozhicode and Kannur districts, the progress of primary education in Kerala during 2015-16 is assessed.

Status: Ongoing - plan to bring out as research article.

## (e) MIGRATION

### *Completed Studies*

#### **52. Structural Violence and Survival: Effects of Indian Protectionism on Women Domestic Workers from South India going to the Middle East**

Praveena Kodoth

Over half a century of emigration of women domestic workers from Andhra Pradesh and Kerala has raised aspirations in the sending regions for jobs in the Middle East. The paper argues that the Indian government's restrictions on the mobility of this segment of workers are underpinned by dominant norms of gender, caste and class that embody structural violence and create the conditions for the exploitation and abuse of workers. Restrictions have generated transaction costs and promoted widespread informality in the recruitment process. As they raise the costs of migration and lower returns, restrictions discourage women from investing in skills and diminish their labour market prospects in the Middle East. They also depress wages at home because they inflate the supply of workers. A policy of disincentives translates into hostility towards these workers from Indian embassies which combined with the ill effects of the regulatory system for immigrant workers in the Middle East reinforces the possibility of abuse by sponsor-employers. Faced with structural violence, workers rely on individual initiative, informal connections and social networks

to survive. They perceive violations of rights as part of everyday struggles to hold on to their employment, nurture the patronage of employers or defy the system to resort to employment as undocumented workers.

Status: Re-submitted after revisions to the *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*.

#### **53. The Lure of Informality: Regulation and the Market for Domestic Work in the Middle East for Women from Kerala**

Praveena Kodoth

An informal or 'open' market for paid domestic work where employers and workers may negotiate diverse and multiple work arrangements is entrenched in the Middle East though it is outside the framework of formal regulation defined by the Kafala system of sponsorship, which regulates all immigrant workers binding them to their sponsor-employers in a relationship of legal and economic dependence. Domestic workers go on a separate category of visas and are expected to work in the employer's household but may go on 'private' visas obtained through a manipulation of the sponsorship system or may be undocumented hence more explicitly illegal. Workers turn to informal work because of widespread infringement of rights by sponsor-employers, the severe lack of bargaining power in legal work arrangements but also because they expect higher remuneration. But survival and success on the informal market are subject to the access that workers have to information about regulations, the richness and diversity of their personal contacts and informal networks, which minimize the risk of detection and deportation. The author probes the complicity of the regulatory framework in the Middle East in shaping the exploitation of workers in legal employment relationships and in rendering informality attractive to emigrant domestic workers. The author also asks, given the specificities of the regulatory system in the Middle East whether Indian regulation is appropriate to secure the protection of emigrant women domestic workers.

Status: Under review for an edited volume by Sage publications.



## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Completed Projects*

#### **54. India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration**

S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

This annual series strives to bring together international networks of migration scholars and policy makers to document and discuss research on various facets of migration. The sixth IMR, organised in 21 chapters, explores migration and its crucial linkages with gender. It studies important issues such as irregular migration, marriage migration and domestic labour migration, as well as the interconnections of migration, gender and caste; highlights the relationship between economics and changing gender dynamics brought about by migration; and documents first-hand experiences of migrants from across India.

Status: Book.

#### **55. Kerala Migration Survey 2014**

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah

*Sponsor:* Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

This report on KMS 2014, in tandem with those of earlier years, have brought out some broad migration-related trends and contrasts which deserve specific enumeration and have potential policy applications. The present report sheds some light on the various issues concerning Kerala migration and its outcomes. It gathers the fruit of decadal work on migration issues by CDS and points to new policy considerations.

First: There has been a slow but steady shift northward in the origin of emigrants and receipt of remittances within Kerala. This trend which began earlier continued during 2011-14 also.

Second: There has been a slow but steady Hinduization of emigration in Kerala. In the beginning this shift was mostly

at the expense of the Christians, however, more recently it is also at the expense of Muslims. The proportion of Hindus among the emigrants from Kerala was 37.5 per cent in 2014, but was only 29.9 per cent in 1998. In spite of this upward trend, Hindu emigration is far from reaching its due share in Kerala's population. Trends in demographic differentials are such that it is unlikely that in the near future, the proportional share of emigrants by religion will converge to proportional share of the population by religion.

Third: There has been a steady improvement in the average educational level of the emigrants. The disadvantage which the external migrants had over the internal migrants with respect to educational level in the past has been gradually wiped out. By 2014, the emigrants are more or less at par with the out-migrants in educational attainment.

Fourth: Kerala is receiving an increasing amount of money from abroad as workers' remittances at rates very much outpacing the emigration trend. The direct and indirect economic benefits that the state receives from these annual remittances are huge. The impact is gradually spreading from household consumption (palatial houses, expensive cars, modern consumer goods, etc) to more productive enterprises with lasting economic gains. Impact of emigration and remittances on the development of the state is getting accelerated in recent years and Kerala state is fast becoming a developed one, with the ability to better harness the potential of return emigrants and incoming remittances. Sixth Emigration has always made a dent on the unemployment level in the state. Emigration of a disproportionately large number of the unemployed persons helped to reduce the unemployment rate in the state. However, there is a flip side to this apparently positive effect—Unemployment rates were reduced, but this depression came about not by providing employment to the unemployed within the state but by getting the unemployed out of the state. Therefore, this has no positive correlation to job creation within the state or reduction of real number of unemployed persons currently within the state. Furthermore, the double-edged question whether migration has contributed to income equality in the state, or whether it in



fact increased inequality, remains a relevant consideration.

Status: Report submitted to Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

## 56. Kerala Ageing Survey 2013

S.Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

*Sponsor:* Government of Kerala

As proposed by the Government of Kerala, the CDS has taken up the Kerala Ageing Survey. The Samples for the survey study have been selected from the Kerala Migration Survey, 2011. The survey has been conducted throughout Kerala among 7582 households with 10027 elderly persons spread over 300 localities throughout Kerala.

The study consists of seven chapters including the Introduction (Chapter I). In Chapter II, we discuss the demographic profile and the age structural transition in Kerala and its 14 districts for the period of last fifty years. The chapter also provides population projections and the implications of the projected population growth on the demography of the elderly population for the next 50 years. In Chapter III provides descriptive review-cum-analysis of the living arrangements among the aged by capturing the evidence from the Kerala Migration Survey 2011. In Chapter IV, we have presented an analysis of the health profile of the aged in Kerala, examining the self-reported status of the elderly, disease profile, disability profile, mental health profile, out-patient care profile and in-patient care profile, cognitive and life satisfaction assessment. Chapter V deals with the economic profile of the aged in Kerala, examining the work participation rates of the elderly, dependency status, access and control of assets and property in Kerala. Chapter VI provides social security systems (formal and informal), drawbacks of current social security structure and critical assessment of Kerala Aging Policy of 2006. Finally the major findings of the above analysis and conclusions drawn are summed up in Chapter VII along with new policy recommendations for the well-being of the elderly in Kerala.

Status: Report submitted to Government of Kerala.

## 57. Migration and Elderly

S.Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

*Sponsor:* UNFPA / ISEC, Bangalore

In India especially in Kerala, families customarily support elderly persons. But the change from the traditional joint family system and introduction of nuclear family system leads to the deterioration in the social and economic conditions. The high rate of migration, work participation rate of women and rapid modernization and urbanization yields the increase in the number of families with elderly people alone. These families face a lot of social security threats and psychological problems.

Migration of younger generation is thought to have affected the elderly in many ways. As a by-product of migration, the number of families with elderly people alone is a common phenomenon in the country especially in Kerala, particularly in Pathanamthitta district. The increased crime rates and the floating labourers from other states of India also amplify the security threats of these families. The elderly who resided alone were afraid not only of burglary or theft but also for their life. Traditionally, Indians expect the care and presence of children at their older ages. In the present social scenario, it is not possible at all times. Another problem of the elderly is anxiety about their children who were migrated to other parts of the world. In this context, it is quite necessary to carry out to study the different situations, in particularly the socio-economic and psychological aspects of the families with elderly people alone.

Status: Report submitted to UNFPA / ISEC, Bangalore.

### *Ongoing Projects*

## 58. Dalits, Overseas Migration and Inclusive Growth: A Comparison of Punjab and Kerala

S.Irudaya Rajan and Steve Taylor (Northumbria University)

*Sponsor:* MOIA

This study is to examine the extent to which the relationship between overseas migration, economic growth and regional



development is inclusive within Punjab and Kerala, with particular reference to caste inequities. More specifically, the aim is to investigate the role of Dalits within the international migration-development nexus within two states where overseas migration is increasingly heralded as one of the, if not the, main facilitators of social mobility, economic growth and regional development. In order to do this, it will be comparing Punjab, which has witnessed significant Scheduled Caste (SC) overseas migration, including to western societies such as the UK, and Kerala, where international Dalit emigration has been insignificant, particularly movement to the global north. Our project will examine the comparative inclusion/exclusion of Dalits within/from the overseas migration process and its benefits within the states of Punjab and Kerala in India. The focus of the research is the Punjabi Dalit Diaspora of the UK, and their transnational connections to India, as they represent a significant and seemingly successful overseas Dalit diaspora, a 'critical case' for discussion of, and policy debates around, the future inclusion of Dalits in the overseas migration process from other states. The research outputs will help identify the deterrents to Dalit labour movements and aid the formulation of a policy framework that includes Dalit concerns into the national migration policy agenda and equalizes migration opportunity across castes.

Status: Ongoing- propose to bring out as articles.

### 59. Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People

S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* EURA-NET

An unprecedented number of individuals, including low and high-skilled workers (professionals, corporate workers, seasonal workers in agriculture, service and construction, etc.), students, entrepreneurs, family-based movers, 'life-style seekers' (tourists, pensioners, etc.), officially recognised and de facto refugees, victims of human trafficking and undocumented residents, are currently on the move across

national boundaries. The aim of the EURA-NET project is to attain an understanding of the current characteristics and related policy impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility between national borders. The research conducted will provide comparative practical insights and comprehensive theoretical analyses of the transformation processes underway at the local, national and international levels. Theoretical and empirical studies will be accomplished to attain an understanding of the key factors in the past, and of the state of affairs in the political, legal, economic, social, cultural and educational contexts that challenge European policy-makers and other stakeholders today and in the decades to come. By this means, the project will make a significant contribution to the objectives of the research topic Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe.

The comparative and interdisciplinary analyses will be conducted in six European (Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Ukraine) and five Asian (China, India, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey) countries, as well as more widely on European and international levels. The participating countries represent migrant sending and receiving societies, as well as transit countries. Highly industrialised societies, transformation countries and developing countries are represented in the consortium.

Status: Ongoing- propose to bring out as articles.

### 60. Involuntary Resettlement: A Cross Country Study on Urban Inequality and Poverty

S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* International Development Research Centre, Canada

This research strives to comprehend and theorise the complex interlinks between violence, inequality and poverty within the context of urban displacement. It proposes to examine the difference that displacement makes to the condition of the urban IDPs in contrast to the lives of urban non-IDP inhabitants, in terms of medium/long term inequality, impoverishment, social and economic



opportunities for second generation, civic participation, and entrepreneurial behaviour. The IDP/non-IDP comparison will anchor on a longitudinal (quantitative and qualitative) evidence base which will permit further analysis of the degree/nature/impact of violence between: (1) a fragile post-war polity and a more stable polity; (2) development induced (DID) and conflict induced (CID) displacement. The study is based on a tripartite theoretical frame hinged on violence, livelihoods, and displacement. Research is being done in three South Asian cities: Colombo and Jaffna in post-war Sri Lanka and Kochi in India.

At present, CDS has completed the first part of the proposed longitudinal survey. The survey was conducted between November 6th, 2013 and January 31st, 2014. The survey covered both displaced and resettled households (IDPs) and non-displaced people (non-IDPs) as the control group. As for the displaced and resettled group, we took those households who were displaced as part of several recent development projects in Kochi and who had resettled in the last 10 years. The survey involved two tasks; one of mapping the displaced household in Kochi and the second of surveying these households. With regard to non-displaced, we adopted the criteria of taking them from those locations where displacement took place. Random sampling was done to make meaningful comparisons between IDPs and non-IDPs. Post survey, the data entry, cleaning and making comparable the data set across the three cities was done and the data analysis is being carried out at present.

Qualitative research was planned in all three years. Interviews exploring the several dimensions of displacement were carried out in first year. The second year, beginning in April 2014 proposes to create a community profile. Interviews are being done at present to contribute to the community profile. Interviews would be conducted with government officials, activists, researchers and non-IDPs for getting their perspectives on the concerned issues. Other methods of data collection are also considered.

Status: To bring out as a report.

## 61. Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* Government of Tamil Nadu

The database for the study will be created on the basis of a detailed household level primary survey. The sample size will be around 20,000 households and will be selected by a stratified multistage random sampling method. The stages in sampling will be a) district b) taluks c) rural and urban areas d) villages/town wards and e) households. For the sake of uniformity and comparison, the questionnaires adopted in the Kerala migration survey will be used, subject to, of course, necessary changes to take into account the specific socio-economic and historical conditions in Tamil Nadu. The broad objectives of the study are building up of an adequate data base on migration at the districts levels for Tamil Nadu; on the basis of a detailed analysis of the data generated to bring out the central features of the patterns, processes, causes and consequences of migration in Tamil Nadu and also advice policy makers on this subject.

Status: Ongoing (New initiative).

## (f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

### *Completed Studies*

## 62. Development, Displacement and Labour Market Marginalization: The Case of Jharkhand Tribal Population

Vinoj Abraham and Tanushree Haldar (Doctoral Scholar, IIM, Bangalore)

Development induced displacement has forced the indigenous populations of Jharkhand to abandon their traditional source of livelihood and join the modern economy. However, these indigenous populations are ill-equipped to achieve upward mobility in the modern economic system thus being relegated to the margins of the labour market. The present study is an attempt to understand this process of marginalization of tribal people in the labour market. Using various rounds of census as well as unit level NSS data, the



current position of the scheduled tribes in the employment and occupational hierarchy is analysed.

Status: Published in *Social Change*, Vol. 45, No.1, March, 2015.

### **63. Measuring Women Empowerment: Dissecting the Methodological Discourse**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

As we move from the concept of empowerment to its measurement, it is natural that the complexity in the concept passes into its empirical expression in multiples. The problem is compounded as the concept is a multidimensional one. Several different efforts have been made in recent years to develop comprehensive frameworks delineating the various dimensions of women empowerment. The two types of indicators used almost universally in the empirical literature to operationalize empowerment at the individual or household level are those measuring domestic decision-making, and those measuring either access to, or control over resources. Often, these two aspects merge since indicators on domestic decision-making tend to focus heavily on financial and resource allocation matters. The emphasis on such measures in the empirical literature corresponds well with the emphasis on resources and agency in the conceptual literature, as well as with the frequent equation of empowerment with choice, control, and power. Certainly, there is an intuitive appeal to decision-making and control as signifying important aspects of agency. The present paper seeks to dissect this methodological discourse by listing the essential elements of the empowerment frameworks developed in selected studies and culling out the indicators frequently used to operationalize empowerment at the individual or household level in the empirical studies.

Status: Published in *Development Review* 2014: 1(1): 58-73.

### **64. MGNREGS: Political Economy, Local Governance and Asset Creation in South Indian States**

Vinoj Abraham

MGNREGS, the premier centrally-sponsored national rural

livelihood scheme, is one of the most elaborately designed and implemented public workfare programmes in India. While a large number of studies have analysed the progress of employment creation under the scheme, very few studies have looked into the equally important issue of rural asset creation under the scheme. The scheme is centrally sponsored and the broad guidelines are centrally designed, yet the interpretation and implementation of the scheme is subject to local level governance capacity, governance structure and regional political economy. Evidences based on a primary survey across the four southern states Andhra Pradesh (erstwhile), Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala show that the design of the scheme for asset creation is subject to considerably varied interpretations at the regional and sub-regional level anchored on the above factors. Further, the type of projects selected and created, extend and nature of expenditure incurred, quality of assets created and maintenance of assets were considerably affected by the structures of local governance, the interaction between the political class and the local governments; and the local manifestations of class-caste dynamics.

Status: Forthcoming in the edited volume, *India's Employment Guarantee Programme in the Emerging Rural Context: Challenges and Way Forward*.

### **65. Women's Participation in Domestic Activities: Leisure, Care Services and Status Production**

Vinoj Abraham

A large share of the Indian female population had been accounted as being engaged in unpaid domestic activities according to the National Sample Surveys. Studies addressing this issue had remained apologetic to women's work, claiming a large part of this domestic unpaid activity as disguised, unaccounted, invisible work for the output market. Yet we do know from our daily realities that women's work is much more than that. Why do Indian women increasingly engage in unpaid domestic activity? Why is this trend being strengthened over the years? What



encourages the enhanced 'domesticity' of Indian women? The limited understanding that we have on this issue have signaled that probably 'income effect' as in labour participation decision models along with the prevailing cultural norms acts as the driving forces of withdrawal of women from work and engaging in domestic activity. But these are 'residual' arguments, arguments that provide reasons for why women need not participate in 'work' and hence could alternately engage in the residual activity of the domestic. What we need is a theory that would reason out the expansion of domestic activity among Indian women, not as a residual, but whose reasoning would explain the causal linkages of the rise of domestic activity among Indian women. Status and status production probably provide some clue on understanding this phenomenon. This paper argues that household status and status production for the household enhances the women's participation in domestic activities. Some rudimentary evidence is provided to this effect.

Status: Accepted for publication in an edited volume on *Women and Work*.

### ***Ongoing Studies***

#### **66. Employment Patterns in Indian Industries: How do Social Security Measures Fare**

P.L.Beena

It has been observed that during the period of economic reforms, Indian industries have maintained their profitability or efficiency at the cost of labour by cutting down the wage cost (Beena 2014). It is also evident that share of unorganised workforce is close to 90 per cent even in industrially advanced states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The corresponding share was significantly lower at 72 per cent in the case of Kerala. 80 per cent of the rural non-farm activities in India are found to be in the informal sector. And this share was almost 82 per cent in the case of Kerala. Slow progress in the diversification of India's employment structure has led to

large-scale withdrawal of women from the labour force. Given the poor affordability owing to the employment pattern and lack of institutional mechanism, any design of social security that relies heavily on contributory funds is needs to be re-examined. This paper is set to critically review the social security measures initiated by Government of India and compare it with the welfare measures adopted by Government of Kerala.

Status: Ongoing.

#### **67. Poverty, Women's Livelihood and Negotiation of Public Space: A Comparison of Two Sites**

Vinoj Abraham

Kerala's development strategy had been successful in reducing poverty to a large extent. But islands of poverty persist among excluded and marginalised communities conditioned by their specific social context that limit their livelihood choices. While women, by and large, withdraw from livelihood activities with improved life circumstances in Kerala, as indicated by national level studies, women in these poor communities actively engage in livelihood activities. Diversifying their livelihood options is an important strategy they adopt to reduce risks under vulnerability. Livelihood diversification is known to mitigate effects of shocks. But their choices are limited and directed by the gendered space women occupy within these communities. Within their context of vulnerability and restricted alternative options for mobility women engage with public spaces- various political, community, religious and labour organisations, and utilise these spaces to be able to enhance their choices of livelihood. Based on a primary survey conducted in two locations, one an urban slum-Kulamnagar, and another, a rural fisher village, Adimalathura, in Trivandrum District, this study analyses women's employment and livelihood diversification strategies in the above stated context.

Status: To be sent for publication to a journal.



## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Completed Projects*

#### **68. Evaluation Study of MGNREGA scheme in cluster 6 (14 districts of states Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala), Cluster 6**

Vinoj Abraham

Sponsor: Planning Commission, Government of India

This study is an evaluation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme implemented since 2006. The study aims to evaluate the progress and problems related to the implementation of the scheme in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. It also envisages evaluating the impact of the scheme on rural livelihood in these states. Fourteen districts in the four states were chosen for the study. Structured questionnaire was canvassed from workers and asset beneficiaries Panchayat, Block, District and State level officials. The study concludes that MGNREGS had been a real transformative agent to a vast majority of the rural poor in the four southern states. The responses taken from workers, asset beneficiaries and FGDs all point towards the success of the programme in reducing the hardships in rural life and reducing poverty among the rural people. Particularly the scheme had been successful in including the marginalized sections of the population, due to age, gender, caste and disability and provides them with a chance to decent living. Though there is a general apprehension that agriculture may be affected negatively due to the absorption of agriculture labour into NREGA, in reality this fear is misplaced. Though one of the goals of the scheme was to reduce distress migration, it was observed that the scheme had limited impact on distress migration. Beneficiaries noted marked rise in the consumption expenditure and changes in consumption pattern of the poor rural households. Spending on children's education and health, spending on food consumption, on own consumption etc had increased. The benefits were particularly strong for the otherwise excluded sections of the population. However, in Karnataka, we notice

that the effects of NREGA had not been as strong as in the other states probably due to the poor implementation of the scheme in the GPs.

Status: Report submitted to Planning Commission, Government of India.

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

### *Completed Studies*

#### **69. Poverty and Women's Livelihood in Kerala: A Comparison of Two Sites**

Vinoj Abraham, and J. Devika

Within Kerala's larger development context, there exist islands of poverty entrenched in multiple vulnerabilities conditioned by their specific historical and social contexts. These specificities generate gendered spaces of life and work for men and women. Although women in these areas engage in various risk reducing livelihood strategies, this occurs in an environment of extreme vulnerability. Livelihood diversification is known to mitigate the effects of shocks. But the women's choices are limited, directed by the historical, social and geographic space they occupy. This study aims to map and contrast the employment and livelihood choices that women make under conditions of extreme poverty and vulnerability, based on a primary survey conducted in two locations - an urban slum, Kulamnagar, and a rural fisher village, Adimalathura, in Trivandrum District.

Status: *Labour and Development*, Vol. 21, No.2, December, 2014.

### *Ongoing Studies*

#### **70. Lokaviplavangalil Vecchettavum Neendathu : Raashtriyam, Lingabhedam, Janadhipadhyam, (Malayalam) [The Longest of World Revolutions: Politics, Gender, and Democracy]**

J. Devika

This is the second 'bridge-book' being written (the first, which



'bridged' gender and history, was *Kulastreeyum Chanthappennum Undaayathengane?*, published by CDS, 3rd edition to be published by Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat), and it bridges gender and politics. Aiming at a non-specialist, school-educated readership, it discusses the impact of gender as an analytic category on the study of politics and the discipline of political science and covers major debates in the area in eleven chapters.

Status: To be published, publisher not decided.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Ongoing Projects*

#### **71. Self-help or Social Transformation: Women in Local Governance in India (Kerala) and South Africa**

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

*Sponsor*: NORGLOBAL, Norway

The project focuses on areas of deprivation in urban and rural contexts in the two countries selected (which have many striking similarities in their governments' gender policies) to probe the extent to which women have emerged as social and political leaders of their communities. It seeks first, through a field survey, to obtain a more specific sense of the effects of the marginalization - experienced by these communities. Secondly, through participant observation and intense interviewing, it seeks to make sense of the shape of marginalization and the specific ways in which it is maintained and perpetuated. Importantly, a historical approach is adopted towards understanding the institutional context, through oral histories of these communities who remain outside mainstream historical accounts. Finally, we seek to specifically focus on the recent past and the present in which a number of policies have sought to mainstream gender in local politics and development, to assess the impact of these on the lives and careers of women from these extreme-marginal communities.

Status: Ongoing.

## (h) OTHER STUDIES

### *Completed Studies*

#### **72. Stability of Seat Sharing Agreements in Political Coalitions**

Amarjyoti Mahanta and Ragupathy V

We examine the post-election stability of a winning coalition that was formed pre-election. When parties form ex-ante coalitions through implicit or explicit agreements based on expectation about sharing ministerial portfolios, we show that the winning coalition is stable provided the number of portfolios to be shared is sufficiently high. Alternatively, if the difference in the number of seats won by the parties initiating a pre-election coalition is sufficiently high and if portfolio berths are not too low, the winning coalition is stable if parties belonging to that coalition receive strictly more than their outside option. The difference between this payoff and the outside option equals the extra amount a pivotal agent would receive by joining the coalition of the party which has not won the majority.

Status: The paper has been sent to Social Choice and Welfare and is under review.

#### **73. Surviving in Contemporary Kerala, India: Reflections from Recent Research in a Fisher Village**

J. Devika

This paper is based on fresh mixed-method field research at a coastal village in south Kerala, Adimalathura, which has been identified as one of the poorest communities there. Even though the fishing community in the area has been facing severe ecological challenges including massive resource-depletion, it has been able to put up stiff resistance to impending dispossession in the face of large port projects in the vicinity, which are now being actively promoted by the government, most major political parties, and globalized capital. This paper traces the history of public action and work in Adimalathura since the early twentieth century to



reflect on the community's survival in the face of massive challenges to its very existence from the mid-twentieth century to the present. This issue is of course quite central to contemporary debates on the deepening of the urban-rural divide in contemporary India.

Status: Under review with *Development and Change*.

#### **74. Secularised Caste, Naturalised Gender: The History of Work in an Urban Slum in Contemporary Kerala, India**

J. Devika

This essay tries to probe the intersection of spatial, caste, and gender axes of power in shaping early twentieth-century inequalities in Kerala, through mixed-method research in an urban slum. Relying largely on qualitative data, it constructs a history of work in the slum for men and women against the backdrop of the history of politics here, and the history of the slum-dwellers' attempts to combat abjection by the mid-twentieth century secularised order of caste: from the mid-twentieth century unfolding militant left politics to the rise of neoliberal responsibilised welfare and urban poverty-reduction in the late twentieth century. The essay concludes with reflections on the significance of the urban-rural divide for contemporary politics in Kerala and the need to pay careful attention to the intertwining of the axes of spatial, caste, and gender power in shaping contemporary inequality.

Status: Tentatively accepted by *Critical Asian Studies*.

#### **75. Community and Social Disadvantage in Contemporary Kerala: Reflections from Two Field Sites**

J. Devika

The present essay takes up the challenge of reflecting on the manner in which underprivileged groups, one a 'traditional' caste-community, albeit subaltern, and the other, a collectivity shaped by urban processes, 'do' community differently in contemporary Kerala in urban and non-urban settings.

Status: Accepted for a festschrift volume in honour of Dr T K Oommen, edited by Susan Viswanathan and Vineetha Menon, from Orient Blackswan.

#### **76. Secularised Caste and Naturalised Gender? : Rethinking Class and Community in Early 21st Century Kerala**

J. Devika

This paper draws upon local histories of two places of the poor which trace the intertwined histories of land, politics, domestic life, and work here since the early-mid 20th century. The first section focuses on the 20th century-history of the urban slum Kulamnagar (name changed) and argues that the disadvantage experienced over the decades by the residents is not just feudal oppression or capitalist exploitation. The next section is on the fishing hamlet, Adimalathura, the inhabitants of which were isolated from democratic politics for much of the twentieth century. The historical experience of this hamlet allows us to reflect critically on the significance of the lower-caste community as a collective body in struggles for social justice and well-being.

Status: Accepted for a volume on *Caste and Development in India* from Routledge India edited by David Mosse and Luisa Steur.

#### **77. Making Space for Women in Urban Governance? Leadership and Claims-making in a Kerala Slum**

J. Devika, Guro Aandhal (NIBR, Norway) and Glyn Williams (University of Sheffield, UK)

This paper looks at the role of gender in the shaping and exercise of political authority. Its empirical focus is a slum in central Trivandrum, Kerala's capital city, which is undergoing a phased process of formalisation and rebuilding funded through a flagship Indian national programme, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal (JNNURM). The upgrade project should offer a dense network of 'invited' spaces for female participation within urban governance, both through



women's presence within democratically-elected municipal councils, and the deliberate linking of its implementation to Kudumbashree, Kerala's network of women-only neighbourhood groups that are responsible for implementing various anti-poverty interventions throughout the State. Drawing on oral histories of the slum's evolution, interviews with project participants, and detailed ethnographic observation, we highlight the contests over identifying the list of JNNURM beneficiaries who would ultimately be granted a government-built flat at the project's completion. This is a key stage in the project's implementation that has been devolved to the local level, and therefore offers important insights into the practical efficacy of these invited spaces.

Status: Accepted for publication by *Environment and Planning 'A'*.

### **78. Building Democracy in Colombia: Some Observations in the Light of Kerala (India) Experience**

K. N. Harilal

Latin America is rising from a long slumber. It is a new wave of democracy that lies at the base of the contemporary awakening of the continent. Colombia is also an active participant of the process of democratisation. Colombia was at war (internal armed conflict) for nearly fifty years. The peace and democratisation initiative of the Colombian government and the rebels, represented by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) is expected to go a long way in building and strengthening democracy. This paper is an attempt to put together the lessons from Kerala that deserve to be looked at in the context of building democracy in Colombia. The most important lesson Kerala gives is about the role of 'freedoms' and 'public action' in building democracy. This is a message of importance in the context of Colombia, which suffers from acute inequality and unfreedom. If castes and classes constrained freedoms in Kerala, presence of mafia, private armies, anarchy, violence, fear, insecurity and monopolies of the elite limit freedoms in Colombia. Legislative, administrative, and law

and order measures are required to address such situations; but collective intervention by the people can elevate the fight for democracy to a higher trajectory of progress. If people come together, resolve, and collectively act many seemingly difficult barriers could be broken easily

Status: Journal article in *Social Scientist*.

### **79. Is the Effect of Risk on Stock Returns Different in Up and Down Markets? A Multi Country Study**

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

It has been empirically examined in finance whether or not the risk associated with any stock market responds differently in two different states of the stock market, especially in bull and bear markets. This paper studies this problem in the modelling framework where (i) the conditional mean specification considers threshold autoregressive model for two market situations characterized as up and down markets, (ii) the conditional variance (as a measure of time-varying risk) specification is asymmetric in the sense of capturing leverage effect, and (iii) the conditional variance directly affects the conditional mean through the risk premium term in the risk-return relationship. Using daily returns on stock indices of eight countries comprising four developed countries - the USA, the UK, Hong Kong, Japan - and four important emerging economies, called the BRIC group of countries viz., Brazil, Russia, India and China, we have found that the nature of risk-return relationship is different in up and down markets. Further, the risk aversion parameter is significant in most of the countries, and that it is positive in the down market and negative in the up market. This finding thus supports the hypothesis due to Fabozzi and Francis (1977) and Kim and Zumwalt (1979) that investors require a premium for taking downside risk and pay a premium for upside variation. Finally, it is found that the nature of risk-return relationship is same for the two groups of countries.

Status: Completed.



## 80. A Model of Optimal Time-of-Day Pricing of Electricity Under Diverse Welfare Assumptions

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

An important feature of an electric power system is that its customer's load varies greatly at random according to time of day, and day of season. Time-of-day pricing of electricity is an indirect load management against such variable demand according to which electricity is charged in relation to the time-differential cost of supply. The present study is an attempt at modeling seasonal time-differential pricing of electricity. The static, deterministic model that we present incorporates diverse technology, as well as soft deterministic equivalents of chance constraints representing stochastic demand and inflows. The model is solved for two types of power systems - pure hydro and hydro-thermal - under the umbrellas of four structural assumptions - first best, second-best, monopoly and constrained monopoly.

Status: Published in *Energy Review* 2014, 1(4): 76-103.

## 81. An Inquiry into the Distributional Properties of Reliability Rate

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

The present paper attempts to model the maximum likelihood estimation of reliability rate and the related statistical properties. Reliability in general refers to the probability that a component or system is able to perform its function satisfactorily during a specific period under normal operating conditions. It is estimated as the fraction of time the unit/system is available for operation. For practical purposes, reliability rate is usually estimated using maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) from sample observations. No study has gone beyond this to analyze the statistical properties of the MLE of reliability rate; the present study is an attempt at such an inquiry. We derive the density function of reliability rate and also the moments; however, it is found that an evaluation of these two moments is very difficult as the series converge very slowly.

Status: Published in *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*. 2014: 3(6): 197-201.

### Ongoing Studies

## 82. Procurement Auction with Public Sector Firm

Amarjyoti Mahanta

In this note we look at the bidding strategy of firms in a procurement auction where one of the firms maximizes social welfare (public firm). We get that the symmetric bidding strategy is to bid the marginal cost. Therefore, the presence of public firm increases social welfare when a public firm participates in the procurement auction.

Status: Ongoing.

## 83. Reliability and Rationing Cost: Some Analytical Implications for a Power System

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

The present paper (a revised version of an earlier work) employs a novel approach to power system reliability study by utilising the results on reliability in the standard inventory analysis, making use of particular (normal) demand distribution for the average daily internal maximum (peak) demand of the Kerala power system during 2010-14. Thus the concepts of buffer stock, shortage probability and unit loss function are extended to power system reliability in terms of percentage reserve margin, loss of load probability (LOLP) and loss of energy probability (LOEP) respectively. We find that the inverse relationship at the margin between LOEP and available supply corresponds to LOLP weighted by the inverse of the expected demand. It is found that in the case of normally distributed demand,  $LOEP < LOLP$ , and falls with demand variability.

Rationing cost involved in power shortage includes loss of consumers' surplus and cost of administering a certain rationing scheme. Minimising the total cost incurred in power supply in a shortage period yields a significant inverse



relationship between LOLP and rationing cost along with other (capacity and operating) cost components. It is significant to note that the rationing cost derived here is the same as the one obtained by Hung-so Chao (1983) and Vijayamohan Pillai (1991; 2010) under conditions of stochastic demand and conventional costs and ordering of n-technology in an expected social welfare maximizing model. Various implications of this relationship are examined for optimal investment rule, stochastic version of peak load pricing, etc.

Status: Ongoing, to be presented in Seminars and to be published.

#### **84. Path Dependency: A Marxist Interpretation**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Despite an opaque veil of ambiguity, path dependence is generally taken to mean a dynamic process (whether in evolutionary biology or physics or economics or politics) when its evolution is governed by its own history. With this viewpoint has come the assertion that "history matters". Attempts have gone in the name of dispelling the "existing confusions in the literature" even to the extent of defining the concept in terms of "the property of non-ergodicity in stochastic processes" and of explaining the notion of 'lock-in' reflexively in terms of "resistance to historical economics" as "a manifestation of 'sunk cost hysteresis' in the sphere of human cognitive development". Read along with it the argument that history or past decisions can lock in certain inferior outcomes, though some studies have claimed to unfound such claims "(in private markets)". The present paper attempts to explain the existence of pre-capitalist mode of production and culture in the developing economies as a manifestation of path dependence in a Marxian framework.

Status: Ongoing, to be presented in Seminars and to be published.

#### **85. Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on 'Poverty of

Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks'. There are many Marxian statements that ostensibly direct social progress along a predetermined ('monist') path obviously implying traits of a determinism. 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. This paper 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 organized 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 Marxist gurus conveniently forgot to underline this idea.

Status: To bring out as Chapter in book.

#### **86. The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on 'Poverty of Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks'. The assertion that social life progresses along a monist channel determined by historical laws and that it must be achieved through consciously organized 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? The present paper argues that it is not possible to contain free will within the confines of determinism. Even though the conflict between necessity and freedom could be solved in Marxism, it is only an intellectual exercise of abstraction. As Lenin remarked in 1919, "we know perfectly well from our own experience that there is a difference between solving a problem



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

Status: : To bring out as Chapter in book.

### **87. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on 'Poverty of Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks'. It 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 made a mockery

of the charming optimism of the Marxian 'scientific' determinism. The paper 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 in general dubbed in terms of development of Marxism.

Status: : To bring out as Chapter in book.

## ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### (a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme at Centre allows scholars to register under either JNU or the University of Kerala. Of the 161 scholars who were admitted during 1975-2014, 72 scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 63 from JNU and 9 from KU. Four theses are under evaluation at JNU; 26 scholars are now in campus. 27 scholars are De-Registered from the programme for employment, etc and 32 scholars were Discontinued from the programme to join elsewhere.

Following the JNU scheme, admission to the Programme is only for those with M.Phil 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. 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, Government of Kerala for SC/ST students and CDS Endowments. Scholars are also provided financial assistance for participation in national conferences and seminars. Centre's scholars do get early exposure to international research initiatives and academia through major events abroad.



## Overview of the Year

**2014 admission:** 18 candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 45 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of the research proposal. Ten candidates were offered admission; eight from the general category and one belonging to ST and one belonging to SC. Six were awarded ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship, one awarded UGC/JRF and one awarded UGC/RGNF Fellowship. Two were Government of India candidates on deputation. Mr. Saju K. Surendran did not join. Mr. Mohan R. who was selected, requested to defer the course for one year. The other eight joined the Programme on August 01, 2014.

As on 31 March, 2015 four theses were under evaluation at JNU :

- *Movement of Natural Persons and the Sieve of Immigration Policy – A Study of India's Mode 4 Exports to the United States*

**Sajitha Beevi Karayil**, 2003 -, ICSSR Fellowship

Supervisors: K. N. Harilal

- *Services Sector Growth in Kerala: Character, Composition and Implications*

**Shyjan D.** 2003 -, ICSSR Fellowship

Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & K. Pushpangadan

- *Cross-Border Migration, Resource Conflicts and Development – The Case of Assam State, India: An Empirical Investigation*

**Rikil Chrmang**, 2008 -, UGC/RGNF Fellowship

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair

- *Diffusion of Information and Communication Technologies: Evidence from Indian Agriculture*

**Bibhunandini Das**, 2008 -, ICCR Fellowship

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra

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

- **Neethi P.**, 2007 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
*Globalisation Lived Locally: A Labour Geography Perspective on Kerala' Labour Market*  
Supervisors: J. Devika & K. N. Harilal
- **Meena Abraham**, 1993 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
*Foreign Portfolio Equity Investment in India: A Comparative Analysis of Determinants and Impact*  
Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & P. L. Beena

### PhD Thesis of Neethi P. (2007)

*Globalisation Lived Locally: A Labour Geography Perspective on Kerala Labour Market*

Supervisors: J. Devika & K. N. Harilal

This thesis concerns the broad theme of globalisation and labour. Applying labour geography as its principal analytical framework, it examines certain contemporary episodes in labour control, conflict, and response under a globalisation regime in Kerala state through four diverse, in-depth, case studies. This research has been inspired by a critical reading of the meta-narratives of globalisation that assume capital as characterised by geographically unrestrained mobility, endeavour; this has assisted in conceiving three aims: (1) to identify the myriad forms of globalisation, as against casting it in a single mould; (2) to address workers as active social agents rather than as passive subjects in the face of supposedly hyper-mobile capital; (3) to reflect on local discourses of globalisation and related issues, what is termed here as 'globalisation lived locally'. This entire work and the path that it follows has concentrated on the making and remaking of *place* in the world of work, asking how workers actively participate in the differentiated geographies of capitalism, and to what extent workers' survival struggles shape the conditions of capital accumulation. The fieldwork in the spaces of living and work of the workers brings to the fore a spatial organisation structured in a particular way to reinforce and reiterate the identities of the workers under study. And importantly, it demonstrates that the full politico-



economic import of this story is best revealed when viewed through a lens that originated as a by-product of the critique of economic geography – the lens of *labour geography*.

In this inquiry, the local labour market and its regulatory modes provide the starting point. This thesis engages with three specific aspects of a *geographically* sensitive approach to work relations: (a) capital and labour's orientation to space, (b) place consciousness, and (c) the importance of the local and attention to the issue of how local labour markets are geographically structured. In terms of methodology, this thesis applies the extended case method as its chief methodology. The entire thesis has been set in one region, Kerala. Nearly fifty years of state policy is traced, indicating the trajectory of Kerala's experience from being labour friendly to investment friendly, and a brief summary of the evolution of the labour market over a century is presented. While analysing Kerala's rendezvous with globalisation, the four cases in this thesis visit some newly emerging worksites in Kerala, in order to closely observe aspects of labour control, conflict, and response. Empirical study is conducted across four sectors in Kerala – garments, electronics, food-processing, and ports – labour aspects of which are affirmed by the literature as significantly impacted by globalisation processes, and also arguably important for the state's economy, employment, and trade. The first three cases move from women workers on the factory floor, to 'civil-social' work centres, to the home. The fourth case, in a slight departure, studies a largely male-occupied worksite.

#### **PhD Thesis of Meena Abraham (1993)**

*Foreign Portfolio Equity Investment in India: A Comparative Analysis of Determinants and Impact*

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan & P. L. Beena

Portfolio Equity flows, a component of international capital flows are investments in individual firms where investors have no control over management of the firm as they hold less than 10% of the paid-up capital of the firm. These investments are driven by the need for higher returns and the opportunity for risk diversification. Portfolio equity flows to developing countries were triggered by the recession in

developed countries, and the relaxation of investment restrictions on institutional investors in these countries on the supply side and by the recovery from the debt crisis and the initiation of structural reforms in developing countries on the demand side.

However, portfolio equity flows by its 'fickleness' can be source of instability for the economy and its financial market. In the event of any adverse shock these funds are known to withdraw from the host country leaving its economy in disarray. Therefore, the economies receiving portfolio equity flows should be cautious in its management. The study has three overarching objectives a) to examine the trends of portfolio flows b) to analyse the determinants of portfolio equity flows and c) to evaluate the impact of portfolio equity flows on the development of stock markets. The analysis of these three objectives is undertaken initially on the developing world and its regions. This is followed by an analysis of three selected regions within the developing world namely East Asia, Latin America and South Asia. This comparative analysis provides a macro-context for a detailed analysis of the Indian experience with portfolio equity flows.

The analysis of the determinants of portfolio equity flows to developing countries highlighted that the factors determining these flows were not universal across regions but differed from region to region depending on its economic environment. The institutional variable has determining effect on the development of stock market. Latin American stock markets were the only ones that were not affected by portfolio equity investments. S Asia stock markets were influenced by the financial sectors variables including portfolio investment and also by domestic savings. In the study of portfolio equity flows in the Indian market, the framework used for the study of determinants of portfolio equity flows and its impact on the stock market in the earlier sections are utilized. India has had 25 years' of experience with portfolio equity investments, in which period the net flows were positive except in the years 1999 and 2009 when there was incidence of net portfolio outflows as a result of the crises. This study established that portfolio flows have significant impact on the stock market



development and it also highlighted important interactions between portfolio equity investments and other economic variables which help to determine portfolio investments into the economy.

### Current Studies

1. *Higher Education and Inclusive Growth: Indian Experience*  
**Jannet Farida Jacob**, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
2. *Internal-migration and its Impact on Labour Markets Outcomes of Local Labourers in India*  
**Mohd Imran Khan**, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Vinoj Abraham
3. *Institutions and Innovations in Inclusive Development: A Study of Selected Plantation Crops in India*  
**Namrata Thapa**, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
4. *International Remittances and its Impact on Human Development in Tamil Nadu.*  
**Valatheeswaran C.**, 2011–, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan
5. *Firm Performance and Export Participation: A Study of India's Manufacturing Industry*  
**Mohammed Izudheen**, 2012.–, UGC – JRF  
Supervisors: M. Parameswaran & Sunandan Ghosh
6. *Does Health Infrastructure and Health Manpower on Health Outcomes ?*  
**Nutan Shashi Tigga**, 2012.–, UGC – JRF  
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & S. Irudaya Rajan
7. *Role of Socio-Economic Characteristic in Making Migration Rewarding: (A Study in Context of Indian States)*  
**Pinak Sarkar**, 2012 – UGC – RGNF  
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & U. S. Mishra
8. *Political Economy of Violent Conflicts in Bihar, Twentieth Century and After*  
**Rahul V. Kumar**, 2012 – UGC – JRF  
Supervisor: N. Vijayamohan Pillai
9. *Innovation, Institution and Livelihood Strategy: A Study of Small Growers in Natural Rubber Kerala*  
**Sajitha A.**, 2012– UGC – JRF  
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Prakashan Chellattan Veettil
10. *Kerala's Development Experience: Second Generation Problems and Fiscal Situation*  
**Siamlal T. A.**, 2012– UGC – JRF  
Supervisor: K. N. Harilal
11. *Contradictions in Localizing Development? A Study of Kerala's Participatory Planning and Decentralization*  
**Gopika G. G.**, 2013 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: J. Devika
12. *Corporate Social Responsibility of Indian Private Corporate Sector*  
**Kavitha P.**, 2013 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: Sunil Mani
13. *Redistribution in Indian Cities: How Local Politics Matters?*  
**Aarathi G.**, 2014– UGC-JRF  
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & Vinoj Abraham
14. *Technological Activities of Foreign MNCs in Indian Manufacturing Sector*  
**Anurag Anand**, 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: Sunil Mani



15. *Role of State in Innovation: The Indian Experience*  
**Arun M.**, 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: Sunil Mani
16. *Caste and Economic Mobility: A Study of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in Kerala*  
**Libitha C.** 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
17. *Understanding Persistence Underdevelopment: A Case of Odisha*  
**Panchendra Kumar Naik.**, 2014 – UGC-RGNF  
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & Vinoj Abraham
18. *Tobacco Consumption and Control in India*  
**Sanchita Mukherjee**, 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: U. S. Mishra
19. *Financial Constraints, Productivity and Export Performance of Indian Manufacturing Firms*  
**Sona K.**, 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
20. *A Study on the Processes of Informalisation of Labour in India*  
**Yadu C.R.**, 2014 – ICSSR  
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
21. *Challenges and prospects of Tourism as a Development Option: The Experience of Kerala*  
**Nalini Netto**, (2001) – Re-admitted on January 2015 (Government of Kerala)  
Supervisor: Amit Shovon Ray & K. N. Harilal
2. *Understanding Institutional Change and its Outcomes in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala*  
**Indu K.** 2002 -, NCCR Fellowship  
Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair & S. Irudaya Rajan
3. *Innovation and Diffusion of Green Energy Technologies in India: A Case of Domestic Biogas Plants and Off-Grid Solar Photovoltaic Lighting Systems*  
**Sravanthi Choragudi**, 2008 -, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
4. *Labour in a Globalised World: In-Migration to the Gold Jewelry Making Sector in Kerala*  
**Sumeetha M.**, 2009-, UGC – JRF  
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K.N. Harilal
5. *Employment under Global Integration: A Study of India's Small Scale Manufacturing Industries*  
**Uma S.**, 2009-, ICSSR Fellowship  
Supervisors: K.J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

### Re-Registered for Submission

1. *Socio-Economic Transformation and Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh*  
**Venkatanarayana Motkuri** 2000 -, CDS Fellowship  
Supervisor: Udaya Shankar Mishra

### (b) MPhil PROGRAMME IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

The CDS has been offering its MPhil Programme in Applied Economics from 1975. This 4-semester Programme is affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 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. 437 students from the 38 batches till 2012–14 have been awarded the MPhil Degree. The dissertations of the 38th batch of 2012, are listed at the end of this section.

Three students out of four of the 2013 batch will submit their dissertations by June 30, 2015. Mr Surwade Sandip Dilip has requested for zero semester due to medical reasons.

The 40<sup>th</sup> batch of the Programme (2014–16) commenced on August 01, 2014.



### 2014 MPhil Admission

- 43 candidates were short-listed for interview from the 116 applications; 37 appeared for interview.
- 12 were offered admission (Three OBC NCL, One SC & One ST)
- All 12 joined the Programme; 6 from Kerala, three from Odisha and one each from Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and New Delhi.

### Guest Faculty:

Professor K. Narayanan Nair, Retired Professor of CDS, handled a set of lectures under Module 401: India's Rural Development on February 09 - 24, 2015 (10 classes).

### Field Survey: (Module 101.2)

As part of the *Research Methodology* course, the students undertook a field study on "Financial Practices among Shaliyar Community in the Village of Balaramapuram."

### DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2012 -14

- *Development, Resource Abundance and Violent Conflicts: A Study of Mining Induced Dispossession and Maoist Conflicts in India*

#### AARATHI G.

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham and Kaustav Banerjee

- *Commericalisation of Microfinance in Kerala*

#### AKHIL C.S.

Supervisors N. Vijayamohan Pillai and K. N. Harilal

- *Towards a Standardised Quantification of Urbanisation: Understanding Degree, Spread and Quality of Urbanisation in India*

#### ANJANA RAJAGOPALAN

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya Sankar Mishra

- *Indian Textile and Apparel Industry: A Study of Structural Changes and Growth Performance after Multi Fibre Agreement*

#### LIBITHA C.

Supervisors: P. L. Beena and K. J. Joseph

- *Examining Regional Variation in Agricultural Wages in Karnataka*

#### POORNIMA K.

Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

- *Dynamics of Economic Mobility, Migration & Capability Interface*

#### RAKESH RANJAN KUMAR

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya Shankar Mishra

- *A New Measure of Core Inflation for India*

#### SAJU K. SURENDRAN

Supervisors: N. Vijayamohan Pillai and Hrushikesh Mallick

- *Competition and Performance of Indian Manufacturing Sector*

#### SONA K.

Supervisors: P. L. Beena and N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- *Land Question and Mobility of the Marginalised: A Study of Land Inequality in Kerala*

#### YADU C.R.

Supervisor: K.N. Harilal

### (c) M. A. APPLIED ECONOMICS

MA (Applied Economics) in CDS is a unique master's programme in economics that aims at providing a rigorous training in theory, tools and methods for applied economic analysis, with a special focus on issues of economic development. The degree is awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi).



### 2014 MA Admission

- 443 Applications were received. All the 443 applicants were found eligible for appearing the Entrance Examination.
- Out of the 443 candidates, 22 opted Bengaluru, 86 opted Chandigarh, 12 opted Chennai, 13 opted Hyderabad, 98 opted Kolkata and 212 opted Thiruvananthapuram as their centre for Entrance Test.
- Entrance test was conducted from 10.00 am to 12.00 noon on Sunday May 25, 2014. The test centres were Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in Bengaluru, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) in Chandigarh, Guru Nanak College in Chennai, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad, Jadavpur University in Kolkata and S.M.V HSS in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 337 Candidates out of 443 applicants appeared for the entrance test.
- Selection was based only on the score of the entrance test.
- 19 from selection list and 41 from waiting list were offered admission.
- 19 joined the programme. 7 from selection list and 12 from the waiting list.
- 2 students discontinued form the programme.

### 2013 Batch

All the 17 students from 2013 MA batch successfully completed the course.

### Internship

During the summer vacation (May 01–July 14, 2014) 6 of our students were selected for internship in various organisations. Out of 6, five were selected by the State Planning Board, one was selected by Reserve Bank of India.

### Guest Faculty

Professor N. R. Madhava Menon & Siddik R., Course 405: Law and Economics Semester IV

Professor (Rtd.) K. Narayanan Nair, Course 208: Indian Economic Development Semester II



The Project topics of 17 students are given below:

Name of Student (s)	Project Topic	Supervisors
Cyril Jos Nazhicheril	Exchange Rate Pass Through and Import Prices in the Context of India.	Dr. Sunandan Ghosh
Deepti Bhatia	Analysis of Human Behavior through Economic Games An Enquiry into the Public Goods Game: Do People always Free Ride?.	Dr. Amarjyoti Mahanta
Gopal Krishna Roy	Examining the Employment Growth and Wage Share in India's Organised Manufacturing Sector.	Dr. Vinoj Abraham
Gurdeep Singh	Analysis of Service Sector Growth in India.	Dr. Amarjyoti Mahanta
Jasleen Kaur	Mainstreaming People with Disabilities into the Economy.	Professor U.S. Mishra
Kashika Arora	Trends and Patterns of India's Merchandise Trade under WTO regime.	Professor K.J. Joseph
Krishan	Understanding the Nature of Plan Expenditure: A Study of Kerala.	Dr. N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
Kuldeep Changia	Role of Government in Context of Globalization of Innovation in India.	Professor Sunil Mani
Neha Chawla	Critical Analysis on the Argument of the Labour Market Rigidity in India.	Dr. Vinoj Abraham
Nitish Kashyap	Interest and Investment in Manufacturing.	Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan
Prakash Raj	Fiscal Deficit and its Implication for Economic Growth.	Dr. Hrushikesh Mallick
Sarbartho Mukherjee	The Demographic Dividend of India.	Professor S.Irudaya Rajan
Shatakshi Garg	Gold Loan Non-Banking Financial Companies : A Critique of Regulations.	Professor K.N. Harilal
Shrey Jain	On Examining Characteristics and Correlates of out of Pocket Expenditure of Health in India.	Professor U.S. Mishra
Sourish Dutta	Financing Innovation: A Complex Nexus of Risk & Reward.	Professor Sunil Mani
Vikesh Koul	Trends in Foreign Collaboration agreements by Indian Companies.	Dr. P. L. Beena
Vinith Kurian	Analysing the Boom: The Indian Economy 2003-08.	Professor Pulapre Balakrishnan



## (d) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### Using Internet for Applied Development Research Version 10.0

May 28-30, 2014

Co-ordinator: Sunil Mani

This is a short duration course for economists, management specialists and other social scientists in academia, industry, government and the NGO sectors. The 10<sup>th</sup> version of the programme was held at the CDS computer Centre during May 28-30, 2014. About 9 candidates from Kerala and other states participated. A total of 13 lectures on articulating a research problem, efficient browsing, power searching, content tracking, data analysis, online storage, report writing and collaboration tools were provided. The lectures were delivered by J. Muraleedharan, Udaya Shankar Mishra and Sunil Mani.

### Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector

November 17-18, 2014

Co-ordinator: K.J. Joseph

The training programme was organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development, CDS and Omeo



Participants and resource persons at the Training Programme on 'Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector' held at Assam.

Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, Assam.

The programme started with Prof. Bhupen Sarmah, Director, OKD institute, welcoming the guests and Prof. KJ Joseph, co-ordinator, National Research Programme on Plantation Development giving the opening lecture.

The resource persons for the programme were faculty members from the Centre for Development Studies and State Planning Board, Trivandrum, IGIDR Mumbai and members from the Tea and Rubber Boards.

The session began with Prof D. Narayana, consultant, Kerala State Planning Board, speaking on the topic 'Production related issues in plantation sector.' In the afternoon 'Issues in Trade and International Competitiveness,' were discussed by Dr C. Veeramani, Associate Professor IGIDR, Mumbai, with the session winding up with the discussion on 'Commodity Focus' by Dr Biswajit Bera (Tea Board); Dr G Boriah (Tea Board) and Dr Chandrasenan Nair (Rubber Board).

The second day started with a discussion on 'Issues in Trade and International Competitiveness,' by Dr C. Veeramani, followed by 'Issues in Plantation Labour' by Dr Vinoj Abraham, Associate Professor, CDS, and 'Exploring select research issues with primary data,' delivered by Prof US Mishra, CDS.

The afternoon session was on 'Econometric Applications' which was delivered by Dr N. Vijayamohan Pillai, CDS.

During the valedictory session, certificates were distributed to the participants by Prof Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS. Concluding remarks were made by Prof K.J. Joseph and the Director of OKD Institute.



### **NRPPD (CDS) – Tripura University Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector, Department of Economics, Tripura University.**

20-21 November

Co-ordinator: K.J. Joseph

The two day training programme was inaugurated by Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director Centre for Development Studies in the august presence of the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Tripura University, Prof. Anjan K Ghosh on 20th November, 2014 at the Hall of the DDE Building Tripura University. Dr. Jahar Debbarma, Associate Professor and HoD, Economics welcomed the guests and Prof. KJ Joseph, Co-ordinator, National Research Programme on Plantation Development briefed the audience including the resource persons, participants, faculty members of Economics Department and other allied Departments like- Rural Management and Development, Forestry, etc.

The participants for the programme were faculty members of Tripura University and its affiliated institutions. The group was heterogeneous and included people from Economics, Commerce, Environmental Science, Information Technology, Forestry & Biodiversity, Geography, Rural Management and Development.



Resource Persons and Participants at the Training Programme on 'Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector' held at Tripura University.

The 1st technical session began with Prof. KJ Joseph, Ministry of Commerce Chair, CDS speaking on the topic- 'Plantations in the landscape of India's inclusive development'. The second speaker of the day was Dr. C Veeramani, Associate Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. His topic was- 'Issues in trade and International Competitiveness.

The 2nd day had two technical sessions. Prof. D. Narayana, Consultant, Kerala State Planning Board, Trivandrum spoke on 'Issues in Production and Productivity of Plantation Crops', Dr Vinoj Abraham, Associate Professor, CDS, Trivandrum was the next speaker on 'Issues in Plantation Labour'. The final lecture in this pre-lunch session was conducted by Prof. US Mishra, CDS, Trivandrum. His topic was 'Exploring select research issues with primary data'.

The post lunch session began with Dr. N. Vijayamohan Pillai, Associate Professor, CDS, Trivandrum speaking on Econometric Applications. The two other resource persons in the session were representatives of the Commodity Boards. Dr. P Baruah, Principal Scientist, Tocklai Tea Research Centre, Jorhat and Dr. K Chandrasenan Nair, Jt. Rubber Production Commissioner, Rubber Board, Agartala were the speakers and they presented the present status and perspective for these two important commercial crops, which have a significant bearing on the economy of the North East India.

The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. KJ Joseph. Certificates were distributed and feedback from the participants were also taken. The resource persons from CDS were very happy with the outcome and hoped to work again in future in collaboration with the Department of Economics, Tripura University. Possibilities of setting up a research centre for Plantation crops in Tripura University will also be explored.

The workshop came to an end with Dr. Indraneel Bhowmik, Tripura University, proposing the vote of thanks.



## ICSSR Sponsored Orientation Programme for Doctoral Students

23-27 March

Co-ordinators: U.S. Mishra & Vinoj Abraham

A Research Week for researchers in social sciences was held at CDS during 23-27<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 which was a special drive towards capacity building of scholars belonging to the under-privileged category. Such an initiative was sponsored by the ICSSR and received an encouraging participation of doctoral students from the institutes and Universities in the southern region. A total of 18 candidates participated in this orientation programme of a week duration which included lecture sessions on topics like conceptualization, writing skills as well as research method (both qualitative and quantitative) suiting to the areas of research engagement of the participants. Alongside special mentoring sessions were held for group of participants engaged in similar areas of work to resolve various problems and bottlenecks in their progress at work. Although it was an initiative with a difference, the feedback received from the participants were more than encouraging in terms of meeting their expectation and value addition to their skills. Conduct of similar training programmes as well as



Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS distributing certificates to the participants of the ICSSR sponsored orientation Programme for Doctoral Students in the presence of co-ordinators, Prof. U.S. Mishra and Dr. Vinoj Abraham.

facilitation of the needs of individual researchers were reiterated by the participants.

## K.N. RAJ FELLOWSHIPS

In order to perpetuate the memory of Professor K.N. Raj, the Centre has instituted a Fellowship Programme for College and University teachers to, essentially, improve the quality of teaching of Economics. The fellowships are based on an endowment instituted by the Government of Kerala. Ten such fellowships are being offered annually, beginning with 2012, to: (i) prepare teaching resources; and (ii) enable teachers to complete a piece of research.

### Teaching Resources Grant for Teachers in Economics

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

#### K.N. Raj Teacher Fellowships

Dr Jerry Alwin, Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri, Varkala on 'Indian Economy', during the period 21 April to 20 May 2014.

Mr Rethesh P.K., Nehru Arts and Science College, Kanhangad, in Environmental Economics- 'Environmental Problems as Market Failure', during the period 30 April to 29 May, 2014.

Ms. Ramya R, Sri C. Achutha Menon Government College, Thrissur on the topic 'Micro Economic (Module III-Economics of Information)', during 15 December, 2014 to 14 January 2015.

Dr R. Santhosh, University College, Thiruvananthapuram . on 'Environmental Valuation Methods-Market and Non Market Based Techniques,' from 4 November, 2014 to 5 December, 2014.

Mr Syam Raj R, Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri, Varkala on Indian Economy-Objectives, Strategy and Achievements of Planning in India, 30 March 2015.



### Research Grant for Researchers in Economics

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

#### K.N. Raj Research Fellows

Dr Kumar S.P., Sree Narayana College (Men's) Kollam, on 'An Analysis of Critical Success Factors of E-Governance in LSGs in Kerala', during the period 2 May, 2014 to 1 August, 2014.

Mr. Krishnakumar S, Sri Venkateswara College, Benito Juarez Road, South Campus, New Delhi, on the topic, 'Capital Flows, Global Liquidity and Emerging Market Economies – revisiting Bretton Woods II Postulate,' during 28 May, 2014 to 27 August, 2014.

Mr Rafeek V.H., Government College, Malappuram, Munduparambu, Doctoral Dissertation – Migration and Human Development and Muslim Community: The Case of Malappuram District, Kerala, during the period 6 March to 5 June, 2015.

Mr Abraham M.P., University College, Trivandrum on 'Agricultural Labour Market of Kerala – Evolution, Characteristics and Dynamics,' during 4 March 2014 to 3 June, 2015.

Mr Suhail P., The B School, International, Kottakkal, Near Ayurveda College, Malappuram, on 'The Financial Intermediation and Growth Nexus: Evidence from Selected Asian Countries', during 14 January, 2015 to 13 April, 2015.

### UGC and ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS

Dr Srikumar Chattopadhyay, a recipient of the ICSSR Fellowship joined the CDS as Senior Fellow for a period of two years from December 18, 2014 onwards. His area of

study is 'Human Dimension of Environmental Change in Kerala: Spatial Scale Analysis for Transition to Sustainability.'

Dr V.R. Prabhakaran Nair, a recipient of the UGC Fellowship joined the CDS on February 29, 2012, for a period of two years. His term of fellowship was subsequently extended from March 1, 2013 to February 28, 2015. His area of study was 'Impact of Financial Liberalisation on Financing Pattern and Investment in the Indian Private Corporate Sector.'

### (e) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

**Ms. Miriam George**, Assistant Professor, School of Social Work & Clinical and Translational Research, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia, U.S.A. has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for her research work on 'Family Dynamics Model among Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees'. She will be guided by Professor S. Irudaya Rajan, CDS. The affiliation is for a period of one year from 28 March, 2014 to 27 March, 2015.

**Professor Etsuro Ishigami**, Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Fukuoka University, Japan has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for his research work on 'Tradition and Change of the Business in the old Industrial Clusters in India'. The affiliation is for one year from 10th September, 2014 to 09 September, 2015. Professor Etsuro Ishigami's academic activities while at the Centre will be guided by Professor Sunil Mani, Professor, CDS.

**Mr. Lars Aaberg**, M.A. Student, Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, Norway has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for his research work on 'Kudumbashree and Subjectivities of Men: Male Responses to a Women-Specific Self-Help Programme in Karimadom Colony, Thiruvananthapuram'. During his affiliation with the Centre, the faculty contact will be Dr. J. Devika, Associate Professor, CDS. The affiliation is for a period of one year starting 15 October, 2014 to 14 October, 2015.

## 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 completed the studies on market leadership in India's automotive, pharmaceutical and Computer and Information Services Industries. Further, it did a detailed study of the developments in India's innovation system by focusing on eight different dimensions of it. The study on knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship in the medical devices industry was continued during the year and a new study on the diffusion of broadband internet in the country has been initiated. The latter study will focus on measuring the rate of diffusion of broadband in the country and its distribution across rural and urban areas and across the states in the country. It will also analyse the factors that determine the rate of diffusion and the policy challenges that are required for hastening its diffusion especially among the rural areas. The unit also offered courses in "Innovation and Technology Policy" at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta and the University of Toulouse 11, Toulouse, France. During the year, the unit had nine publications in the form of 3 journal articles, two chapters in books, 1 book review and 2 other publications. It also contributed to the teaching and supervision at all the three programmes at the Centre.

### **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 has contributed an additional sum of Rs. 1 crore to the corpus.

A new Professor was appointed to the RBI Chair, Professor Manmohan Agarwal, and has joined from the 13th March 2015. He has started participating in the teaching, research and other activities of the CDS.

Soon after he joined two books that he has edited with Prof John Whalley of the University of Western Ontario, Canada, were published by World Scientific in Singapore.

Volume 1 was titled 'Sustainability of Growth: The Role of Economic, Technological and Environmental Factors'. The second volume is on 'India and China: Comparative Experience and Prospects'.

Currently he is working on a history of the international monetary system. He is also working on the implications of the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement for the international system as a whole and for developing countries including the BRICS. Furthermore, he is working on topics such as analysis of structural in the Indian economy, the performance of the Indian manufacturing sector.

### Research Unit on Local Self Governments

The activities of the Research Unit are guided by the long-term perspective of developing it into a resource centre for local level participatory planning and governance. The programmes during the period included research, seminar/workshop, publication, and the development of the local history archive.

A national seminar on 'Experiments in Democratizing Development Planning' was organised on 21 and 22 April, 2014 at the CDS. The seminar provided a platform to discuss the draft reports of studies completed during the previous year by various researchers under the RULSG research programme. The seminar was inaugurated by the Vice- Chairman of the Kerala State Planning Board, Shri

K.M. Chandrasekhar IAS. Besides the researchers who conducted the studies, a select group of academics from CDS and outside, administrators, elected representatives and development practitioners also participated. The participants included, among others, Prof. Prabhat Patnaik, Prof. Narasimha Reddy, Prof. M.A. Oommen, Shri S.M. Vijayanand, Prof. R.V.G Menon and Prof. Praveen Jha. Based on the feedback of the seminar and comments of referees the reports are being finalised. Further, the Research Unit initiated two new studies during the year. The first one is a forerunner of a series of studies the Unit plans to take in the area of urban development and planning. The study is titled 'River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary framework and river restoration action plan for Trivandrum City'. An inception workshop was organised and the study launched as planned. The second study is on 'Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP): The Policy and Practice in Kerala'. Special Component Plans constitute another important area identified for more future research in the Research Unit.

During the report period based on the presentations in the national seminar three Occasional Papers were brought out. Four more Occasional Papers are in the pipeline. A volume based on the proceedings of the national seminar is under preparation. The Occasional Paper series was inaugurated with the publication of the paper entitled, "Two Perspectives on Decentralization" by Prabhat Pattnaik. The first perspective sees decentralization as a means of making the existing State more "efficient"; it believes in short in an affirmation of the existing State. The second believes in a negation of the existing State. According to the paper the prefix "democratic" is suited only to that "decentralization" which is informed by the second perspective. And in so far as panchayath potentially represent dissolution, however partial, of the State, its submergence, at least in an embryonic form, in society, decentralization can constitute a democratic advance. The second paper by M.A. Oommen, entitled "Local Governments in the Fiscal Space of Indian Federalism: Towards More Rational Arrangements" makes a strong case for assigning local governments a viable fiscal



space in Indian federal system for building sustainable local democracy. However, the Indian federation has a built-in bias in favour of the Union with great vertical imbalances in the resources and responsibilities at the state level and a local government with an amorphous functional domain and weak fiscal space. Even after 67 years of independence there are acute disparities in the availability of primary services (including toilet coverage) in the country. A necessary condition of all transfers (grants, tax-sharing etc..) should be to ensure equalization of fiscal capacity of all LGs. All LGs should have the fiscal capacity to provide comparable levels of public services so that no citizen should suffer deprivation due to their choice of residential location. The third paper by K.N Harilal and K. K Eswaran, "Agrarian Question and the Local Governments in Kerala" focuses on one of the weak links of the democratization project in Kerala, viz., its failure in the goods producing sectors. The failure of LGs in agriculture is particularly noteworthy because it is identified as a LG subject, best governed at the lowest level. But, underdevelopment agriculture in the state cannot be blamed on the LGs. It is best seen as a part of a larger and long drawn out process of structural transformation of the Kerala economy. An analysis of the agrarian question delineates factors blocking the agrarian transition and underlines the need for a thorough overhauling of the social organisation of production for overcoming the present impasse.

An Archive of local democracy (LSG Archive) focusing mainly on Local Governments was established by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG) in February 2013. The activities of the Archive continued during the year. The Local Democracy Archive is housed in the K. N. Raj Library of the Centre for Development Studies. The rules for accessing the archive are same as the rules and regulations of accessing resources of K. N. Raj Library, CDS.

### Research Unit on International Migration

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

on international migration and capacity building activities. The Unit completed its ninth year of its research partnership with the MOIA by 2015. Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan, is the Chair Professor of the Unit.

India Migration Report 2015 explores migration and its crucial linkages with gender across its 21 chapters. It studies important issues such as irregular migration, marriage migration and domestic labour migration, as well as the interconnections of migration, gender and caste; highlights the relationship between economics and changing gender dynamics brought about by migration; and documents first-hand experiences of migrants from across India.

The *Journal of Migration and Development* is a peer-reviewed journal published in June and December every year since, 2012 and in 2015 its first issue includes nine papers by international and national scholars and focused on the migration issues of countries such as, El Salvador, American Samoa, European Union, African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Kuwait. The second issue includes 11 papers mainly focused on countries such as Turkey, China, Slovakia, India, Ukraine, Europe and Morocco.

Another book was published in 2015 on Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World by Cambridge University Press, New Delhi. This book covers shifting contours of international migration, social structure and organisational links, interrelationship between education and migration and family networks of the Punjabi emigrants to focus on Punjabi transnationalism.

The international seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development was held in honour of Professor K.C. Zachariah on his 90th birthday, a doyen of migration studies, on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014. He has motivated many scholars both in India and abroad to take up migration research. Many eminent international and national scholars were present to felicitate the occasion.

On 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2014, the fourth national Conference on Migration and Development was inaugurated formally by Shri K.C. Joseph, Minister for Non-Resident Keralite Affairs



and released the Kerala Migration 2014 Report. Ever since CDS started its research on Gulf migration through what has now come to be known as the Kerala Migration Study (KMS), emigration from Kerala has been on the increase. KMS 2014 is no exception. Brief overview of the report given by K. C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan highlights the fact that the number of emigrants from Kerala according to KMS 2014 is larger than what was accounted by the KMS 2011, or as a matter of fact, according to any of the earlier KMSes. Special comments were made by Anuradha Balram, Member Secretary Kerala State Planning Board. There were many participants from across the globe. The papers presented discussed the issues regarding the impact of climate change on migration, tribal issues, care economy and gender aspects.

Ongoing study 'Dalits, Overseas Migration and Inclusive Growth: A Comparison of Punjab and Kerala', sponsored by MOIA, is underway and is expected to complete by December 2015.

### **National Research Programme on Plantation Development**

The National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India at CDS has the mandate of undertaking policy oriented research and facilitating research capacity building on issues relating to plantation sector. The Programme works under the guidance of a Steering Committee chaired by Dr Bimal Jalan, Chairman of CDS. The other members of the Steering committee are the chair persons of the Commodity Boards under the MoC (Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices), representative of the MoC, Director CDS, a plantation sector expert and the Chair professor of the programme. There is a Research Advisory Committee Chaired by the Director, CDS provides guidance to the research undertaken by the programme.

In sync with its mandate, activities undertaken by the programme during the reporting year included, commissioned research and in—house research, Policy Oriented stakeholder consultations, and training programmes for research capacity building.

### **Policy Oriented Research**

In general, research undertaken by NRPPD has been in line with the decisions made by the Steering Committee during its last meeting. Based on the decisions, research proposals were solicited from scholars working on plantation sector which were evaluated by a Committee appointed by the Director. The draft papers were presented in a workshop held at CDS and the feedback received from the members of the Advisory Committee and others reviewers were incorporated before the studies were brought out as discussion papers. During the reporting year the following discussion papers were brought out dealing with different issues broadly in line with the decision of the steering committee:-

K.J. Joseph and Namrata Thapa. 2015. 'Towards Evolving a More Effective R&D and Extension System in Tea: A Preliminary Exploration of North India,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:40*.

Innovation and Development: The Case of Natural Rubber - Study by the Participants of the Training Programme on Innovation and Development, organised jointly with Rubber Board and Indialics, *NRPPD Discussion Paper:41*.

K.J. Joseph and D. Narayana. 2015. 'Wrong Means for the Right Ends? Reflections on the Kasturirangan Working Group Report and Plausible Way Forward,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:42*.

P.K. Viswanathan. 2015. 'Farmer Migration and Agrarian Transformation in Kerala: Impacts on the Local Economy, Society and the Agrarian Landscape in the Erstwhile Malabar Region,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 43*.

Srikumar Chattopadhyay. 2015. 'Environmental Consequences of Rubber Plantations in Kerala,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 44*.

Deepika M.G.2015. 'Export Performance and Factors Affecting Competitiveness of Plantation Commodities in India,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 45*.

Kingshuk Sarkar.2015. 'Wages, Mobility and Labour Market Institutions in Tea Plantations: The Case of West Bengal and Assam,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 46*.



Indraneel Bhowmik and P.K. Viswanathan. 2015. 'Emerging Labour Relations in the Small Rubber Plantations of Tripura,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:47*.

Rinju Rasaily. 2015. 'Vulnerables in the Small Tea Grower Sector: Locating Ethnicity and Gender Interface in the STGS Value Chain In North Bengal,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:48*.

Saleela Patkar. 2015. 'Gender and the Plantation Sector: Explorations into the World of Women's Work in Coffee Plantations of Kodagu District,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:49*.

In addition, a study on current state of rubber economy, based on the primary data collected from 600 rubber growers from three districts is under way. Yet another study on the role of grass root innovations in addressing the environmental impact of cardamom cultivation has also been initiated.

Currently two Ph D scholars are working on plantation related issues at CDS.

### **Policy-oriented Stakeholder Consultation**

Yet another mode of providing policy input has been through stakeholder consultations. During the reporting year three such consultations have been organised.

#### ***Consultation with Coffee Growers of Coorg: 7 June 2014***

This consultation held in Madikeri, was organised jointly with the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bangalore, Agriculture Scientists Forum of Kodagu and Coorg Planter's Association. The policy dialogue brought together over 100 representatives from planter community, government departments, apex agencies like the Coffee Board and Indian Institute of Plantation Management, research organizations and policy think-tanks. The deliberations located various issues being confronted by the planting community relating to production, marketing, trade, environment and various others challenges being confronted by the sector. The consultation came up with a report which was shared with the coffee board and has been uploaded in the web site of NRPPD.

#### ***National Consultation on Rubber Policy: 2 August 2014***

The Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, has constituted an Expert Committee for the formulation of National Rubber Policy with CDS as one of the members. To provide policy inputs that are theoretically informed, empirically based and reflective of the concerns of all the stakeholders, NRPPD organized a National Stakeholder consultation on National Rubber Policy at CDS wherein all the stakeholders (growers, trade union leaders, industrialists, Traders, NGOS and others) from different parts of the country participated. Inaugurating the stockholder consultation Shri K M Mani, Finance Minister of Kerala said that The New Policy will help to addressing the varied issues being faced by the sector and called for such policy initiatives for other plantation crops as well. Outcome of this consultation where nearly 100 stakeholders participated was shared with the Ministry, Rubber Board and has been uploaded in the NRPPD web site.

#### ***Consultation with Trade union leaders on PLA Amendment – 5 November 2014***

With a view to provide input as desired by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on the proposed amendment of Plantation Labour Act (PLA), NRPPD organised a consultation with trade union leaders from the plantation sector representing all the major political parties. The outcome of this meeting, wherein 16 trade union leaders participated, has been shared with the Ministry of Labour and uploaded in NRPPD web site.

### **Training Programmes**

As part of the capacity building initiative, two short term (two days) training programmes, in association with the commodity boards and other research institutes, for the research scholars and college university teachers have been organised. These training programmes with significant participation from CDS faculty dealt with issues and methods in research on India's Plantation sector.

The first training programme was held in the OKD Institute, Guwahati wherein 31 persons including 10 Faculty members



and researchers of neighboring Universities and affiliated colleges participated. The programme was inaugurated by Director OKD Institute and the Director, CDS handed over the certificates to the participants.

The second one was held in Department of Economics, Tripura University, with 36 participants drawn from Tripura and neighbouring states. The training programme was inaugurated by Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director CDS, in the august presence of the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Tripura University, Prof. Anjan K Ghosh on 20th November, 2014. On conclusion of the programme, Prof. K.J. Joseph handed over the certificates to the participants

### Workshop

As part of the work programme of NRPPD, a Workshop on Emerging Issues in India's Plantation Sector was organised during 31 March & 1 April 2014 wherein all the studies undertaken the programme during the reporting year were presented. During the workshop, the advisory committee members and the CDS faculty offered their comments on the draft of the commissioned papers which were incorporated before bringing them out as discussion papers.

### Publications

Joseph, K.J. 'Towards Sustainable Innovation, in the Plantation Sector in Kerala', in *Development, Decentralisation and Democracy: Essays in Honour of M.A Oommen* edited by George Mathew, Orient Blackswan Limited.

Joseph, K.J. 'Exploring Exclusion in Innovation Systems: Case of Plantation Agriculture in India', *Innovation and Development*, 4 (1) 55-73.

### Books

Joseph, K. J. and P.K. Viswanathan (eds) *Globalisation, Inclusive Development and Labour: Case of Plantation Labour in India*, manuscript has been submitted to Routledge.

Joseph, K.J. (ed) *Transforming India's Plantation Agriculture* (in progress).

### P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

The late Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan was a scholar, policy advisor and institution builder par excellence. He was one of the few outstanding personalities who played an important role in the establishment of many advanced institutions of research and learning in Kerala during 1970-80. As a Policy Advisor and Secretary to the Government during the Chief Ministership of the Late Shri. C. Achutha Menon, Dr. Gopalakrishnan is credited with the formulation of a science and technology for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre. The income earned from the endowment is being used to organise public lectures and grant fellowships to the students. During the reporting year, the Fifth P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on 'Ethics of Intellectual Practices in Higher Education,' was delivered by Professor Gopal Guru, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. at the CDS on August 14, 2014.

### B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

The Endowment was set up by the family of Dr B.G. Kumar, an young economist who worked with the Centre as Associate Fellow during 1990-93, passed away in early 1993 after a prolonged illness. The endowment was set up by the family to perpetuate his memory. The objective of the endowment is to organise special lectures and provide grant to faculty for seed research.

During the reporting year the Centre organised the Sixth B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Do Trademarks Foster or Inhibit Innovation and Competition?' The lecture was delivered by Prof. Christine Greenhalgh, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford at the CDS on January 21, 2015.

### A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

A.D. Neelakantan was a student of the first batch of the M.Phil Programme during 1975-76. After his sudden demise in 1977 an endowment fund was instituted in his memory, 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. *The original funds thus created out of the accumulated royalties have been supplemented by a generous grant from Professor Ravi Kanbur, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, USA while he was the first K N Raj National Fellow at the Centre during 2013-14, to form the Joan Robinson Endowment.* The Joan Robinson prize will be awarded for the best overall performance in the MA (Applied Economics) programme. *The prize is awarded from the annual returns of this endowment.* This

year the Joan Robinson prize for meritorious performance was awarded to Ms. Greeshma.

### **M.G. Kanbur Endowment Fund**

Professor M.G Kanbur was among the generation of Indian economists who first used quantitative mathematical and econometric methods to analyze the economy of India and other developing countries. His Ph.D at the University of Birmingham, UK, was on spatial econometrics methods applied to the rice economy of South India. He was also a close associate of Professor K.N. Raj. He was one of the first economists that Professor Raj invited to visit CDS. He became a regular visitor to the Centre during its early founding days and always spoke warmly of his association with CDS.

The M.G. Kanbur prize is based on annual returns from the M.G. Kanbur Endowment instituted at the Centre by his son, Professor Ravi Kanbur, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, USA with an initial corpus of Rs 5 lakhs. The prize is awarded to the best performer in the quantitative courses of the MA (Applied Economics) programme. This year the M.G. Kanbur Prize for meritorious performance was awarded to Ms. Greeshma.

## SUPPORT SERVICES

### (a) K.N. RAJ LIBRARY

The year 2014-15 saw several new initiatives and resources from the library.

From April 2014, JNU Library has extended access to its resources to CDS faculty, scholars and students through document delivery service. The University Librarian of JNU agreed to send us resources on receiving specific requests from CDS. The CDS faculty, scholars and students route their requests through Chief Librarian for this service.

The K. N. Raj Library continues to provide Book Selection Lists, display of latest catalogues of leading Universities Presses, prominent publishers, book lists and reviews, display of books on approval from several reputed book suppliers, etc. for the benefit of faculty and scholars, thereby improving the quality of books selected for the Library. During the year 1304 books (including LSG Archive documents), 65 working papers, and 45 CD-ROM / DVD were added to the collection. The total collection consisting of Books, Working Papers, Back volumes of periodicals (bound), CD-ROM etc is about one lakh seventy thousand. The library catalogue [OPAC] is available online at <http://cdslib.cds.ac.in:8080/opac/>.

The K. N. Raj Library subscribes to 170 Print Journals and 12 Newspapers. The library also received 90 print periodicals / journals as gift. Subscriptions of two periodicals were started this year, they are, a) Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy, and b) Higher Education for the Future. Subscription to two databases the IMF e-Library and the World Bank eLibrary were renewed this year. The subscription to the e-journals archive "EconLit" and "JSTOR" were renewed for the year 2015, through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. New subscription of EBSCO Political Science Complete (PSC) e-Journal was started this year through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. These three journal databases jointly are providing access to about 3200 e-journals. They are available to the CDS community through IP access. More than 938 volumes (books and journals) were bound and preserved during the reporting year.



During the reporting period the library membership has increased. A total of 984 new members joined the library out of which 81 are borrowing members and the rest reference only members. The library continued to provide Reference Service, Lending Service, Bibliographic Service, Internet Search Service, Content Page Service, and so on. Students and Researchers from all over India and abroad visited the library.

The Electronic Database Unit (EDU) continued to provide services to internal as well as external members. The EDU has a collection of databases in Economics, and related disciplines in Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious statistical databases are Annual Survey of Industries, Census of India Data, CMIE Prowess, EPWRF India Time Series, National Sample Survey Unit Level Data, IMF Balance of Payment Statistics, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF International Finance Statistics, RBI Database on Indian Economy and UN Comtrade. EDU also provided the document delivery / ILL service through DELNET and JNU Library. K. N. Raj Library started to subscribe 'IndiaStat'; statistical database; through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia.

During the reporting period the online 'content alerts' site has been updated with 1721 posts. The following is the URL <http://knrajlibrary.wordpress.com/> of the service. Weekly alert email is also sent to the library members regarding the addition to this site.

K. N. Raj Library organised book review sessions during this year also. Two book reviews was conducted during the reporting period. Both the reviews were well attended and lively.

Four Book displays were conducted during the reporting period. The works of Dr. Jean Tirole (the winner of The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel for 2014) available in the library were kept for display in Circulation Area of K. N. Raj Library from 14<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October 2014. In honour of Prof. Amiya Kumar Bagchi; who delivered the 3<sup>rd</sup> Foundation Day Lecture; his works available in the library are kept for display in the Ground

Floor - New Tower of the K. N. Raj Library from 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> October 2014. Publications of late Justice (Retd.) V. R. Krishna Iyer (Kerala's first Home and Law Minister and Former Judge of Supreme Court of India) available in the library were displayed in the Ground Floor - New Tower of the K. N. Raj Library from 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2014. On the occasion of International Women's Day K. N. Raj Library organised a special book exhibition from 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Latest books available in the library in the area of Gender Studies are kept for display in the New Tower Ground Floor of the library. These displays were useful for the CDS community and library users.

K. N. Raj Library offered summer internship to five Library and Information Science students. Two students from Rajagiri School of Library and Information Science, Kochi and three students from Department of Library and Information Science, University Of Kerala did their internship at the K. N. Raj Library from 15<sup>th</sup> May to 14<sup>th</sup> June 2014. They were given hands-on training in all sections of the library operations.

The 2014 batch MA, MPhil and PhD scholars were given an orientation about the library. This included a tour of the library, a power point presentation and a live demo of database and online resources on how to use the library web-page and catalogue. They later met the library staff to familiarize with the library's activities and services.

A Training Programme on CMIE Prowess database was organised for the CDS faculty and students. The event was held on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014 from 10 am to 1 pm. Mr. Sharath Vasana, Branch Manager, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd. (CMIE), Chennai was the resource person for the programme. The sessions included briefing on using the Prowess database and CMIE Support Desk. The users of Prowess in the centre took this opportunity to seek clarification for specific queries / doubts about data retrieval with the resource person.

K. N. Raj Library conducted an orientation programme to introduce the resources and services to groups. The 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Masters in Public Health (MPH) and Diploma in



Public Health (DPH) students from Achutha Menon Centre of Health Studies (SCTIMST) visited the library on 08<sup>th</sup> January 2015. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Bachelor of Library and Information Science students from Kannur University visited the library on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015. Both groups were given tour of the Library to familiarize the library collection and services.

As part of JNU Academic Audit held during 23<sup>rd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015 at CDS, a two member Audit team of Professor Bupinder Zutshi & Professor Amaresh Dubey visited K. N. Raj Library from 11.15 am to 12. 15 pm on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015. They were given a tour of the library.

The random physical stock verification of library books; as per norms; was conducted during 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> February 2015 by M/s Retnakrishna Associates, statutory auditors of CDS. Books verified were found in order.

V. Sriram; Chief Librarian; is nominated as a member of Board of Studies for Department of Library and Information Science of Rajagiri College of Social Science (Autonomous), Kochi. This is for a period of two years. He delivered a lecture on the topic "E-Resources, Literature Search and Reference Management" at the Two Day Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences, organised by Postgraduate and Research Department of Political Science, Sree Narayana College, Kollam on 31st January 2015. On behalf of the centre he also participated in the IDS, Sussex Global Open Knowledge Project Workshop held at IGIDR, Mumbai during 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> March 2015.

## (b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The IT wing of the Centre provides technological support to the faculty and students to achieve its object of knowledge creation/dissemination. In this regard, IT section support teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration. All the computers in the Centre have been connected to LAN and this facilitates the activities a great deal. Brief descriptions of the various computing facilities provided to the various wings of the Centre are the following

### (a) Computer Lab

Computer lab houses 15 PCs with Windows XP, and other essential software including statistical packages. These lab has been used for computer based training programmes and workshops regularly.

### (b) Students Bay and Ph.D Bay

Students bay, computation environment, exclusively meant for MA and Mphil students. This centre contains 6 PCs and two printers. Ph.D Bay is equipped with 2 computer and a printer and this facility is exclusively for Ph.D students. Students Bay and Ph.D bay are open for students throughout the day.

### (c) Library

13 PCs have been installed in different locations of the CDS library. These PCs are accessible to all the library users.

### (d) Administration/Accounts

Sufficient number of PCs has been provided in the Administration/Accounts. The accounting software *Tally Version 9* has been provided in the PCs of the Accounts Department.

### (e) Wi-Fi Facility

CDS campus is fully WI-Fi enabled. All the buildings in the campus are equipped with Wi-Fi facility. Wi-fi facility is also available in the guest house and the hostels for students.

## Restructure of Campus Network

Campus Network is the back bone of the whole IT infrastructure in the campus. The existing network was established in 2001, subsequent to that as per the needs, additions to the network were made on a sporadic fashion. A lot of technological advancement has happened during this period. A complete revamping of the network is very much essential for the smooth functioning of the campus LAN and for all further expansions. Also, this is very much essential to utilize the technological advancement and reap



the benefits of internet revolution through integrating ICT into the learning environment. In this context, during 2014-15 it was decided to restructure the network across the campus.

The following activities were done to restructure existing local area network:

- Implementation of new network switches with 10 Gigabit uplink
- Structured network cabling in the all the building of the campus.
- Laying of optical fiber cables from computer center to other buildings to support 10 Gigabit connection.

### **Procurement of Servers**

Two new servers have been purchased for email and library applications which will improve the performance of these services.

### **Purchase of Desktop PCs and printers**

25 PCs and 25 printers were purchased for faculty and other staffs. All the PCs are upgraded to windows 8.1 operating system.

### **Purchase of antivirus software**

Antivirus software for all the desktops has been purchased.

### **Wi-Fi Connectivity in hostel**

Wi-Fi internet connectivity to the new MA hostel has been implemented during 2014-2015. Existing Wi-Fi

connectivity in other hostels have also been upgraded during this period.

### **Purchase of statistical software**

Statistical software STATA and E-views has also been purchased for staff and student use.

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

The Staff Welfare Fund provides limited grant to last grade employees for 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, repayment of old debts etc. During the reporting period, seven applications for loan were approved.

Four 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 2014-15 were given a grant of Rs.10,000/- each as a welfare measure. The Fund is managed by a Committee. The Chairman of the committee is Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai with Shri P. Suresh Babu, Registrar, Shri Suresh S., Finance Officer and Shri Ameer Ali, Assistant Librarian as members.

The Staff Welfare Fund, started in 1999 with an initial corpus from the CDS endowment has investments and loan disbursed to employees amounting to Rs.99.35 lakh as on 31st March, 2015.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Centre's publication programme publishes books, monographs, research reports and selected M. Phil. and Ph.D. theses. The findings of research at the CDS are initially brought out as working papers which are later published as articles in professional journals. At present there are a total of 460 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme.

This year 4 working papers were published. A total of 6 books have been published by the faculty, 32 articles jointly by faculty and students in professional journals, and 5 by students. 15 chapters in edited volumes and 33 other publications in reports, newspapers, magazines etc. have been brought out. The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, Routledge, Edward Elgar, Sage Publishers, Orient BlackSwan, Manohar Publishers, Rawat Publications Daanish Books and Orient Longmans. In addition to this, the Centre brings out a quarterly newsletter, 'CDS Chronicle' which is an important medium for communicating with the public its activities and accountability.

### (a) BOOKS

**Devika, J.**

*Samakaalika India: Oru Samoohasaastra Veekshanam* (Malayalam translation of Satish Deshpande's *Contemporary India: A Sociological View*), Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat, Thrissur. 2014.

**Irudaya Rajan, S.**

*India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration*, (ed.) Routledge, New Delhi. 2015.



*Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World*, (ed.) Cambridge University Press, New Delhi. 2015 (with V.J. Varghese and Aswini Kumar Nanda).

### Joseph, K.J.

*Technology, Innovations and Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson*, (ed.) Sage Publication, 2015 (with Lakhwinder Singh, Daniel K.N. Johnson).

### Pulapre Balakrishnan

*Economic Growth and its Distribution in India*, (ed). Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2015.

*Politics Trumps Economics: The Interface of Economics and Politics in Contemporary India*, (eds). Rupa Publications, New Delhi. 2014.(with Bimal Jalan).

## (b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Devika, J

'Land, Politics, Work and Home-life in a City Slum: Reconstructing History from Oral Narratives', *History and Sociology of South Asia*, Vol. 9, No. 1, January, pp. 53-79, 2015.

'Poverty and Women's Livelihood in Kerala: A Comparison of Two Sites', *Labour and Development*, Vol. 21, No.2, December, pp.1-29, 2014 (with Vinoy Abraham)

'Cochin Creole and the Perils of Casteist Cosmopolitanism', *Journal of Commonwealth Literature* [in Online First platform], DOI: 10.1177/00219894, January 28, 2015.

'Deprivation, Abjection and Dispossession: Social Disadvantage in Early Twentieth Century Kerala', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, No. 42, October 18, pp.73-80. .[Special article], 2014.

'Becoming Society: An Interview with Seleena Prakkanam', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, No.17, April 26, pp. 40-44, 2014 (Review of Women's Studies).

'Gender in Contemporary Kerala: Editor's Introduction', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, 17, April 26, pp. 38-39, 2014 (Review of Women's Studies).

### Harilal, K.N.

'The WTO Agreement on Agriculture and Tropical Commodities: Study in the Context of South India', *Review of Agrarian Studies*, Vol.5, No. 1, January-June, 2015 (with V. Dhanya).

### Hrushikesh Mallick

'Role of Technological Infrastructures in Exports: Evidence from A Cross Country Analysis,' *International Review of Applied Economics*, Vol.28, No. 5, pp.669-694, 2014.

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### Irudaya Rajan S.

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'Understanding Educational Attainment among Scheduled Tribes in Kerala: New Evidences from the Scheduled Tribe Survey 2014, *Janamaithri* A Journal of Democratic Policing, Vol. 4, January. 2014 (with S. Sunitha)

### Joseph, K.J.

'Exploring Exclusion in Innovation System: Case of Plantation Agriculture in India, *Innovation and Development*, Vol. 4, No. 1, April, pp.73-90. 2014.

### Pulapre Balakrishnan

'The Great Reversal: A Macro Story', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol - XLIX No. 21, May 24, pp. 29-34, 2014.

'Kerala and the Rest of India: What We Can Learn from Each Other's Development Experience?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. - L No. 2, January 10, pp.34-41, 2015.



### Sunil Mani

'Emergence of India as the World Leader in Computer and Information Services', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 49, No. 49, pp. 51-61.2014.

'Doesn't India Already Have an IPR Policy?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 49, No. 47, pp. 10-13. 2014.

'Industrial Investments in Kerala, Trends, Constraints and Future Prospects', *The Journal of Industrial Statistics*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp.169-198. 2014.

### Udaya Shankar Mishra

'Contrasting the Levels of Poverty against the Burden of Poverty: An Indian Case,' *International Economics Letters*, Vol.3, No. 2, pp.26-35.2014 (with Deepak Singhania).

'On Measuring Technical Efficiency of Health Systems in India: An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis' *Journal of Health Management*, Vol.17, No.3, 2015(forthcoming).(with Nutan Shashi Tigga)

'Assessing Characteristic Differential in Dichotomous Outcomes,' *Social Change and Development*, Vol.11, No.2, pp.35-47. 2014 (with Rudra Narayan Mishra).

'Is the Recent Reduction in India's Poverty Inclusive?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, No.47, pp.72-75, 2014 (with Vachaspati Shukla)

'Age Composition and Literacy Progress In India: An Inter-State Analysis,' *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, Vol.28, No. 3, pp.223-234, 2014 (with Vachaspati Shukla)

'Literacy Progress in Uttar Pradesh: A District Level Analysis,' *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol.8, No. 1, 2014 (with Vachaspati Shukla)

### Upasak Das

'Does Political Activity and Affiliation Affect Allocation of Benefits in the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Evidence from West Bengal, India,' *World Development*, Vol. 67, March, pp. 202-217, 2015.

'MGNREGA Works and Their Impacts: A Study of Maharashtra,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. - L ,No. 13, March 28. pp.53-61, 2015 (with K. Ranaware, S. Narayanan and A. Kulkarni).

'Employment Guarantee for Women in India: Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample Survey,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 49, No.46, November, pp. 46-53, 2014 (with S. Narayanan).

### Vijayamohanan Pillai, N

'A Model of Optimal Time-of-Day Pricing of Electricity Under Diverse Welfare Assumptions,' *Energy Review*,Vol.1, No.4, pp.76-103, 2014.

'Measuring Women Empowerment: Dissecting the Methodological Discourse,' *Development Review*, Vol.1, No.1, pp.58-73, 2014.

'An Inquiry into the Distributional Properties of Reliability Rate,' *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*. Vol.3, No.6, pp.197-201, 2014.

### Vinoj Abraham

'Poverty and Women's Livelihood in Kerala: A Comparison of Two Sites', *Labour and Development*, Vol. 21, No.2, December, pp.1-29. 2014 (with J. Devika).

'Development, Displacement and Labour Market Marginalization: The Case of Jharkhand Tribal Population' , *Social Change*, Vol. 45, No.1, March, pp.45-66, 2015 (with Tanushree Halдар).

### Journal Articles by Students/Post Doctoral Fellows

#### Sumeetha Mokkil Maruthur

'Skill in a Globalised World: Migrant Workers in the Gold Jewelry making Industry in Kerala, India, *Working USA: Journal of Labor and Society*, Vol.17, pp.323-338, Wiley Periodicals. 2014.



### Vachaspati Shukla

'Will International Migration and Remittances Flow in India be continuing in the Future?' *Review of Global Studies*, Vol.1, No. 2. 2014.

'Is the Recent Reduction in India's Poverty Inclusive?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XLIX, No.47, pp.72-75. 2014 (with Udaya Shankar Mishra)

'Age Composition and Literacy Progress In India: An Inter-State Analysis,' *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, Vol.28, No.3, pp. 223-234. 2014 (with Udaya Shankar Mishra)

'Literacy Progress in Uttar Pradesh: A District Level Analysis,' *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol.8, No. 1, 2014 (with Udaya Shankar Mishra)

### (c) CHAPTER(S) IN BOOKS

#### Devika, J

'Official Statistics or Everyday Life? Women in Contemporary Kerala', in Devaki Jain and C.P. Sujaya (eds.), *Women in India: Contemporary Essays*, Publications Division, Gol, New Delhi. 2015.

#### Irudaya Rajan, S

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'Migrant Women at the Discourse-policy Nexus: Indian Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia,' Chapter 2, pp.9-25 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2015 (with Jolin Joseph).

'Survival, Struggle and the Promise of a new Future: Living and Working Conditions of Migrant Workers in Kerala, Chapter 16, pp. 240 -255. in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India*

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'Wage Differentials between Indian Migrant Workers in the Gulf and Non-migrant Workers in India,' Chapter 20, pp. 297-310 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2015 (with B. A. Prakash and Arya Suresh).

'Migration as a Transnational Enterprise: Migrations from Eastern Punjab and the Question of Social Licitness,' Chapter 7, pp.166-195 in S. Irudaya Rajan, V.J. Varghese and Aswini Kumar Nanda (eds). *Migrations, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi.2015 (with V.J. Varghese).

'From Kerala to Kerala via the Gulf: Emigration Experiences of Return Emigrants,' Chapter 18, pp. 269 – 280 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration*. Routledge, New Delhi, 2015 (with K.C. Zachariah).

#### Joseph, K.J.

'Building of Health Innovation System,' in Cassiolato and Soares (eds.) *Health Innovation System: Equity and Development*, e-papers Rio de Janeiro, 2015.

#### Praveena Kodoth

'Stepping into the Man's Shoes: Emigrant Domestic Workers as Breadwinners and the Gender Norm in Kerala in Kerala,' in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed.), *India Migration Report*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2015.

#### Pulapre Balakrishnan

'After Liberalizing Reforms in India: Public Policy at a Crossroads', in Ashima Goyal (ed.), *Handbook of the Indian Economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.2014.

#### Sunil Mani

'Innovation: The World's Most Generous Tax Regime' in Bimal Jalan and Pulapre Balakrishnan (eds.), *Politics Trumps*



*Economics, The Interface of Economics and Politics in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Rupa, pp. 155-169. 2014.

'Economic Liberalization and the Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India', in Edmund Terence Gomez, Francois Bafoil, and Kee-Cheok Cheong (eds.), *Government-Linked Companies and Sustainable, Equitable Development*, New York: Routledge, pp. 18-38, 2015.

### Upasak Das

'Accuracy of Targeting and Implications of Rationing in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Evidence from West Bengal, India' in Moktan, A. (ed.), *Contemporary Issues in Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development in India*, Volume I, Department of Economics and Politics, Visva-Bharati University, New Delhi Publishers. 2014.

### Udaya Shankar Mishra

'Is Poverty Comparable Across Varying Size of Population Among Indian States,' in Almas Heshmati, Guanghua Wan and Esfandiar Maasoumi (eds.) *Poverty Reduction Policies and Practices in Developing Asia*, Asian Development Bank and Springer International Publishing AG. 2015 (with Balakrushna Padhi and Mohammad Kashif Khan).

### Zachariah, K. C

'From Kerala to Kerala via the Gulf: Emigration Experiences of Return Emigrants,' Chapter 18, pp. 269 – 280 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration*. Routledge, New Delhi, 2015 (with Irudaya Rajan, S)

## (d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### Amit S Ray

*Science Research and Knowledge Creation in Indian Universities: Theoretical Perspectives and Econometric Evidence*, Discussion Paper No 15-10, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU: August, 2015 (with Sabyasachi Saha).

*University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK: An Econometric Analysis of the Determinants and Inter-linkages*, Working Paper No 4, ESRC Business and Local Government Data Research Centre, University of Essex: July, 2015 (with Abhijit Sengupta).

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*The Enigma of the 'Indian Model' of Development*, Discussion Paper no 15-01, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU: January, 2015.

*Structural Transformation in the North-Eastern Region of India: Charting out an agriculture-based development policy*, Discussion Paper no 14-04, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU: December, 2014 (with Alwin D'souza).

### Beena, P.L

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### Devika, J

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### Parameswaran, M.

'The Mechanism of Long-term Growth in India' *Working Paper No. 239*, Centre for Development Economics, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, 2014 (with M Das, & Pulapre Balakrishnan)

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### Sunil Mani

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### Upasak Das

'Assessing the Quality and Usefulness of MNREGA Assets in Maharashtra,' *Ideas for India*, December 5, 2014 (with A. Kulkarni, S. Narayanan and K. Ranaware). (Available at: [http://ideasforindia.in/article.aspx?article\\_id=383](http://ideasforindia.in/article.aspx?article_id=383)).

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'MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra,' IGIDR Working Paper WP- 2014-042, October, 2014 (with Krushna Ranaware, Sudha Narayanan and Ashwini Kulkarni). (Available at: <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2014-042.pdf>)

'Employment Guarantee for Women in India: Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample Survey,' IGIDR Working Paper WP-2014-017, June, 2014, (with S. Narayanan). (Available at: <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2014-017.pdf>)

'MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra,' Report submitted to the Government of Maharashtra in September, 2014 (with Krushna Ranaware, Sudha Narayanan and Ashwini Kulkarni). (Project Report)

'MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra', IGIDR Working Paper WP-2014-042, October, 2014 (with Narayanan, S., Ranaware, K. and Kulkarni, A).

### Vinoj Abraham

'Report for the Evaluation of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu,' for the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi. January, 2015.

### NRPPD Discussion Papers

K.J. Joseph and Namrata Thapa. 2015. 'Towards Evolving a More Effective R&D and Extension System in Tea: A Preliminary Exploration of North India,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:40*.

Study by the Participants of the Training Programme on Innovation and Development on 'Innovation and Development: The Case of Natural Rubber', organised jointly with Rubber Board and Indialics, *NRPPD Discussion Paper:41*.

K.J. Joseph and D. Narayana. 2015. 'Wrong Means for the Right Ends? Reflections on the Kasturirangan Working Group Report and Plausible Way Forward,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:42*.

P.K. Viswanathan. 2015. 'Farmer Migration and Agrarian Transformation in Kerala: Impacts on the Local Economy, Society and the Agrarian Landscape in the Erstwhile Malabar Region,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 43*.

Srikumar Chattopadhyay. 2015. 'Environmental Consequences of Rubber Plantations in Kerala,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 44*.

Deepika M.G.2015. 'Export Performance and Factors Affecting Competitiveness of Plantation Commodities in India,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper: 45*.

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Saleela Patkar. 2015. 'Gender and the Plantation Sector: Explorations into the World of Women's Work in Coffee Plantations of Kodagu District,' *NRPPD Discussion Paper:49*.

### **RULSG Occasional Papers**

Patnaik, Prabhat. 2015. Two Perspectives on Decentralization,' *Occasional Paper 2015:1*, CDS-RULSG, Thiruvananthapuram.

Oommen, M.A. 2015. 'Local Governments in the fiscal space of Indian Federalism: Towards more rational arrangements,' *Occasional Paper 2015:2*, CDS-RULSG, Thiruvananthapuram.

Harilal K. N. and Eswaran K.K. 2015. 'Agrarian Question and Local Governments in Kerala,' *Occasional Paper 2015:3*, CDS-RULSG, Thiruvananthapuram.

### **(e) WORKING PAPERS**

R. Mohan, N. Ramalingam, D. Shyjan. 2014. 'Horizontal Devolution of Resources to States in India – Suggestions before the Fourteenth Finance Commission,' *CDS Working Paper No. 457*, May.

M.A. Oommen and D. Shyjan. 2014. 'Local Governments and the Inclusion of the Excluded: Towards a Strategic Methodology with Empirical Illustration,' *CDS Working Paper No. 458*, October.

Sunandan Ghosh. 2014. 'Delegation in Customs Union Formation,' *CDS Working Paper No. 459*, December.

Krishna Kumar,S. 2015. 'Global Imbalances and Bretton Woods II Postulate,' *CDS Working Paper No. 460*, January.

## 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 8 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 6 seminars were given by the faculty and students. The CDS also organised 13 international national seminars, conferences and workshops in addition to 4 public lectures.

### (a) OPEN SEMINARS

Guilhem Fabre, Professor of Chinese Civilisation and East Asian Economics, University of Le Havre, France, *China's Economic Slowdown*, (16 April, 2014)

John Mathias, PhD Student, University of Michigan & CDS Affiliate, *Printing People's Struggle: Alternative Media and Civil Society Activism in Kerala*, (20 June, 2014)

K.B. Usha, Assistant Professor, Russian and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi, Empowerment of Women in Political Leadership: A Comparison of Russia and India, (27 June, 2014)

M.A. Oommen, Emeritus Professor, ISS, New Delhi and Honorary Fellow, CDS & D Shyjan Assistant Professor, Dr. John Mathai Centre, Calicut University and FIP Teacher Fellow, CDS, *Local Governments and the Inclusion of the Excluded: Towards A Strategic Methodology with Empirical Illustration*, (08 August, 2014)

S. Krishnakumar, Assistant Professor, Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi University & K N Raj Fellow, CDS, *Global Imbalances and Bretton Woods II Postulate*, (12 August, 2014)

Nivedita P Haran, IAS (Retd.), Former Additional Chief Secretary, Kerala, *Significance of Land in Good Governance*, (16 December, 2014)



Etsuro Ishigami, Professor, Fukuoka University, Japan and Research Affiliate at CDS, *Industrialisation in Asia: A Comparative Analysis of the Indian and East Asian Experiences*, (23 January, 2015)

Tim Dyson, Professor, Population Studies, London School of Economics, UK, *The Demographic Transition and Urbanization*, (30 March, 2015)

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

Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS, *Science Research and Knowledge Creation in Indian Universities: Theoretical Perspectives and Econometric Evidence*, (4 April, 2014)

Sunil Mani, *Industrial Investments in Kerala, An Analysis of its Trends, Constraints and Future Prospects*, (22 August, 2014)

Sunil Mani, *Dimensions of India's Innovative Performance*, (13 November, 2014)

Amarjyoti Mahanta & Ragupathy Venkatachalam, *Elections, Coalitions and Stability: An Excursion*, (12 December, 2014)

U. S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla, *Welfare Comparisons with Multi-dimensional Well-Being Indicators: An Indian Illustration*, (9 January, 2015)

Amit Shovon Ray and Sunandan Ghosh, *Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy*, (16 January, 2015)

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

CDS – NRPPD Workshop on Emerging Issues in India's Plantation Sector held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (31 March & 1 April, 2014)

Seminar on Experiments in Democratizing Development Planning, organised by the CDS- Research Unit on Local Self –Governments and co-ordinated by K. N. Harilal at the Centre. (21 -22 April, 2014)

National Consultation on National Rubber Policy, organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph, at the Centre. (2 August, 2014)

Workshop on Gender Sensitisation, organised by the Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH), held at the CDS, (4 August, 2014)

17th Biennial Conference of Association of Gerontology, India (AGI) and International Conference on Engaging and Empowering the Elderly (ICEEE 2014) conducted at the Centre for Development Studies, sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Rural Development, the UNFPA and Help Age India, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan, (15 & 16 September, 2014)

International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development (in honour of Professor K C. Zachariah) co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan and held at the CDS, (17-19 September, 2014)

Fourth Annual Conference on Migration and Development, conducted at the Centre and co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan, (17 September, 2014)

Policy Informing Workshop on Eura-Net (as part of this international conference on migration, care economy and development) co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan, (19 September, 2014)

Plantation Labour Act Amendment-2014: Consultation with Trade Union Leaders, organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph, at the Centre, (5 November, 2014)

Round Table on Aging and Social Security, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan at the CDS (17 December, 2014)

Discussion on "Kerala's Development over the last Three Decades: India Public Policy Report-2014" with Rajeev Malhotra, Professor and Executive Director, Centre for Development and Finance, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, O.P. Jindal Global University, Haryana, (11 February, 2015)



Inception cum Consultative Workshop of the Project 'River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a Co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration action Plan for Trivandrum City,' organised by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments, co-ordinated by K.N. Harilal, (17 March, 2015)

Workshop on India's Plantation Sector organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development, (30 & 31 March, 2015)

### (d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Prabhat Patnaik (Emeritus Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU) delivered a public lecture on 'Decentralization and Democracy,' at the CDS on 22 April, 2014.

Gopal Guru (Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) delivered the Fifth P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on 'Ethics of Intellectual Practices in Higher Education,' at the Centre on 14 August, 2014.

The Third Foundation Day Lecture on 'Rise of East Asia and Kerala: Along the Path of K.N. Raj,' was delivered at the CDS by Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata on 20 October, 2014.

Christine Greenhalgh, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford) delivered the Sixth B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Do Trademarks Foster or Inhibit Innovation and Competition?' at the Centre on 21 January, 2015.



Sri. K.M. Chandrasekhar, Vice -Chairman, State Planning Board, along with Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS giving away the CDS-NRPPD Plantation Innovation Awards, 2014.



Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS welcoming participants of the Seminar on 'Experiments in Democratizing Development Planning'. Shri. K.M. Chandrasekhar, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Prof. M.A. Oommen and Prof. K.N. Harilal are also seen.



Shri K.M. Mani, Finance Minister, Govt. of Kerala is seen inaugurating the workshop on National Consultation on National Rubber Policy at CDS.



Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS, delivering the introductory remarks at the talk on 'Gender Issues at Workplace/Educational Institutions' delivered by Ms. B. Sandhya, IPS. Ms. Aleyamma Vijayan (Sakhi) is seen chairing the session.



Dr. M.K. Muneer, Minister for Social Welfare and Panchayaths inaugurating and releasing the Kerala Ageing Report at the '17th Biennial Conference of Association of Gerontology and International Conference on Engaging and Empowering the Elderly.' Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS, Prof. Irudaya Rajan and Prof. U.S. Mishra are also present.



Shri V.S.Achuthanandan, Opposition Leader, honours Prof. K.C. Zachariah on the occasion of his 90th Birthday at the Seminar on 'Migration, Care Economy and Development' held in honour of Prof. K.C. Zachariah, Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Prof. Irudaya Rajan are also present.



Shri K.C. Joseph, Minister for Non-Resident Kerala Affairs releasing the Kerala Migration 2014 Report at the 'Fourth Annual Conference on Migration and Development'. Ms. Anuradha Balaram, Member Secretary, State Planning Board, Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS and Prof. Irudaya Rajan are present.



Participants at the Policy Informing Workshop on Eura-Net held as part of the 'International Conference on Migration, Care Economy and Development'.



A Round Table on 'Aging & Social Security' Chaired by Prof. P.K.B Nayar, Chairman, Centre for Gerontological Studies at CDS.



Prof. Prabhat Patnaik, Emeritus Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU, delivering a public lecture on 'Decentralization and Democracy' in the presence of Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS and Prof. K.N. Harilal.



Prof. Gopal Guru, JNU, delivering the Fifth Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture as Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS, and Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board look on.



Prof. Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata delivering the Third Foundation Day Lecture at the CDS.



Prof. Christine Greenhalgh, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford, delivering the Sixth B.K. Kumar Lecture.

## PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS ELSEWHERE

### INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

#### Amit S Ray

- Presented a paper 'A Dual View of University - Industry Engagement in the UK: Strategic and Policy Implications for the HE Sector', Research seminar at Essex Business School University of Essex, Southend-on-Sea, UK, April 20, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy', at a Workshop on *India's Changing Role in the Global Political Economy*, organised by Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (University of Sheffield) in Leicester, UK, October 15-16, 2014.

#### Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper 'Contrasting the Determinants of Services and Goods Exports: An Application of Gravity Model to Trade' at the *UNECA Conference*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, sponsored and organised by Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute, Ethiopia during October 23-25, 2014.

#### Irudaya Rajan, S

- Participated in European Economic and Social Committee Hearing on 'European Immigration Policy and the Relationship with Third Countries', at Brussels on April 11, 2014 in the session, 'Hearing with Civil Society Organisations and Think Tanks.'
- Invited on 'Migration Perspective from South Asia,' at *International Conference on Women, Migration and Development: Investing in the Future*, organised by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London on July 17-18, 2014.



- Participated as resource person in 'Session I: Expanding the Market for Migrant Workers,' in *International Conference on Policies for Mainstreaming Migration into Development*, in Sri Lanka organised by and held at the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) on August 14, 2014.
  - Presented an opening paper on 'Impact of Parental Migration on Children in Kerala,' in Session, 'Thinking of Families and Responsibilities: Mapping Emotion and Affect in Young People's Migration,' of *The Emotions of Migration, Workshop Two* at York Centre for Asian Research, York University, Toronto, Canada on August 19-20, 2014.
  - Participated in the discussion on 'Examining Common Regional and Country Specific agenda to Promote Safe Labour Migration' in session 1-C and participated in session 2-A round table discussion on 'Actions and Strategies for Regional Cooperation and Partnerships for Collective Dialogue and Advocacy to Protect and Promote the rights of Migrant Workers,' of *Regional Workshop on Safe Labour Migration: Fostering Regional Collaboration to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers in Kathmandu, Nepal* on September 22-23, 2014, conducted by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of Nepal and The Asia Foundation.
  - Presented a paper on 'Migration and Development: The Indian Experience,' and participated as a discussant in a *workshop held at University of Texas* at Austin on October 23-24, 2014.
  - Participated in the *3rd EURA-NET Project Meeting* held at Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Salaya Campus, Nakhon Pathom in Bangkok, Thailand during February 5-7, 2015.
  - Participated in a discussion on 'Recovery after Displacement- Tale from Three Cities,' at *International Centre for Ethnic Studies*, Colombo on March 27, 2015.
- Joseph, K.J**
- Made a presentation on 'India ASEAN Engagement in ICT in the Era of Information Technology and Agreement of WTO,' in the *Conference on Asian Economy at the Cross Roads; China, India and the ASEAN*, at Hosei University, Japan during March 1-2, 2014.
  - Made a presentation on 'India in Global ICT Value Chains: Achievements and Limits,' in the *Multiyear Expert meeting on Investment, Innovation and Entrepreneurship* at UNCTAD, Geneva during March 30-31, 2014.
  - Presented a paper 'Bypassing the Resource Curse through Learning, Innovation and Competence Building: Case of Natural Rubber in India,' jointly with Namratha Thapa & Olav Wicken; at *14 Globlics International Conference*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia during October 28-31, 2014.
  - Chaired the concluding session of *14 Globlics International Conference*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 28-31, 2014.
  - Delivered a plenary address on 'Institutional Deficits in Sustainable Development: Case of Plantation Agriculture in India' in the *International Conference on Economic Reforms Growth and Sustainable Development- Changing Role of Institutions*, at Central University of Kerala, Kasargod during February 16-18, 2015.
  - Delivered the opening lecture on 'Building New Bridges between Innovation System and Development Studies,' in the *Africalics PhD Academy* on March 2, 2015.
- Praveena Kodoth**
- Presented a paper 'Intermediation of Women Domestic Workers Migration from Andhra Pradesh to the Middle East: The Perspectives of Women Workers and non state Intermediaries,' at the *International*



*Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development*, held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, during September 17-19, 2014.

- A paper titled 'Non State 'intermediation' and the Embedding of Women Domestic Workers Mobility from Andhra Pradesh (India) to the Middle East,' was presented at the *4th Conference of the Asian Borderlands Research Network Activated Borders Re openings, Ruptures and Relationships*, organised by Asian Borderlands Research Network and sponsored by International Institute of Asian Studies, Leiden, held at the City University of Hong Kong during December 8-10, 2014.

#### Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper on 'Changing Role of the State in Innovative Activity, The Indian Experience' at the *International Conference on Future Perspectives in Innovation and Governance in Development* at United Nations University-MERIT, Maastricht, The Netherlands on November 27, 2014.
- Was a discussant to paper on 'Prospects and Constraints of Manufacturing Growth in India' presented at the conference on *Achieving Accelerated Manufacturing Growth: The Promise and Challenges*, MIDS and the British Northern Universities India Forum (BNUIF), Chennai, January 2, 2015.
- Presented a paper on 'International Technology Transfer to and from India: An Analysis of India's Engagement with Asian Countries' at the *International Workshop on 'Firm- to Firm matching with Technology Transfers in the Local Economy: Findings from Southeast Asia'*, IDE-JETRO, Bangkok, Thailand, February 10, 2015.

#### Vinoj Abraham

- Presented the paper titled 'Women's Participation in Domestic Activities: Leisure, Care Services and Status Production' at the *International Conference on Labouring Women: Some Major Concerns at the*

*Current Juncture*, organised by UNWOMEN and CISLS, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi at JNU on July 31 & August 1, 2014.

- Presented the paper titled 'Negotiating Space for Women's Employment and Livelihood' at the *International Conference on International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development*, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on September 17-19, 2014.

#### NATIONAL SEMINARS

##### Amit S Ray

- 'Good Governance and Management in Higher Education', Invited Lecture at the Conference of Principals organised by Kerala State Higher Education Council, Trivandrum on June 23, 2014.
- *Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2014*, at K .M. Mani Centre for Budget Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi on July 15, 2014.
- Invited Speaker at Research Week, Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata during September 15-19, 2014.
- Valedictory Address, at National Seminar on *Major Issues in Centre State Financial Relations in India*, at the Union Christian College (Department of Economics), Aluva, Kerala on October 24, 2014.
- 'India's Emergence in the World Economy,' Invited Lecture at Southern Air Command, Trivandrum on November 12, 2014.
- Invited Speaker, National Workshop on *Paradigm Change in Community Policing*, organised by Bureau of Police Research & Development and Kerala Police, Trivandrum during November 13-14, 2014.
- Inaugural Address, NRPPD (National Research Programme on Plantation Development, CDS) Training



Workshop on 'Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector at Tripura University, Agartala on November 20, 2014.

- Speaker at Opening Plenary at the *Workshop on Inequality* organised by the Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance, Trivandrum on January 28, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Right to Intellectual Property through the Lens of a discourse on Development', at the National Seminar on *Thinking of Development in the Language of Rights*, Human Rights Studies Programme, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi during March 18-19, 2015.

#### Beena P.L

- Attended Board of Studies meeting organised by the Department of Economics, Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram on February 9, 2014.
- Delivered the Key Note Address on 'Trade Liberalisation, FDI and Growth Pattern of Indian Industries,' at the *National Seminar on Indian Economy Since Reforms: Development Issues and Challenges* sponsored by UGC, at Little Flower College, Guruvayur, August 6 & 7, 2014.
- Session on Trade Liberalisation, FDI and Industry, in the *National Seminar on Indian Economy Since Reforms: Development Issues and Challenges* sponsored by UGC at Little Flower College, Guruvayur, August 6 & 7, 2014.
- Attended Board of Studies meeting organised by the Department of Economics, of Sacred Heart College, Thevara on November 1, 2014.
- Presented a paper 'Sources of Financing of Indian Industrial Houses,' at the *National Seminar on Financial Sector in India: Emerging Trends*, sponsored by UGC, organised by Government College for Women, Trivandrum during November 24-25, 2014.

- Delivered Key Note Address on 'Employment Patterns in India: Where does Social Security Measures Figure?' at the *Seminar on Social Security*, sponsored and organised by AKG Research Centre and held at the RUBCO Auditorium, Kannur on March 21, 2015.
- Chaired and co-ordinated two sessions on 'Labour and Social Security' & 'Domestic Migrant Labour and Social Security,' in the *Seminar on Social Security*, sponsored by AKG Research Centre on March 21, 2015 at RUBCO Auditorium, Kannur.

#### Devika, J

- Presented the paper, 'Reformer-Man and Feminist Man: The End of an Era in Kerala', at the *Seminar 'Loyal Interlopers? Men Doing Feminism in India'*, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta during December 16-17, 2014.

#### Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper titled 'Fiscal Policy, Price Stability, Growth in India' at the seminar organised and sponsored by the International Growth Centre (IGC) and Indian Statistical Institute at New Delhi, during July 12-16, 2014.
- A paper titled 'Fiscal Policy, Price Stability, Growth in India' was presented at the seminar organised and sponsored by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi during August 19-29, 2014.

#### Irudaya Rajan, S

- Participated in *Research Training Workshop on Use of Mixed Methods in Ageing Research* conducted by Indo-European Research Network (funded by ICSSR, New Delhi – ESRC, UK – NWO, The Netherlands) at Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during June 2-6, 2014.
- Presented a paper in Session III on the topic 'Youth Employability and Skill Development,' in Consultation



Meeting on Youth Employment in India: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Regional Centre, Chandigarh on June 26, 2014.

- Presented a paper on 'Gender, Ageing and Migration,' in a Symposium held at L-Block Conference Room, IIT Gandhinagar, VGEC Campus, Ahmedabad on June 28, 2014.
- Delivered the speech on the topic 'Migration and Remittance in Kerala,' in the Phase 1 training of the IAS officers 2013 batch allotted to Kerala at Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Thiruvananthapuram on July 10, 2014.
- Participated in the Scoping Workshop, 'A Framework for Addressing Chronic Diseases in India,' at India Habitat Centre (Maple), New Delhi during July 31–August 1, 2014.
- Key note address was given to a two-day UGC sponsored *National Seminar on Marginalization of In-migrant Labourers of Kerala*, organised by Department of Sociology Vimala College, Thrissur in association with Kerala Sociological Society (KSS) at Thrissur on August 11, 2014.
- Presented a paper on 'Return of Diasporas: India's Growth Story vs. Global Economic Crisis,' in Session IV- Indian Diaspora and Development, at *International Conference on Global Indian Diaspora: Continuities and Changes* at University of Hyderabad, organised by UGC Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora (CSID) on November 6-7, 2014.
- Delivered a speech in the Plenary Session 2: 'Demography and Health of Kerala' of *36<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP)* organised by University of Kerala, Kariavattom during November 7-9, 2014.
- Delivered a keynote speech in the inaugural session in Short Term Training Programme on 'Multiple Dimensions of City Planning: Sustainable Urbanization' conducted by the Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram on November 10, 2014.
- Keynote address was given to Technical Session I, 'Mobility and Employability of Manpower – Economic and Social Issues' in a *One Day National Seminar on Human Capital and Indian Economy – Planning for Development* on November 15, 2014 at Department of Commerce, University of Kerala.
- Presented a paper on 'Barriers in Higher Education System: Performance of Scheduled Castes in Kerala' in *Comparative Educational Society of India Conference 2014* in Delhi, during November 16-18, 2014.
- Presented a paper on 'Dynamics of Emigration and Remittances in Kerala: Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2014', in National Workshop organised by Ministry of Culture and Government of India, the Indian Council of Historical Research in collaboration with the Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad at Osmania University Centre for International Programmes (OUCIP) on November 22, 2014.
- Participated in the *ICMR-FORTE Joint Workshop on Ageing and Health* at ICMR building, New Delhi and spoke on 'Impacts of Migration in Elderly Care' on November 24-25, 2014.
- Participated as discussant in Session 3: Labour Migration and Development in an *International Conference on Jobs for Development: Challenges and Solutions* organised by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi during December 1-2, 2014.
- Presented a paper on 'Temporary Transnational Migration from India to Europe' in a *National Workshop on International Migration and Trade: Linkages and Implications for India-EU Migration*, held



- on December 5, 2014 at New Delhi organised by India Centre for Migration.
  - Participated in the *Second International Conference on Global Diaspora* in January 10-11, 2015 organised by Institute of Management, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat in co-operation with World Association of Global Diaspora Studies (WADIS) and spoke on 'Engaging Indian Diaspora: Philanthropy and Human Development.'
  - Participated as Expert in the Plenary Session 2: 'Youth and Labour Migration' of *National Seminar on Youth Employment in India: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses* during at RGNIYD, Sriperumbadur during January 30-31, 2015.
  - Participated as resource person in ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Programme held at Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science, Goa and spoke on 'Sampling Techniques to Conduct Large Scale Surveys' during January 27 – February 5, 2015.
  - Lectured on 'Emerging Bihar 2040: Issues and Challenges' in PGDM Programme of Chandragupt Institute of Management, Patna on February 16, 2015.
  - Presented a paper on 'Social Costs of Transnational Migration' in *National Seminar 'Interrogating Borders: Migration and Transnationalism'* at the Marthoma Theological Seminary, Kottayam on February 17-19, 2015.
  - Delivered a key note address to the AVANCER 2015 – *National Seminar on 'Social Work Intervention in Filial Piety and Social Security: Issues, Challenges and Implications'* organised by Department of Social Work, St. Joseph's College, Pilathara, held at St. Joseph's College, Kannur on February 20-21, 2015.
  - Attended the *National Seminar on Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainment and Challenges* at ICSSR Conference hall, New Delhi sponsored and organised by ICSSR and spoke on the Kerala Report, during February 24-25, 2015.
  - Delivered a speech regarding 'History, Global Understanding, meaning definitions, types, characteristics, causes, rationale – highlights the intensity of the problem in National Consultation on Migration,' held at Indian Social Institute, Benson Town Bengaluru on 20-22 March, 2015.
  - Delivered a key note address to the national seminar on '*Migration, Change and Development*' organised by Department of Sociology, University of Kerala held at Kariavattom Campus on March 23-24, 2015.
- Joseph, K.J**
- Presented a paper 'Policy Dialogue of Future of Coffee in Coorg,' at a seminar organised by NRPPD with ISEC Bangalore, Agriculture Scientists Forum of Kodagu and Coorg Planters Association on June 7, 2014.
  - Delivered an invited lecture on 'Challenges of Industrial Development in Kerala' in the Seminar on Kerala Economy, organised by Christian College, Chengannur on February 4, 2015.
- Praveena Kodoth**
- Presented a paper 'Migration and the Transformation of Marriage and Family in Kerala,' at a *Conference on Interrogating Borders: Migration and Transformation*, at the Mar Thoma Theological Seminary, Kottayam, on March 18, 2015.
  - A paper titled 'Marriage and Family in India: A Social Science Perspective,' was presented at the at the *38<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Theological Association* at Vazhoor, April 30, 2015.
  - Presented a paper 'Gender and Education in Kerala' at a round table dialogue on *Addressing Disparities in Health and Education among Girls and Women*, at Hyderabad organised by Global Health Advocates India, Population Foundation of India and Æquitas Consulting on May 25, 2015.



### Sunil Mani

- Participated as an external examiner in the Viva-Voce Examination of a doctoral dissertation at the National Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore, April 2, 2014.
- Delivered the key note address on 'What do we know about FDI Inflows to India?' at the National Seminar on 'FDI In India in the Neo liberal Regime', Government Victoria College, Palghat, October 28, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Strategic Role of State in Promoting Innovations at the Firm Level. The Indian Experience,' at the National Seminar on 'Strategic Management in a Globalized Scenario', Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad, Kottayam, January 13, 2015.
- Invited to write the chapter on "India" in the UNESCO Science Report 2015.

### Udaya S. Mishra

- Participated in the seminar titled *National Health Mission: Achievements and Challenges*, organised and held at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi during September 8-12, 2014.

### Upasak Das

- Presented a paper 'Pro-poor Targeting in West Bengal: A Look into the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme,' in the *1st Annual IGIDR-ISIK Doctoral Workshop* at IGIDR, Mumbai, on March 19, 2014.
- A paper titled 'Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Reduce Short-Term Migration: Evidence from

West Bengal, India,' was presented in the *Conference on The MGNREGA in India: Taking Stock, Looking Ahead* at IGIDR, Mumbai on March 28, 2014.

- Presented a paper 'Accuracy of Targeting and Rationing under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Comparison between West Bengal and rest of India,' in the *Centenary Research Scholars Workshop* at the Department of Economics, University of Calcutta on July 8, 2014.
- Invited to be a speaker on 'Ensuring Adequate Investments for Health' in the meeting to discuss the draft National Health Policy, Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum on February 7, 2015.

### Vinoj Abraham

- Presented the paper titled 'Negotiating Space for Women's Employment and Livelihood' at the *56<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics*, held at the Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi, Jharkhand, during December 18-20, 2014.
- Presented the paper titled 'MGNREGS: Political Economy, Local Governance and Asset Creation in South Indian States', at the *National Conference on Kerala Economy: Challenges and Way Forward*, organised by K.N. Raj Centre for Planning and Centre-State Financial Relations, MG University at Kottayam during March 28-29, 2015.

## REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES / ADVISORY BODIES

### MEMBER OF COMMITTEES

#### Amit S Ray

- Member, Academic Council, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi (2014 onwards).
- Member, Research Advisory Council, KM Mani Centre for Budget Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology.
- Member, Research Council, Kerala University, Trivandrum.
- Member, Planning Committee, Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur.
- Member, Management Council, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Waynad, Kerala.
- Member, Governing Council, Inter University Centre for IPR Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi.
- Member, Governing Council, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala.
- Member, Technical Advisory Group, BIOFIN India Initiative, National Biodiversity Authority, Government of India.
- Member, Expert Committee for Social Impact Assessment for INSPIRE Programme, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India.

**Beena, P.L.**

- Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Sacred Heart College, (Autonomous), Thevara.
- Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram.

**Devika, J.**

- Member, Reference Group, SASNET (Swedish Network for South Asia Studies).
- Member, Board of Studies, Social Science, Malayalam University, Kerala.

**Harilal, K.N.**

- Member, Board of Studies, Malayalam Sarvakalasala, Thirur, Malappuram, Kerala.
- Member, Executive Committee for Planning and Centre State Financial Relations.

**Irudaya Rajan, S.**

- President, Kerala Economic Association.
- President, Association of Gerontology (India).
- Member, Committee to draft National Migration Policy, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Population Projection Committee, Census of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Expert Committee, UNFPA sponsored Research on Aging.
- Trustee, Centre for Creative Excellence-India.
- Member, Centre for Gerontological Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

**Joseph, K.J.**

- Vice Chairman, Globelics Governing Board.

- Member, Board Studies, SB College, Changanacherry.
- Member, Board of Studies, Kerala Agricultural University.
- Member of Research Advisory Group, NABARD.
- Global expert on Innovation Studies, Tianjin University of Finance and Economics.

**Sunil Mani**

- Member, Governing Board, International Centre for Free and Open Source Software.
- Honorary Visiting Professor, University of Toulouse Jean Jaures, Toulouse France.
- Part Time Visiting Faculty, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata.

**Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.**

- Subject Expert of Board of Studies of St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam.
- Calicut University Nominee of the Board of Studies in Economics, History and Political Studies of St Joseph's College (autonomous), Devagiri, Calicut.
- Member of the Academic Committee of Inter University Centre for Financial Economics and Financial Engineering adjunct to the Department of Economics, Dr. John Matthai Centre, Thrissur.
- Member of the Committee for conducting Status Study on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kerala.
- Member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Kerala State Strategic Statistical Plan Implementation constituted as a part of India statistical Strengthening Project.
- Member of the State Advisory Committee of the Kerala Electricity Regulatory Commission.



- Member of the Committee to review the Perspective Plan for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Member of the P.G. Board of Studies (Economics) of Mahatma Gandhi University. .
- 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).
- Co-ordinator of the International *Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development* held in honour of Professor K.C. Zachariah on the occasion of his 90th birthday, sponsored by IIPS, IIPS Alumni Association, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UAE Exchange, at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on September 17, 2014.
- Conducted the *Fourth National Conference on Migration and Development* which was inaugurated formally by K.C. Joseph, Minister for Non-Resident Keralite Affairs on September 18, 2014.
- Conducted and co-ordinated a 'Policy Informing Workshop' on EURA-NET as part of the *International Conference on Migration, Care Economy and Development*, held at the CDS on September 19, 2014.
- Organised a conference on 'Asianisation of Migrant Workers in the Gulf Co-operation Council Countries: Emerging Trends, Future Prospects and Strategic Implications' (with Ginu Zachariah Oommen) in association with Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murti Bhavan, New Delhi. Also presented a paper on 'Migrant Women at the Discourse-Policy News: India domestic workers in Saudi Arabia' in Session V.

## TEACHING/CO-ORDINATING TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

### Harilal, K.N.

- Taught two sessions on 'Political Economy of Development of Kerala,' at the International Social Development Seminar for Students from Nihon Fukushi University, Japan, organised by Centre for Environment and Development, Trivandrum and sponsored by Nihon Fukushi University, Japan on August 11, 2014.

### Irudaya Rajan, S.

- Organised a round table discussion on 'Ageing and Social Security', chaired by Prof. P.K.B. Nair, Chairman Centre for Gerontological Studies, December 17, 2014 held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.
- Co-ordinator of the *17<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of Association of Gerontology and International Conference on Engaging and Empowering the Elderly* sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Rural Development, the UNFPA and the Help Age India on at the CDS on September 15 and 16, 2014.

### Joseph, K.J.

- Co-ordinator of the 'National Consultation on National Rubber Policy', organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) at the CDS on August 2, 2014.
- Co-ordinated and conducted the 'Consultation on Plantation Labour Amendment', organised by the Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) which included 17 Trade union leaders from plantation labour representing all the political parties, held at the CDS on November 5, 2014.
- Co-ordinated and conducted the 'Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's



Plantation Sector,' sponsored by NRPPD and CDS jointly with Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, Assam, during November 17-18, 2014.

- Co-ordinated and conducted the 'Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector,' sponsored by NRPPD and CDS jointly with Tripura University during November 19-20, 2014.

#### **Praveena Kodoth**

- Taught one session at the training programme on Research Methods in the Social Sciences for SC and ST students, organised by the Centre for Development Studies and sponsored by the ICSSR during March 23-27, 2015.

#### **Sunil Mani**

- Delivered a lecture on 'On the Growth of India's Economy: An Analysis of its Positive and Disquieting Features and the Challenges Ahead' at the fourth Saintgits-Duquesne Academic Programme, Saintgits Institute of Management, Kottayam, May 12, 2014.
- Taught an elective on 'Innovation and Technology Policy (EC-248)' to PGDM students, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, -Ten lectures of 1 hour and 30 minutes each during February 4-14, 2015.
- Taught an elective on 'Innovation and Technology Policy' to Master level students at the University of Toulouse Jean Jaures, Toulouse, France, - 16 hrs of lectures during March 18-28, 2015.

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

- Delivered 20 Lectures and Computer sessions on 'Basic Statistics and Econometrics' at the Five-Day Workshop on Research Methodology, organised by

C. Achutha Menon Study and Research Centre at COSTFORD, Ayyanthole, Thrissur from May 31 to June 4, 2014.

- Lecture on 'Time Series Econometric Applications' and 4 Lecture sessions on ARCH, VAR, ECM and Granger causality at the ICSSR-Sponsored 10 Day Research Methodology Course for Ph.D Scholars in Social Sciences, organised by Department of Commerce, Kanchi Mamunivar Center for Post Graduate Studies (Autonomous), Government of Puducherry on July 16, 2014.
- Delivered two Lectures sessions on 'Analyzing Time Series Data' at the UGC-Sponsored National Workshop on Research Methodology organised by Arignar Anna Government Arts and Science College, Karaikal, Government of Puducherry on July 24, 2014.
- Delivered 24 lectures and computer sessions on 'Multivariate Data Analysis' at the One-Week National Workshop on Multivariate Data Analysis in Social Sciences, organised by Department of Commerce and Management Studies, University of Calicut (24 lecture and computer sessions) during August 21-26, 2014.
- Delivered lecture sessions on 'Multiple Regression and Growth Rates' at the Two-day Workshop on Statistical Analysis with Gretl, organised by Department of Commerce, SD College, Alappuzha 7 (4 + 3) lecture sessions on multiple regression and growth rates on September 20 & 21, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture titled 'Panel Data Econometrics' at the Three Day National Workshop on Econometric Tools for Panel Data Analysis, organised by the PG Department of Economics of Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur; sponsored by University Grants Commission (inaugural address + 7 lecture sessions on Panel Data Econometrics) during October 16-18, 2014.



- The lecture on 'Econometric Applications' was delivered at the UGC-sponsored National Workshop on Econometrics, organised by the Research and PG Department of Economics of St. Berchmans College, Changanassery, Kerala (14 lecture and computer sessions) during October 28 to November 2, 2014.
  - Delivered one lecture session on 'Econometric Applications' at the Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector, organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development, CDS along with the Department of Economics, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura on November 21, 2014.
  - One lecture session on 'Econometric Applications' was given at the Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in India's Plantation Sector, organised by National Research Programme on Plantation Development, CDS along with the OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, Assam on November 18, 2014.
  - Delivered one technical session on 'Time Series Econometrics' at the National Workshop on Time Series Analysis for Teaching and Research, organised by Postgraduate Department of Economics of St. Joseph's College, Devagiri (Autonomous) Kozhikode; sponsored by the UGC, on December 3, 2014.
  - Lecture on 'Econometric Applications' was delivered at the Short Term Training Programme on Data Analysis in Research Using Statistical Software, organised by Department of Economics, Government Engineering College, Thrissur; sponsored by TEQIP Phase II, (10 lecture and 10 computer sessions) during December 15-19, 2014.
  - Delivered lectures on 'Time Series Econometrics' at the Three-Day Faculty Development Programme on Panel Data and Time Series Econometrics, organised by Amrita School of Business of Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (University), Coimbatore and sponsored by the Indian Econometric Society (3 lecture sessions) on January 7, 2015.
  - Delivered comments on a paper 'Welfare Comparisons with Multidimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration,' presented in a seminar at CDS by Udaya S Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla on January 9, 2015.
  - Delivered a lecture on 'Econometric Applications' at the National Level Workshop on Research Methodology and Academic Writing in Economics, organised by Department of Economics, Central University of Kerala, Periyar campus, Kasaragod (10 lecture sessions) during January 19-24, 2015.
  - Delivered a lecture on 'Econometric Applications' at the Six-Day National Level Workshop on Basic Econometrics, organised by Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation of University of Mysore, (22 lecture and computer sessions) during February 6-11, 2015.
  - Delivered 3 Lectures on 'Advanced Econometrics' and Computer sessions on Application of Econometric Tools at Two-Day Workshop on Econometrics, organised by PG Department of Economics and Research Centre, Government College, Attingal, Trivandrum on March 10, 2015.
  - Taught Advanced Econometrics and Applications to MA final semester students at the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics (Department of Analytical and Applied Economics) of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (12 Lecture and computer sessions) during March 19-24, 2015.
- Vinoj Abraham**
- Took one session at the short term course on Research Methodology for Researchers, organised by John Mathai Centre, Calicut University on August 7, 2014.



- One session at the training programme on 'Issues and Methods in Research on Plantation in India', organised by CDS (NRPPD) and OKD Institute for Social Change, Guwahati, Assam during November 17-18, 2014.
- One session at the training programme on 'Issues and Methods in Research on Plantation in India', organised by CDS (NRPPD) and Tripura University, Agartala during November 20-21, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Performance of MGNREGS in the South Indian States,' at the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar on November 24, 2014.
- Associate co-ordinator of the training programme 'Research Week for Research Scholars in Social Sciences belonging to the SC/ST and other Marginalized Groups', numbering 20 participants and sponsored by the ICSSR during March 23-28, 2015.
- Taught one session on 'Conceptualisation, Hypothesis, Research Methods,' training programme for the Research Week for the research scholars in Social Sciences belonging to the SC/ST and other marginalized groups sponsored by the ICSSR at the CDS during March 23-27, 2015.
- Peer reviewed four chapters for book publication by SAGE.
- Peer reviewed article for the Decision Journal SSN: 0304-0941 (print version) ISSN: 2197-1722 (electronic version) IIM, Calcutta.

#### Devika, J.

- Have been an academic referee for Economic and Political Weekly, South Asia, Indian Journal of Gender Studies, Review of Women's Studies International Quarterly, History and Sociology of South Asia, Development and Change, and Journal of Commonwealth Literature.
- Ongoing translation (into Malayalam): '*Enikku Vendathu Neethi Maatram*': *Indian Feminism Innu* [*I want nothing but justice*': *Indian Feminism Today*]. Malayalam translation of Nivedita Menon, *Seeing Like a Feminist*, Penguin, 2012. To be published by Sahitya Pravathaka Sahakarana Sangham, Kottayam.
- Member, Editorial Board, *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*.
- Member, Editorial Group for *Women's Studies Special Issues, Economic and Political Weekly*.

## OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

#### Beena, P.L.

- Attended Board of Studies meeting organised by the Department of Economics, of Sacred Heart College, Thevara on November 1, 2014.
- Attended Board of Studies meeting organised by the Department of Economics, Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram on February 9, 2014.
- Member of the advisory body of the International Seminar on Kerala Studies sponsored by AKG Research Centre, (forthcoming).

#### Harilal, K.N.

- Member, Editorial Board, Puthuvazi, Thrissur.

#### Hrushikesh Mallick

- Acting as one of the Associate Editors with the *World Review of Business Research* (WRBR) .
- Acting as one of the Reviewers of the journal on "*World Economy Study*", International Academic Publishing Inc. (USA).
- Served as a referee for the journal articles in the following journals.  
Sage Open (2014), Journal of Economic Studies (2014), Singapore Economic Review (2014), Indian



Journal of Quantitative Economic (2014), NCAER's Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research(2014), Social Indicator Research(2014), Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences (2014), World Review of Business Research (2014), Singapore Economic Review (2014), ISEC Working paper (2014), World Economy Study (2014,2015), World Review of Business Research (2015).

### **Irudaya Rajan, S**

- Examiner, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
- Editor, India Migration Report, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Editor, Journal of Migration and Development, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

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

- Editor in Chief, Innovation and Development, Taylor and Francis.
- Editorial Board Member, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development, International Journal of Institutions and Economics, African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development.
- Chair person: Thesis evaluation Committee, MG University.

### **Praveena Kodoth**

- Member of Committee(s): External member of Ph D committee of a student of Sree Sankara University, Kalady.
- External evaluator of Ph D thesis of Mother Teresa University, Kodaikanal.
- External evaluator of M Phil thesis of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for Law and Governance.
- Peer reviewed papers for Qualitative sociology and Middle.

### **Sunil Mani**

- Participated as an external examiner in the Viva-Voce Examination of a doctoral dissertation at the National Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore, April 2, 2014.
- Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Research Policy (Elsevier).
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technology and Globalization (Inderscience).
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development (Inderscience).
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Development and Social Research.
- External Referee to: Research Policy, Economic and Political Weekly, Higher Education for the Future.
- Contributor to *World Science Report 2015*, UNESCO.
- Commentator and adviser to the special issue on "Science in India" , *Nature*, Vol. 521, Issue 7551.

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

- Member, Scientific Committee of the Journal *Innovation and Development*.
- Editorial Board Member of *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*.
- Editorial Board Member of *International Journal of Energy and Power Engineering*.
- Editorial Board Member of *American Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems*.
- Member, Review Board, Science Publishing Group.
- Expert, Sustainable Consumption Research Exchange (SCORE).
- Reviewed articles in following journals - *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*, *International Journal of Energy and Power Engineering*,



*American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics, Journal of World Economic Research, American Journal of Energy Engineering, American Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems (EPES), An ICSSR seminar paper prepared at the Migration Unit, CDS; Innovation and Development Journal, CDS; Migration and Development Journal, CDS).*

### Vinoj Abraham

- External Examiner for M.Phil dissertation and Viva submitted to Central University of Kerala, Kasargod.
- External Examiner for M.Phil dissertation and Viva submitted to Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.
- External Examiner for M.Phil dissertation and Viva submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University, CSRD, 2014.
- Paper reviews for *Economic and Political Weekly* (2014-15) .
- Paper reviews for *World Development* (2014-15).
- Editorial Member of the international journal "Innovation and Development" published by CDS and Routledge.
- Editorial Member of the international journal "Migration and Development" published by CDS and Routledge.

### VISITING FACULTY OUTSIDE CDS

#### Sunil Mani

- Honorary Visiting Professor, University of Toulouse Jean Jaures, Toulouse France.

- Part Time Visiting Faculty, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata.

### AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

**Pulapre Balakrishnan**, Professor, Centre for Development Studies, was the recipient of the Malcolm Adiseshiah Award for Distinguished Contributions to Development Studies, 2014.

The Malcolm & Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust, presents this prestigious award to one of the outstanding economist, social scientists, historians every year.

Professor Balakrishnan delivered the Malcolm Adiseshiah Memorial Lecture on "Macro Economic Reversal in India" during the award presentation function held in Chennai on 21 November, 2014.

**Vachaspati Shukla**, Doctoral Scholar, Centre for Development Studies, received the Best Paper Award for his paper titled 'Differential Attainment in Literacy Across Indian States: An Assessment,' in the Census Data Dissemination Workshop jointly organized by the Directorate of Census Operations (Maharashtra) and the Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Mumbai on 29th December 2014 at TISS, Mumbai.

**J. Devika**, Associate Professor, Centre for Development Studies, has won the prize for non-fiction in Malayalam, for the book titled 'Kulastreeyum' 'Chanthappennum' Undaayathengane? The prize called the 'Gurudarsana' is instituted by the Sree Narayana Samajam, Methala. She was a unanimous choice of the award committee for this distinction.

# GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (As on 31 March, 2015)

APPENDIX

5

## COMMITTEES

### Committee of Direction

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)  
N.R. Madhava Menon  
Anuradha Balaram  
Jayati Ghosh  
Praveen Jha  
Sunil Mani  
Amit Shovon Ray (Convenor)

### Finance Committee

Bimal Jalan (Chairman)  
K.C. Sunny  
Anuradha Balaram  
S. Irudaya Rajan  
K.J. Joseph  
P.S. George  
Amit Shovon Ray (Convenor)

### *JNU-CDS Committee of Direction for MA/MPhil/ PhD Programmes*

Amit S Ray, Director, CDS (Chairman)  
Chiranjib Sen, (Azim Premji University)  
Rupa Chanda, (IIM, Bangalore)  
Milap Punia, (JNU, New Delhi)  
Minati Panda (JNU, New Delhi)  
K.J. Joseph (CDS)  
Sunil Mani (CDS)  
S. Irudaya Rajan (CDS)

### Academic Programme Co-ordinators

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

K.J. Joseph (Co-ordinator)  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (JointCo-ordinator)

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

S. Irudaya Rajan (Co-ordinator)  
Vinoj Abraham (Joint Co-ordinator)

**MA. Programme:**

Sunil Mani (Co-ordinator)

Sunandan Ghosh (Joint Co-ordinator)

**Faculty Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)

K.J. Joseph

S. Irudaya Rajan (Convenor)

Sunil Mani

K.N.Harilal

U.S. Mishra

E.T. Mathew

**Academic Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairperson)

Amarjyoti Mahanta (Convenor)

All faculty (Members)

Registrar (Member)

Chief Librarian (Member)

Administrative Officer (Member)

Systems Officer (Member)

Publications Officer (Member)

Mohd Imran Khan (Student Representative)

Aarathi G. (Student Representative)

Shraddha Jain (Student Representative)

Vinith Kurian (Student Representative)

Amrita Brahmo (Student Representative)

**Academic Programme Advisory Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairperson)

Sunandan Ghosh (Convenor)

All faculty (Members)

**Library Committee**

Sunil Mani, (Chairman)

V. Sriram, (Chief Librarian)

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai,

P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)

Anitha G. P

S. Gopakumar

Gopika G.G. (Student Representative)

George Paily (Student Representative)

Vikesk Koul (Student Representative)

**IT Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Ex-officio Chairman)

U.S. Mishra (Vice Chairman)

M. Parameswaran

V. Sarath (Convenor)

P. Suresh Babu (Registrar) (Ex –officio)

Anurag Anand (Student Representative)

Smruti Ranjan Sahoo (Student Representative)

Sourish Dutta (Student Representative)

**Seminars**

P.L. Beena (Co-ordinator)

**Hostel Warden**

P.L. Beena

Hrushikesh Mallick

**Investment Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)

S. Irudaya Rajan

P. Suresh Babu (Convenor)



A. Retnakumar (Krishna Retna Associates, Chartered Accountants)

### **Staff Welfare Fund**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (Chairman)

P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)

Ameer Ali (Convenor)

Suresh S

### **Staff Council**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)

P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)

V. Sriram

K.N. Harilal

P.L. Beena

Shobana Kannan

S. Suresh Kumar

K. Radhamoni

G. Vijayan

### **Grievance Redressal Committee**

Sunil Mani (Chairman)

P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)

Chinnappan Gasper

Vinoj Abraham

S. Suresh Kumar

Nitish Kashyap (Student Representative)

### **Committee on Sexual Harassment**

P.L. Beena (Chairperson)

Aleyamma Vijayan (Sakhi)

Praveena Kodoth

Geetha Devi

V. Sriram

Kiran Kumar (Student Representative)

Sanchita Mukherjee (Student Representative)

### **Right to Information Act**

S. Suresh Kumar (Information Officer)

Emmanuel, T.J. (Asst. Information Officer)

Amit Shovon Ray, Director /or

P. Suresh Babu, Registrar (Appellate Information Officer)



## FACULTY (As on 31 March, 2015)

### *Director*

**Amit Shovon Ray** *Research Area:* Technology and R&D, Intellectual Property Rights, Economics of Health, Pharmaceutical Industry, WTO-TRIPS, Foreign Direct Investment and a wide range of policy issues pertaining to India's development experience.  
D.Phil. in Economics  
(University of Oxford)

### *Professors*

**Joseph K.J.** *Research Area:* Innovation and Development, India's Plantation Agriculture  
Ph.D in Economics  
(CDS/JNU)

**Sunil Mani** *Research Area:* Economics of Technology and Innovation, Public Sector Enterprises  
Ph.D in Economics  
(CDS/JNU)

**Irudaya Rajan S.** *Research Area:* Population and Development, Migration and Development and Ageing and Development  
Ph.D.in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)

**Navaneetham K.** *Research Area:* Population, Health and Human Development  
Ph.D in Demography  
(IIPS, Bombay)  
(On leave from 5 May, 2012)

**Pulapre Balakrishnan** *Research Area:* Applied Macroeconomics  
Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Cambridge)  
(On leave from 25 Dec, 2014)

**Harilal, K.N.** *Research Area:* International Political Economy, Regional Economy of Kerala, Rural Development and Agrarian Relations, Local Governments and Democratic Decentralisation  
Ph.D in Economics  
(CDS/JNU)

**Udaya Shankar Mishra** *Research Area:* Population Policies and Programmes, Gender and Reproductive Health and Analytical & Measurement Issues in Health  
Ph.D in Population Studies  
(IIPS, Bombay)

### *Associate Professors*

**Vijayamohan Pillai, N.** *Research Area:* Energy Economics, Political Economy; Development Studies and Applied Statistics and Econometrics  
Ph.D in Economics -Econometrics  
(Madras University)



- Praveena Kodoth**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Hyderabad)  
*Research Area:* Gender and Development, International Migration, Political Economy of Marriage
- Devika, J.**  
Ph.D in History  
(MG University)  
*Research Area:* History of and present developments in Gender, Politics, Development, and Culture in Kerala; the history of Migration and Cosmopolitanism in Kerala; Translations and translation Studies; Malayalam literature and Contemporary Politics
- Beena, P.L.**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU)  
*Research Area:* Industrial Economics, Corporate Growth Strategies, M&As and Competition Policy, Globalisation and Contemporary issues of Indian Economic Development, Kerala Economy
- Vinoj Abraham**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU)  
*Research Area:* Labour Economics, Regional Development, Gender & Development, Economics of Technology and Innovation
- Parameswaran, M.**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(CDS/JNU)  
*Research Area:* Economic Growth, Industrial Economics and International Trade
- Hrushikesh Mallick**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(University of Mysore)  
*Research Area:* Applied Macro Economics, Public Finance
- Assistant Professors**
- Chinnappan Gasper**  
Ph.D in Education  
Economics  
(Pune University)  
*Research Area:* Education and Human Development
- Sunandan Ghosh**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(Jadavpur University)  
*Research Area:* Delegation Games, Parallel Imports, Regional Economic Integration, Trade in Services
- Amarjyoti Mahanta**  
Ph.D in Economics  
(JNU)  
*Research Area:* Applied Game Theory, Industrial Organisation, Dynamic Economics, Allocation Rules
- Upasak Das**  
Ph.D (submitted)  
(Indira Gandhi Institute of Research)  
*Research Area:* Development Economics, Public Policy, Labour Economics, Empirical Political Economy, Demography.
- Srikanta Kundu**  
Ph.D in Quantitative Economics  
(Indian Statistical Institute)  
*Research Area:* Time Series, Macroeconometrics, Financial Econometrics



### *Honorary Professor*

**N.R. Madhava Menon**      *Research Area:* Law, Public Policy, Governance  
 Doctor of Laws (LLD)  
 Aligarh Muslim University  
 (Honoris Causa)  
 (National Law School of  
 India University)

### *Honorary Fellows/ Associate Fellows*

#### *Honorary Fellows*

**Vaidyanathan A.**      Former Fellow, CDS  
**Ramachandran V.**      Former Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala  
**George P.S.**      Former Director and Fellow, CDS  
**Krishnaji N.**      Former Fellow, CDS  
**Zachariah K.C.**      Former Senior Demographer, The World Bank, Washington D.C.  
**Amit Bhaduri**      Emeritus Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi  
**Mathew E.T.**      Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics, University of Kerala  
**Jayachandran T.N.**      Former Vice Chancellor, Calicut University, Kerala  
**Rao G.N.**      Former Fellow, CDS  
**Thomas Isaac T.M.**      Former Fellow, CDS  
**Mridul Eapen**      Former Fellow, CDS

#### *Honorary Associate Fellows*

**Oommen M.A.**      Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Kerala  
**Damodaran A.D.**      Former Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram

#### *Honorary Visiting Professors*

**A.V. Jose**      *Research Area:* Social and Labour Policies, Social Protection  
 Ph.D in Economics  
 (University of Kerala)

**P. Sivanandan**      *Research Area:* Agrarian Change, Social and  
 Economic Inequality, Impact of Development Process,  
 Decentralised Governance  
 Ph.D in Economics  
 (University of Kerala)

**Santhakumar V.**      *Research Area:* Economics of Institutions and  
 Governance  
 Ph.D in Economics  
 (IIT, Madras)



## ADMINISTRATION

P. Suresh Babu	<i>Registrar</i>
Suresh Kumar S.	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
Shareef H.S.	<i>Jr. Assistant Admin. Officer</i>
Emmanuel T.J.	<i>PA to Registrar</i>
K.Lekha	<i>Information &amp; Public Relations Assistant</i>

## Academic Programme Office

T.S.Geetha Devi	<i>Senior Programme Assistant</i>
Raji R.S.	<i>General Assistant</i>
Arun K.C.	<i>General Assistant</i>

## Faculty Support Services & Guest House

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

## Publications

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

S. Suresh	<i>Finance Officer</i>
T.N. Anirudhan	<i>Asst Accounts Officer</i>
Arun Hrishikesh	<i>Asst Accounts Officer</i>
K.Radhamoni	<i>Accountant</i>

Reeshma R.S	<i>Jr. Accountant</i>
Biju R.S.	<i>Attendant</i>

## Director's Office

Praveen G.	<i>P.S. to Director</i>
Ajayanandam S	<i>Attendant</i>

## Campus Maintenance

Aanandh N.R.	<i>Campus Supervisor</i>
Anoop Kumar P.P.	<i>Caretaker</i>
G.Vijayan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>

## Transport

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

V. Sarath	<i>Systems Officer</i>
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## LIBRARY

V. Sriram	<i>Chief 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>
Sumesh C.S.	<i>Attendant</i>

## RESEARCH

**(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT***Completed Studies***1. The Enigma of the “Indian Model” of Development**  
Amit S Ray

Status: Published as Discussion Paper No. 15-01 Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU (January 2015) and accepted for publication in an edited volume by UNCTAD.

**2. Reflections on India’s Emergence in the World Economy**

Amit S Ray and Sunandan Ghosh

Status: Presented at a conference in the UK in October 2014 and a seminar at CDS in Jan 2015 and published as a CDS Working Paper. It is also accepted for publication in an edited volume.

**3. Determinants of Workers’ Remittances into Developing Asian Economies: An Empirical Investigation**

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: To be published in a journal.

**4. Factors Determining the Regional Housing Prices: Evidence from Major Cities in India**

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Forthcoming in *Journal of Property Research*.

**5. Role of Technological Infrastructures in Exports: Evidence from A Cross Country Analysis**

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Published in *International Review of Applied Economics*, Vol.28, (5), Pp.669-694. 2014.

**6. Does Globalization Impede Environmental Quality in India?**

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz, Mantu Kumar Mahalik & Nanthakumar Loganathan

Status: Published in *Ecological Indicators* 52 (2015), 379–393.

**7. Mechanism of Long term Growth in India**

M.Parameswaran, Pulapre Balakrishanan and Mausumi Das

Status: Published in the working paper series of Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, (Working Paper No.239).



8. **Regime Dependent Effects of Uncertainty on Inflation and Output Growth: Evidence from G7 Countries**  
Srikanta Kundu, Kushal Banik Chowdhury and Nityananda Sarkar

Status: To be communicated to journal.

*Ongoing Studies*

9. **Testing the Relevance of Friedman's Hypothesis in the Indian Context: Why there Are Monetary Policy Failures and What Matters in the Monetary Policy: Whether Money or Bank Credit?**  
Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Planning to publish in a journal.

10. **Globalisation, Inclusive Development and Labour: Experience of Plantation Sector in India**  
K.J. Joseph and P.K. Viswanathan

Status: (Edited volume) *Globalisation, Inclusive Development and Labour: Experience of Plantation Sector in India* — To be submitted to Routledge.

11. **Trade Openness and Labour Market Unrest**  
M. Parameswaran

Status: Plan to bring out as journal article.

12. **Monetary Policy and Stock Market Liquidity in Bull and Bear Market: A Dynamic Panel Threshold Model**  
Srikanta Kundu

Status: Ongoing— to be communicated to journal.

13. **Effect of Monetary Policy on Stock Return under Markov Switching Regression Model: Evidence from Emerging Countries**  
Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar

Status: Ongoing— to be communicated to journal.

14. **The Role of FDI on Economic Growth in Different Financial market Conditions: A Markov Switching Analysis**

Srikanta Kundu and Ruma Kundu

Status: Ongoing— to be communicated to journal.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Ongoing Projects*

15. **Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services: A DGCIS-CDS Study for Designing a National Data System**

K.N. Harilal, Hrushikesh Mallick, and Sunandan Ghosh

*Sponsor:* Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

Status: Ongoing – plan to bring out as report and journal articles.

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

#### *Completed Studies*

16. **The WTO Agreement on Agriculture and Tropical Commodities: A Study in the Context of South India**

K.N. Harilal and Dhanya V.

Status: Published in *Review Agrarian Studies*, Vol. 5, No.1, Jan-Jun, 2015.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

17. **Towards Evolving a More Effective R&D and Extension in Tea**

K.J. Joseph and Namrata Thapa (CDS Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Ongoing.

### (c) **INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND TRADE**

#### *Completed Studies*

18. **Innovation System, Learning Capability and Inequality: An Inter-regional Analysis of China under Globalization**

K.J. Joseph and Liyan Zhang

Status: Completed

19. **Technology Innovations and Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson**

K.J. Joseph, Lakhwinder Singh and Daniel K. N. Johnson



- Status: Book titled '*Technology, Innovations and Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson*, July 2015, Sage Publication.
20. **Liberalisation, Firm Heterogeneity and Productivity: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry**  
M. Parameswaran  
Status: To bring out as journal article.
21. **Science Research and Knowledge Creation in Indian Universities: Theoretical Perspectives and Econometric Evidence**  
Sabyasachi Saha and Amit S Ray  
Status: Presented at CDS Seminar and published as Discussion Paper No. 15-10, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU. Plan to publish it as a journal article.
22. **Delegation in Customs Union Formation**  
Sunandan Ghosh  
Status: CDS Working Paper, No. 459 (December, 2014).
23. **Enlargement Decisions of Regional Trading Blocs**  
Sunandan Ghosh  
Status: Communicated to journal.
24. **Dimensions of India's Innovation Performance**  
Sunil Mani  
Status: Will be published as the chapter on India in UNESCO, World Science Report 2015.
25. **Leadership in India's Automobile Industry: Case of Tata Motors Limited**  
Sunil Mani  
Status: Will be a chapter of the forthcoming book - Malerba, Franco, Sunil Mani and Pamela Adams, (Eds., 2016, forthcoming) *Rise to Market Leadership*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass, USA.
26. **Sources of Market Leadership**  
Sunil Mani  
Status: Will be a chapter of the forthcoming book - Malerba, Franco, Sunil Mani and Pamela Adams, (Eds., 2016, forthcoming) *Rise to Market Leadership*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass, USA.  
*Ongoing Studies*
27. **University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK**  
Amit S Ray and Abhijit Sengupta, (Essex Business School, University of Essex, UK)  
Status: Ongoing
28. **Spectres of Jobless Growth and Prospects of an Inclusive Growth: The Case of MSMEs in India**  
P.L. Beena  
Status: Ongoing.
29. **Gender and Enterprises in Kerala: An Assessment**  
P.L. Beena  
Status: Ongoing (New initiative).
30. **IPR regime and Developmental Implications of Firm Performance: India in a Comparative Perspective**  
P.L. Beena  
Status: Ongoing (New initiative).
31. **Asymmetric Effect of Exchange Rate Uncertainty on Trade: A Multivariate GARCH-in-mean Model**  
Srikanta Kundu  
Status: Ongoing— to be communicated to journal.
32. **Parallel Imports, Product Quality and Endogenous Trading Bloc Formation**  
Sunandan Ghosh  
Status: Ongoing— to be communicated to journal.
33. **Diffusion of Broadband in India, Trends, Determinants and Challenges**  
Sunil Mani and V. Sridhar (International Institute of Information Technology)  
Status: Ongoing



**(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

*Completed Studies*

**34. Government Financing Private Higher Education in Kerala**

C. Gasper

Status: To bring out as journal article.

**35. Understanding Educational Attainment among Scheduled Tribes in Kerala: New Evidences from the Scheduled Tribe Survey 2014**

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha

Status: Published in *Janamaithri- A Journal of Democratic Policing*, Vol. 4, January 2014.

**36. Antecedents of Subjective well-being among Older Adults in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan, Anusmita Devi, Sunitha, S and Tannistha Samanta

Status: Submitted to edited book

**37. Demography of Ageing in India, 2011-2101**

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha

Status: (forthcoming) Special issue in *Helpage-India Research Development Journal*.

**38. Barriers in Higher Education System: Performance of Scheduled Castes in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Submitted to edited book

**39. Achievements and Aspirations of SC Students in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Sunitha

Status: Submitted to edited book

**40. Between Prohibition and Capture: The Predicament of Student Politics in Kerala**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Received reviewers comments from *Economic and Political Weekly*.

**41. Welfare Comparison with Multi-Dimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration**

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla

Status: Manuscript under communication.

**42. Characteristic Feature of Accommodation of Elderly in Indian Households**

Udaya S. Mishra and Sanchita Mukherjee

Status: Manuscript under review.

**43. Basic Household Amenities in India : A Progress Report**

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Manuscript under review.

*Ongoing Studies*

**44. Non state 'intermediation' and the Embedding of Women Domestic Workers Mobility from Andhra Pradesh (India) to the Middle East**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

**45. Understanding the Female Education Externality on Household Welfare in India**

Udaya S. Mishra

Status: Ongoing - Plan to bring out as Journal Article.

**46. Exploring the Characteristic Dimension of Disproportionate Spending on Education in India**

Udaya S. Mishra

Status: Plan to bring out as Journal Article.

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

*Completed Projects*

**47. Reforms in Primary Education in Kerala during 2014-15**

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

Status: To bring out as Working Paper.



**48. Progress of Elementary Education in Lakshadweep during 2014-15**

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

Status: To bring out as Working Paper.

**49. Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments & Challenges**

S. Irudaya Rajan, P. Sivanandan, Chinnappan Gasper, Sunitha S., Ambalika T.G. Keerthana B.S and Minu Sadasivan

*Sponsor:* Indian Council for Social Science Research

Status: Report submitted to the ICSSR, New Delhi.

**50. Educational Attainment and Challenges of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

Status: Report submitted to the Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

***Ongoing Projects***

**51. Reforms in Primary Education in Kerala during 2015-16**

C. Gasper

*Sponsor:* MHRD

Status: Ongoing – plan to bring out as research article.

**(e) MIGRATION**

***Completed Studies***

**52. Structural Violence and Survival: Effects of Indian Protectionism on Women Domestic Workers from South India going to the Middle East**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Re-submitted after revisions to the *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*.

**53. The Lure of Informality: Regulation and the Market for Domestic Work in the Middle East for Women from Kerala**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Under review for an edited volume by Sage publications.

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

***Completed Projects***

**54. India Migration Report 2015: Gender and Migration**  
S. Irudaya Rajan

*Sponsor:* Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

Status: Book.

**55. Kerala Migration Survey 2014**

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah

*Sponsor:* Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

Status: Report submitted to the Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

**56. Kerala Ageing Survey 2013**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

*Sponsor:* Government of Kerala

Status: Report submitted to Government of Kerala.

**57. Migration and Elderly**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

*Sponsor:* UNFPA / ISEC, Bangalore

Status: Report submitted to UNFPA / ISEC, Bangalore.

***Ongoing Projects***

**58. Dalits, Overseas Migration and Inclusive Growth: A Comparison of Punjab and Kerala**

S. Irudaya Rajan and Steve Taylor

*Sponsor:* MOIA

Status: Ongoing- propose to bring out as articles.



- 59. Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People**  
S. Irudaya Rajan  
*Sponsor:* EURA-NET  
Status: Ongoing- propose to bring out as articles.
- 60. Involuntary Resettlement: A Cross Country Study on Urban Inequality and Poverty**  
S. Irudaya Rajan  
*Sponsor:* International Development Research Centre, Canada  
Status: To bring out as report.
- 61. Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015**  
S. Irudaya Rajan  
*Sponsor:* Government of Tamil Nadu  
Status: Ongoing (New initiative)
- (f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY**  
*Completed Studies*
- 62. Development, Displacement and Labour Market Marginalization: The Case of Jharkhand Tribal Population**  
Tanushree Haldar and Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Published in *Social Change*, Vol. 45, No.1, March, 2015.
- 63. Measuring Women Empowerment: Dissecting the Methodological Discourse**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: Published in *Development Review* 2014: 1(1): 58-73.
- 64. MGNREGS: Political Economy, Local Governance and Asset Creation in South Indian States**  
Vinoj Abraham
- Status: Forthcoming in the edited volume, *India's Employment Guarantee Programme in the Emerging Rural Context: Challenges and Way Forward.*
- 65. Women's Participation in Domestic Activities: Leisure, Care Services and Status Production**  
Vinoj Abraham  
Status: Accepted for publication in an edited volume on *Women and Work.*  
*Ongoing Studies*
- 66. Employment Patterns in Indian Industries: How do Social Security Measures Fare**  
P.L. Beena  
Status: Ongoing.
- 67. Poverty, Women's Livelihood and Negotiation of Public Space: A Comparison of two sites**  
Vinoj Abraham  
Status: To be sent for publication to a journal.
- RESEARCH PROJECTS**  
*Completed Projects*
- 68. Evaluation Study of MGNREGA scheme in cluster 6 (14 districts of states Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala), Cluster 6**  
Vinoj Abraham  
*Sponsor:* Planning Commission, Government of India  
Status: Report submitted to Planning Commission, Government of India.
- (g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES**  
*Completed Studies*
- 69. Poverty and Women's Livelihood in Kerala: A Comparison of Two Sites**  
Vinoj Abraham, and J. Devika



Status: *Labour and Development*, Vol. 21, No.2, December, 2014.

#### *Ongoing Studies*

70. ***Lokaviplavangalil Vecchettavum Neendathu : Raashtriyam, Lingabhedam, Janadhipadhyam, (Malayalam) [The Longest of World Revolutions: Politics, Gender, and Democracy]***,  
J. Devika

Status: To be published, publisher not decided.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *Ongoing Projects*

71. **Self-help or Social Transformation: Women in Local Governance in India (Kerala) and South Africa**  
J. Devika, Vinoj Abraham and NIBR, Oslo, and University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

*Sponsor* : NORGLOBAL, Norway

Status: Ongoing.

## (h) OTHER STUDIES

### *Completed Studies*

72. **Stability of Seat Sharing Agreements in Political Coalitions**  
Amarjyoti Mahanta and Ragupathy V

Status: The paper has been sent to *Social Choice and Welfare* and is under review.

73. **Surviving in Contemporary Kerala, India: Reflections from Recent Research in a Fisher Village**  
J. Devika

Status: Under review with *Development and Change*.

74. **Secularised Caste, Naturalised Gender: The History of Work in an Urban Slum in Contemporary Kerala, India**  
J. Devika

Status: Tentatively accepted by *Critical Asian Studies*.

75. **Community and Social Disadvantage in Contemporary Kerala: Reflections from Two Field Sites**

J. Devika

Status: Accepted for a festschrift volume in honour of Dr T.K. Oommen, edited by Susan Viswanathan and Vineetha Menon, from Orient Blackswan.

76. **Secularised Caste and Naturalised Gender? : Rethinking Class and Community in Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century Kerala**

J. Devika

Status: Accepted for a volume on *Caste and Development in India* from Routledge India edited by David Mosse and Luisa Steur.

77. **Making Space for Women in Urban Governance? Leadership and Claims-making in a Kerala Slum**

J. Devika, Guro Aandhal and Glyn O Williams

Status: Accepted for publication by *Environment and Planning A*.

78. **Building Democracy in Colombia: Some Observations in the Light of Kerala (India) Experience**

K. N. Harilal

Status: Journal article in *Social Scientist*.

79. **Is the Effect of Risk on Stock Returns Different in Up and Down Markets? A Multi Country Study**

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar

Status: Completed.

80. **A Model of Optimal Time-of-Day Pricing of Electricity Under Diverse Welfare Assumptions**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Status: Published in *Energy Review* 2014, 1(4): 76-103.

81. **An Inquiry into the Distributional Properties of Reliability Rate**

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Status: Published in *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*. 2014: 3(6): 197-201.

*Ongoing Studies*

82. **Procurement Auction with Public Sector Firm**  
Amarjyoti Mahanta  
Status: Ongoing.
83. **Reliability and Rationing Cost: Some Analytical Implications for a Power System**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing, to be presented in Seminars and to be published.
84. **Path Dependency: A Marxist Interpretation**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: Ongoing, to be presented in Seminars and to be published.
85. **Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: To bring out as Chapter in book.
86. **The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: To bring out as Chapter in book.
87. **Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**  
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai  
Status: To bring out as Chapter in book.

**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**APPENDIX 7**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2015**

EXPENDITURE	2014 - 15 (Rs.)	2013 - 14 (Rs.)	INCOME	Amount (Rs.)	2014-15 (Rs.)	2013-14 (Rs.)
FACULTY & STAFF COST	4,74,65,430	4,26,56,881	GRANT IN AID			
FELLOWSHIP	8,70,408	5,89,616	A FROM ICSSR PLAN	40,00,000		
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT	62,67,433	1,59,45,197	NON-PLAN	2,35,00,000	2,75,00,000	2,51,35,000
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	64,18,755	56,36,382	B. FROM GOVT. Of KERALA PLAN	4,00,00,000		
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	27,28,227	27,47,044	NON-PLAN	2,23,00,000	6,23,00,000	6,42,00,000
SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP/ PROJECT EXPENSE	1,75,47,036	1,81,17,772	TOTAL GRANT (A+B)	2,67,92,031	8,98,00,000	8,93,35,000
SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	93,95,106	1,24,43,719	Less: UTILISED FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	4,69,433	2,67,92,031	2,31,04,397
PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	4,01,029	-	ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT : OB RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT FROM ICSSR : RECVD	-	6,30,07,969	6,62,30,603
ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT UTILISED	3,66,702	6,65,476	TOTAL	4,69,433		
ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR SC/ST	2,19,524	12,00,000	Less : UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR BALANCE CARRIED OVER FOR FUTURE UTILISATION	3,66,702	3,66,702	6,65,476
NET INCOME FROM EARMARKED FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO RESPECTIVE FUNDS	3,97,28,004	2,55,87,480	ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM : SC/ST	1,02,731		
DEPRECIATION	1,25,01,464	86,25,551	FEES RECEIVED		8,22,080	
			OTHER INCOME	24,02,801		
			Less: TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	19,44,634	4,58,167	4,14,874
			PRIOR PERIOD INCOME		-	70,119
			SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP /PROJECT /INCOME TRANSFERRED		1,75,47,036	1,81,17,772
			SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED FROM PROJECT FUNDS		93,95,106	1,24,43,719
			INTEREST ON INVESTMENT OF EARMARKED FUNDS	4,86,28,144		
			Less : EXPENDITURE	89,00,140	3,97,28,004	2,55,87,480
			TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND (DEPRECIATION)		1,25,01,464	86,25,551
			TRANSFER FROM ENDOWMENT FUND (DEFICIT)		82,590	1,76,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,39,09,118</b>	<b>13,42,15,118</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,39,09,118</b>	<b>13,42,15,118</b>

## CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2015

LIABILITIES	As at 31.3.15 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.14 (Rs.)	ASSETS	As at 31.3.15 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.14 (Rs.)
GENERAL FUND	9,62,58,979	8,16,84,674	FIXED ASSETS	9,54,11,829	8,08,37,524
EARMARKED FUNDS	56,71,57,791	51,55,45,305	INVESTMENTS	56,17,65,520	50,79,43,389
DEPOSITS	10,72,635	10,25,585	EARMARKED FUNDS	0	1,36,306
CURRENT LIABILITIES			OTHERS		
OUTSTANDING EXPENSES	1,46,068	8,33,819	LOANS & ADVANCES		
OTHER AMOUNTS PAYABLE	17,792	95,10,930	W F LOAN/OTHER ADVANCE	35,70,877	38,76,834
UNSPENT GRANT FROM ICSSR	12,65,353	18,32,055	PREPAID EXPENSES	30,02,252	24,43,154
SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS			CURRENT ASSETS		
UNSPENT GRANT	83,20,569	1,08,85,720	CLOSING STOCK	3,34,919	3,01,006
			CASH & BANK BALANCES	1,00,01,239	2,41,49,164
			GRANT RECEIVABLE FROM ICSSR	0	2,00,000
			SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS		
			GRANT RECEIVABLE	1,52,551	14,30,711
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,42,39,187</b>	<b>62,13,18,088</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,42,39,187</b>	<b>62,13,18,088</b>